The CARPENTER

1939 CALENDAR

JANUARY

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LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

January

1939

May the
New Year bring
peace, prosperity, health and
happiness to all.

IMPORTANT

The Federal Postoffice Department now requires extra postal charges when they notify International Headquarters of any change in address of members on The Carpenter mailing list.

These changes are literally coming in by the hundreds and the expense is a considerable item. This expense can be avoided if all members use the form below, to notify us of change of address. Just fill out the form and drop it in the mail addressed to Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

This is an important matter and it is requested that all members notify International Headquarters of change of address IMMEDIATELY.

(Date) ______________________________________19___

Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Please change my address on Journal file.

From ____________________________________**Street**

City ________________________**State** ____________

To ______________________________________ **Street**

City ________________________**State** ____________

Name in full ___________________________________

L. U. No.______, **City**_______________ **State**______

It is suggested that you cut out blank if you have changed your address and paste it on a one cent postcard to save postage.

Members are not entitled to the Journal if they or their Local are in arrears. Honorary members required to pay one dollar yearly subscription rate.

THE CARPENTER

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INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1939

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NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

Going Up!

Construction this year may reach or pass the $4,000,000,000 mark, the highest point since 1928, it is estimated by the F. W. Dodge Corporation. The figure does not include maintenance or repair work.

New U. S. Actions Affect all Building

BUILDING, a national monthly publication devoted to news of the building industry, clarifies and summarizes recent developments in Washington as they affect the building industry. The article following is reprinted from Building.

* * * * *

Never before the present time has what the government does to and for the building industry been greater in quantity or of greater potential effect on the industry. What the national government decides to do about housing, whether it currently runs hot or cold toward cooperation with the private utilities, in what manner it prosecutes pump-priming plans, all these have their repercussions on the building industry, on individual building men.

That the government should do all these things to and for building should shower it with more diverse favors and restrictions than many another great industry, is not hard to understand. Building is an industry that lends itself well to pump-priming. It is an industry that during the years from 1933 to 1937 did not share in prosperity as did other capital goods industries. And it is one that lends itself well to utilization by government in the furthering of policies of social reform—housing, for example.

Public Works Administration

Highlighting government activity in the building business is activity of the Public Works Administration. That organization:

1. Called to Washington its seven regional directors and their staffs for a "chalk-talk" on the best methods of getting every last one of the 6,361 approved non-federal PWA projects under way by January 1, 1939, the legal deadline.
2. Proclaimed that 2,466 non-federal projects with an estimated construction cost of $648,000,000 (40 per cent of the entire non-federal program) were already under way (Nov. 6); that 1,058 federal projects were under way (Nov. 1); that 15 non-federal projects with an estimated value of $872,972 had already been completed (Nov. 1).
3. Continued to make allocations for construction projects, bringing the total of approved projects to 7,413, to cost an estimated $1,641,066,263. That amount is a mere $226,000,000 short of the total value of construction on which PWA is authorized to loan or grant money.
4. Cooperated with other government agencies in rehabilitation of property in storm-stricken eastern states by alloting $8,750,000 for replacement or repair of storm-damaged structures.

U. S. Housing Authority

Celebrating the first anniversary of the United States Housing Authority, Administrator Straus took time out last October to review the first year's work. For a yearling, the record seemed impressive: A year ago there existed 46 local housing authorities (agencies for putting into effect locally the provisions of the United States Housing Act); last year there were 215. Funds have been set aside for slum-clearance projects for 142 local housing authorities. In 1937 no allocations had been made. Represented among the 142 are authorities in 27 states, D. C., Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

Shelter rentals have been placed in the reach of the lowest income groups, ranging from $21 per month in New York City to $8 per month in the Southwest. Cost limitations established by law have been met on projects on the way and under way. Most important, Administrator Straus was cheered by the fact that slum-clearance and rehousing have, during the last year, been accepted as permanent rather than emergency measures in the nation's economy.

Other events in USHA'S record recently include:

1. Presidential approval of loan contracts committing USHA to loans of $62,000,000 for housing projects in 19 cities. Projects planned will provide over

12,000 dwelling units. To date loan contracts for a total of $265,000,000 have been approved.

2. Awarding of construction contracts on the third, fourth, and fifth USHA housing projects—a $12,000,000 project for New York City, "Queensbridge"; a $714,000 project for Austin, Tex.; and a $1,140,000 project for Jacksonville, Fla. Now under way are the first two projects in USHA's program, "Red Hook" in New York City, and "Lakeview" in Buffalo, N. Y. Construction costs on the three projects made the Administrator proud as a peacock, were far below the maximum allowed by law.

3. Announced a definite "land policy" in regard to cost of land for USHA housing projects: "The USHA will lend up to $1.50 per square foot for low-rental housing projects. . . . and in cases where the local authority believes that it is wise and sound policy to pay higher prices for land, the USHA will bear part of the excess cost." Tentative plan is that USHA will bear one-third of the excess cost above $1.50 per square foot, the locality two-thirds.

Federal Home Loans

In a survey of residential building over the past few years, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board pointed first to the rising tide of home building, then to the fact that demand for new construction has not yet been met. That generalization was the sounding board for a lecture to the building industry on the cost question, one which the Board was unwilling to admit had been adequately attacked.

Alleging that high building costs were not due exclusively to prices of materials and labor, the Board lumped as obstacles in the path of progress "excessive waste, faulty construction, poor methods of distribution, the present small-scale operations of the building industry, lack of standardization, and frequently extravagant profits of contractors and sales agents."

Legal impediments which increase the cost of home ownership also came in for their share of blame. Among these impediments were listed inadequate or inefficient real estate laws and antiquated, cumbersome foreclosure laws.

Federal Housing Administration

Federal Housing Administration business transacted during October, although it represented in several cases a decline from September levels, was interpreted by FHA officials as improving the outlook for continued residential construction activity during the winter and early spring where weather conditions permit. FHA business was as follows:

Small home mortgages selected for appraisal during October amounted to $97,467,205, a slight decline from September of but one per cent, but an increase of 117 per cent over October, 1937.

Small home mortgages accepted for insurance totaled $64,627,149, a 5.4 per cent decline from September but an 82 per cent increase over October last year.

Premium paying mortgages (those on which insurance premiums started flowing to FHA) totaled $58,418,999, a new high, and an increase of 19 per cent over September and an increase of 47 per over October last year.

Large scale rental projects on which FHA had insured mortgages in operation or under construction on October 31 were valued at $71,600,000, an increase of 6.9 per cent over the comparative September figure.

Property improvement loans reported to FHA during October numbered 53,594 for a total value of $22,367,119, the largest volume repðrted for any one month since the amended National Housing Act became effective.

Government and Utilities

Talk of rapprochement between government and private utility interests is no new thing as every watcher of business scene knows. Nor could watchers be excused some measure of skepticism when talk last October of cooperation between the administration and utilities was again spotlighted in Washington news. More than once has there been a harmonious meeting between government officials and power executives without noticeable good result.

Occasion for news of cooperation was a large-scale utility construction program sponsored by the National Power Defense Program. Ostensibly the program was drawn up because of the current keen attention the Administration is paying to measures of defense, yet the talk of expansion plans gave rise to hopes that real and general cooperation would result.

According to latest reports, utilities have made definite commitments to place orders for equipment totaling 1,000,000 kilowatts of generating capacity, a program that, according to Floyd L. Carlisle, of the Consolidated Edison Co., of New York, might together with other utility expansion, bring to a billion dollars per year utility construction for the next two years.

New Housing Plan

The Home Owners' Loan Corporation refinanced a million homes for owners in the depth of the depression. The Federal Housing Administration has been moderately successful in enticing private capital to enter the rental housing field with projects for families able to pay rentals of $10 per room per month or more. The United States Housing Authority has made a fair start toward rehousing at least some of those of the nation's slum dwellers whose incomes permit rentals of not more than $5 per room per month. The work of these governmental agencies the President last October inspected, found that there still remained a large group of families whose incomes limited monthly payments for rent or home purchase to from $5 to $10 per room. For these, not much was being done.

And the President proposed to do something. He had conferred with government officials as to the feasibility of a plan whereby small investors, the families with $50 to $5,000 seeking investment, would be induced to invest in housing if suitable machinery existed for such investment. Proceeds of the investments would be used for building homes to cost in the neighborhood of $3,000 for the income group able to afford $5 to $10 per room per month rentals. Interest at 3 or 3½ per cent would offer a return greater than that offered on saving deposits.

Quick to offer a solution to the President's problem was Morton Bodfish, executive vice-president of the United States Building and Loan League. No new machinery is needed, said Mr. Bodfish, to get small investors to advance funds for low-cost home construction. It already exists in the form of building and loan associations, which pay a return of 3¼ to 3½ per cent on deposits ranging from $20 to $25 and up. He urged that in any plan such as the President had hinted at, the b. and l.'s be seriously considered.

Also on the heels of the President's announcement of his embryo plan came news that the Federal Housing Administration, through Gerard B. Lambert, prominent business man who some months ago became special adviser to the FHA, was working on a plan for supplying housing to persons in the lower income groups. The Lambert plan differed in several points from the President's, main difference being that it envisaged the investment of capital on the part of large investors instead of small, and the issuance of tax-exempt securities, a step the President's plan precluded.

Impeachment of Labor Secretary Perkins Threatened

Congressman J. Parnell Thomas (Rep., N. J.), declared recently he would sponsor impeachment proceedings against Secretary of Labor Francis Perkins unless she deports Harry Bridges, CIO west coast leader, as soon as the Supreme Court hands down a decision in a similar case. Thomas is a member of the Dies committee investigating un-American activities.

A demand for impeachment was also voiced by Stephen F. Chadwick, national commander of the American Legion.

Miss Perkins takes the position that it would be futile to attempt to dispose of the Bridges case until the Supreme Court decides the legal issues in dispute.

Better little talent with much purpose, than much talent with little purpose.

Building Gains Lead Business Upturn

BUILDING activity continued to outpace general industrial activity during October on the basis of a year to year comparison, rising to a level 8.6 per cent greater than that of October, 1937. Industrial activity, despite recent marked gains, was still about 8 per cent lower than in October, 1937.

"For the immediate future building will continue to make an excellent showing," says Building, a national review of building news and trends.

"Expenditures for building construction during last October totaled $197,814,000 an amount greater than that spent in any month but one of the entire recovery period which began in 1933. That month was July, 1937, when expenditures for building were $201,248,000.

"Of the three types of building which make up total building volume, the alteration and repair classification was the only laggard, October volume declining 1.6 per cent from the previous month, and 20.2 per cent from October, 1937. Both residential and non-residential activity made gains over September, but of the two, only residential volume was ahead of that for the same month of 1937; ahead by a goodly percentage too—35.4 per cent.

"The increase in total building activity, October over September, occurred in all but two of the nine sections of the country. In Mid-Atlantic activity declined slightly, about 1.8 per cent; in West South Central the decline was negligible. In both of these sections, however, activity was from one-fourth to one-third greater than in the corresponding month of 1937.

"It was in the East South Central and Pacific sections that building activity made the greatest gains over September, increasing 13.3 and 9.1 per cent, respectively.

"In all sections of the country but one the building of dwellings was putting more building mechanics to work and giving dealers and contractors more business during October than in the same month of 1937. The section that had not yet overtaken 1937's level was New England.

"Particularly in Mid-Atlantic, West South Central, Pacific, and West North Central was the improvement over 1937 a notable one.

"Actually spent for residential building during October was $103,136,000, an increase of 2.8 per cent over the previous month and 35.4 per cent over October, 1937.

"The $103,136,000 spent during October brought residential expenditures for the first ten months of last year to $751,000,000, about ten per cent less than during the corresponding months of 1937.

"An increase in activity over the October level was forecast for November and December, 1938. Expenditures for residential building for the two months will be approximately $218,000,000, with the increase occurring principally in the Mid-Atlantic, East North Central, and West South Central sections of the country.

"The greatest month-to-month gain last year for non-residential building was recorded during October. Volume of a little over $60,000,000 represented a 7.8 per cent increase over September. Compared with October, 1937, however, volume was 4 per cent less.

"For the November-December two-month period, activity will probably decline somewhat from the October level. On the basis of permits issued for non-residential building during past months, it is estimated that expenditures during the two months will be $115,000,000.

"Prospects are further brightened by recent talk of utility-government cooperation, concrete evidence of which is said to be indispensable if the private investor is to be convinced that new utility issues are good investments.

"Although alteration and repair work declined from September to October, the downward trend will be reversed the next two months. With rehabilitation getting under way in the storm-stricken area of New England, a good gain in repair expenditures for the two-month period is indicated for that section. Increasing expenditures there, together with increasing activity in the West South Central, South Atlantic, and Pacific sections, will bring expenditures for the two months, November and December, 1938, to about $74,000,000.

"Actual money spent for alteration and repair work during October was 34½ million dollars, a decline of 1.6 per cent from the September figure, and a decline of 20.2 per cent from that of October 1, 1937. Only in South Atlantic, East South Central, and Pacific was activity greater than during the previous month."

Textile Workers Leave CIO

PRESIDENT Francis J. Gorman has notified the 700 local unions of the United Textile Workers that they no longer are members of the CIO.

Gorman announced that a UTW convention would be called in Washington, D. C., soon, to decide the union's future affiliation.

Gorman's announcement marked the second major defection from the CIO within slightly more than a month. President David Dubinsky's International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union declined to join the CIO when John L. Lewis' organization was put on a permanent national basis in opposition to the A. F. of L.

The United Textile Workers' organization was suspended from the A. F. of L. Gorman says that his own local union in Providence, R. I., has since received a charter as an A. F. of L. local, which makes him a member of the A. F. of L.

This announcement by Gorman comes on the heels of an announcement by A. F. of L. officials that considerable progress is being made in bringing the textile workers into the ranks of the A. F. of L.

The A. F. of L. recently issued a federal labor union charter to a textile workers union with 6,000 members in Providence, R. I., and A. F. of L. officials report that more than 40 former locals of the United Textile Workers have affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in the last 18 months.

Industrialist tells Industry to Seek Social Ideals

Industry should not live for profits alone, according to Edward R. Stettinus, Jr., chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation.

"It must strive to adjust its operations to the highest purposes of life," he told a convention in New York recently. "In doing so, it may safely depend on the whole-hearted support, sympathy and understanding not only of employes and their families, but the public as well."

Stettinus hailed security legislation as a great step in advance—"one deeply desired by the people deserving to be protected and by all who cherish the well-being of our social order."

Labor and Profit-Sharing

PRESIDENT William Green of the American Federation of Labor submitted the following statement to the sub-committee of the Senate Finance Committee investigating profit-sharing systems in industry:

Labor is not opposed to principles involved in profit-sharing, but it is opposed to the way in which it has developed and operated. Profit-sharing as developed in the United States was imposed on all existing economic injustice and discouraging union activity to secure a fair basic wage. So-called profit-sharing plans were mainly developed by corporations that attempted to substitute for real collective bargaining an arrangement termed employe representation which for the most part was the form without the substance. The companies sought to oppose trade unionism by "refined" methods of the "employe representation" plan or company union, including the substitution of the term "industrial relations" for "labor relations," employe representation for union and collective bargaining, industrial relations problems for labor problems, et cetera. The purpose of these substitute terms was to obscure the real labor problems and to direct attention from the union's concentration on establishing workers' equities in their jobs and fair compensation for their participation in joint work. This background militated against developing of profit-sharing on a sound basis.

Labor believes all plans affecting labor must rest on collective bargaining. Beginning with the basic fact of our social organization that people must have incomes to buy the necessaries and comforts for living, Labor asserts the right of every person to opportunity to earn that income which includes the right to payment from work done. The right of Labor to the fruits of its toil has been obscured by the complexities flowing from the corporative form of financing, and mass production with its standardization of designs and machines and sub-division of work for repetitive processes. Corporation financing has altered and obscured the responsibility of investors in a business enterprise; mass production or large scale production has obscured the relation between the worker and his productiveness. What is needed in this situation is genuine organization of workers in unions so that they may have an agency for collecting and collating the facts of the work relationships and of the results of joint and individual work, for the purpose of joint discussion with management to define the principles and standards of compensation for work.

This union function is indispensable to justice to workers, to balanced progress of the industry within the business structure and to social justice and peace in the community. Denial of this fundamental justice to those who carry on the production processes of industry or maintain our service institutions, or attempts to frustrate collective bargaining are what cause labor disputes and social discontent. Substitutes for justice may for a time prevent the outbreak of disputes but they increase and foster a spirit of unrest which sooner or later takes its toll. In recognition of these facts our nation has undertaken to assure to wage earners the right to organize in unions and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing. This priceless foundation of economic liberty we intend to maintain against all invasions whether by employers or governmental administrators. It follows that we are equally unwilling to see the scope of collective bargaining narrowed so that profit-sharing on any other new provision affecting work relationships must mean an extension of collective bargaining to the new field. All of the terms and conditions of payment for work should be determined through joint conferences of representatives of management and workers concerned, carried to mutual agreement upon issues discussed. Should union and management consider a form of profit-sharing these would be elements in the consideration. Labor cannot be asked to accept blindly management's decision on what constitutes profits. All of the facts must be available.

(1) Production and costs records must be equally available to union and management.

(2) Sales policies must be considered by both parties and be mutually acceptable. All records must be equally available to both sides.

(3) Salaries of executives and officers and returns to investors must be subject to the same conditions.

(4) Financial policies and proposals must be subjected to the same review and decision.

(5) The standard wages of producing workers, which are production charges should be fixed by collective bargaining at the highest level industry could reasonably be expected to pay and should provide for customary standards of living proportionate to productivity as human labor power is increased by mechanical power and machine tools, and reflecting lower unit production costs. The standard wage is the cost item which is the first charge in industry and which is necessary to the sustained consuming power upon which all business depends.

(6) Profit-sharing or a partnership wage is the share which Labor would have in the net income of the enterprise. In reality Labor is a partner in production, not from the investment of capital, but from the investment of experience and work ability. As a partner Labor would have a voice in determining rates of profit sharing.

Recognition of real partnership and frank acceptance of the privileges and rights derived therefrom would be the greatest incentive to sustained efficiency in work that industry could devise. Nothing involved in the acceptance of this real partnership alters the functions of management and workers. Management would still write the work orders and the production staff would execute them.

Investors have always claimed that profits belonged exclusively to them because they alone bore the risk of industry. But we well know the risk of business is borne by every person dependent upon it for jobs and income. The risk of wage-earners is no less frightening and hazardous than that of investors—food, clothing and shelter are at stake.

The profit motive is a strong force. It gives an individual opportunity to benefit from resourcefulness and efficiency. It has been a most powerful force in developing present day civilization and we do not wish to limit the scope of its operation. We, therefore, propose that collective bargaining be extended to the field of profit-sharing as rapidly as possible.

Profit-sharing in the strict sense means a plan to share net profits with employes. Some have used the term in a broad sense making profit-sharing include types of bonus payments, insurance or savings plans, stock ownership, and production bonus, such as gift or merit bonus, per cent-on-wages bonus, cost-of-living bonus, and service bonus. The difficulty of including these plans in profit sharing is that they are a part of the wage structure and therefore are production charges and therefore must be charged off before profits can be determind and divided.

A study by the British Ministry of Labor (1936) showed that out of 532 bona fide profit-sharing plans in that country 330 or 62 per cent had been discontinued. The National Industrial Conference Board reviewed experience in this country in its 1937 study and found that 96 out of 161 or 60 per cent had been abandoned. Dissatisfaction of employers or employes was found to be the cause for discontinuance of 26 per cent of the British plans and 29 per cent of the American. Substitution of higher wages, shorter hours or other benefits replaced profit-sharing in 11 per cent of the British companies and in 14 per cent of the American.

The American Federation of Labor is unalterably opposed to using the tax power of the Government to promote profit sharing plans. It is squarely opposed to amending the Social Security Act to provide tax credits for funds allotted to profit sharing or any similar purpose, however worthy they may be in themselves.

The Social Security Act is to provide some degree of security for the victims of industrial unemployment. It cannot be used to remedy the defects of industry without interfering with its prime function.

The costs of administering social security are already too high—between $40,000,000 and $60,000,000. These high costs are due in part to our inexperience in the field and in part to the very complicated provisions in our laws. Merit rating provisions in the laws not yet in effect will definitely increase these costs. The Federation believes these provisions should be removed. Credit for profit-sharing would mutiply the difficulties and the costs.

Three Facts Give Food for Thought

Many studies have shown how modern machines and production methods cause unemployment, but one of the most remarkable reports on this subject was published recently by the National Bureau of Economics Research, an impartial investigating agency supported by universities and "foundations."

The bureau found three main facts:

1—Productive efficiency increased so rapidly during the depression that it took only 336,000,000 "man-hours" of work to produce in 1935 the "volume of goods" which required 427,000,000 man-hours in 1929. In other words, four men produced what five produced before, and the fifth man lost his job.

2—If the workers had received the benefit of this increased efficiency, their pay would have been boosted 20 to 25 per cent. This added purchasing power, the report says, "would have meant a substantial gain in the national standard of living."

3—The 8,839,000 workers in the manufacturing industries in 1929 worked an average of 48.3 hours a week. In 1935, they could have produced as much by working only 38 hours a week, a reduction of 10.3 hours, or 21 per cent.

Everyone must have felt that a cheerful friend is like a sunny day, which sheds its brightness on all around; and most of us can, as we choose, make of this world either a palace or a prison.—Lubbock.

Supreme Court Outlaws NLRB Order

IN an outstanding decision holding that the National Labor Relations Board acted illegally in ordering the Consolidated Edison Company of New York City to abrogate its contracts with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, the Supreme Court of the United States definitely ended the Board's practice of nullifying, at the behest of the CIO, agreements negotiated with employers by American Federation of Labor unions.

The case came before the Labor Board in May, 1937, when the United Electric and Radio Workers of America, affiliated with the CIO, filed a charge that the Edison companies were resorting to unfair labor practices prohibited by the Labor Act. During the same month the Edison companies signed agreements with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers providing for the recognition of the Brotherhood as the collective bargaining agency for those employes who were members of the Brotherhood, with the usual stipulations as to hours, wages, working conditions, etc., and for the arbitration of disputes.

The Labor Board ruled that the contracts with the Brotherhood were executed under such circumstances that they were invalid under the provisions of the Labor Relations Act and ordered the Edison companies to cease from giving them effect.

The Edison companies and the Electrical Workers Brotherhood petitioned the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit to set aside the Labor Board's order. The Labor Board, supported by the CIO union, asked the Appeals Court to enforce the order. The Circuit Court granted the Board's petition. The Edison companies and the Electrical Workers Brotherhood appealed the Circuit Court's decision to the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice Hughes, who wrote the opinion of the court, handled without gloves the Labor Board's absurd argument that the Edison companies had illegally signed agreements with the Electrical Workers Brotherhood without giving employes opportunity to choose a collective bargaining agency. This contention, he said, was a conclusion "entirely too broad to be sustained."

There were two minority opinions, each dissenting from different sections of the majority opinion, although agreeing otherwise with the majority, filed by Justice Hugo L. Black and Stanley F. Reed. The other dissent came from Justices Pierce, Butler and James C. McReynolds who held that the Labor Relations Board was altogether without jurisdiction over the labor affairs of the Edison Company because it was engaged "solely in intra-state activities."

Pointing out that the membership of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and its locals covered at least 30,000 of the 38,000 employes of the Edison companies, the Chief Justice said:

"There is no basis for a finding that the contracts with the brotherhood and its locals were a consequence of the unfair labor practices found by the board or that these contracts in themselves thwart any policy of the act or that their cancellation would in any way make the order to cease the specified practices any more effective."

He found that the 30,000 members of the Brotherhood, who constituted 80 per cent of the Edison employes, had a right to make the contracts.

"They had the right to choose the Brotherhood as their representative for collective bargaining and to have contracts made as a result of that bargaining,' he declared. "Nothing that the employers had done deprived them of that right. Nor did the contracts make the Brotherhood and its locals exclusive representatives for collective bargaining. On that point the contracts speak for themselves. They simply constitute the brotherhood the collective bargaining agency for those employes who are its own members.

"The board by its order did not direct an election to ascertain who should represent the employes for collective bargaining."

The Chief Justice was equally emphatic in ruling that the Labor Board acted illegally in issuing the order requiring the Edison companies to abrogate their contracts with the Electrical Workers Brotherhood. In this connection he discussed the section of the National Labor Relations Act authorizing the Board to take "affirmative action" when it found an employer guilty of unfair labor practices. He added:

"We think that this authority to order affirmative action does not go so far as to confer a punitive jurisdiction enabling the board to inflict upon the employer any penalty it may choose because he is engaged in unfair labor practices even though the board may be of the opinion that the policies of the act might be effectuated by such an order."

Declaring that the Labor Board's contention that membership in the Electrical Workers Brotherhood was due to unfair labor practices applied by the Edison companies was not based on ascertained facts but on mere guesswork, the Chief Justice affirmed the right of the Brotherhood to form locals and solicit members and the right of the employes to join the Brotherhood.

"These rights," he said, "cannot be brushed aside as immaterial for they are of the very essence of the rights which the Labor Relations Act was passed to protect and the board could not ignore or override them in professing to effectuate the policies of the act.

"To say that of the 30,000 who did join there were not those who joined voluntarily or that the brotherhood did not have members whom it could properly represent in making these contracts would be to indulge in extravagant and unwarranted assumption. The employers' practices, which were complained of, could be stopped without imperiling the interests of those who, for all that appears, had exercised freely their right of choice.

"We conclude that the board was without authority to require the petitioning companies to desist from giving effect to the brotherhood contracts, as provided in subdivision (f), of paragraph one of the board's order."

In another portion of the opinion the Supreme Court upheld the Labor Board's contention that although the Edison company is intra-state in character the Federal Government has jurisdiction because some of its power is applied to interstate activities.

* * * * *

A few hours before press time the United States Supreme Court gave the pro-CIO National Labor Relations Board its second recent reversal.

The stubborn determination of the National Labor Relations Board to force a steamship company to reinstate with back pay CIO seamen who were discharged following a sit-down strike in June, 1937, which prevented the masters of two vessels from exercising their legal control over the ships was halted by the high court.

This outstanding position of the Supreme Court resulted from its refusal to grant a petition of the National Labor Relations Board for a review of the Board's case against the Peninsular and Occidental Steamship company charging violation of the National Labor Relations Act. The Supreme Court upheld the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit which found the CIO sit-down strikers guilty of mutiny, condemned the National Labor Relations Board for disregarding proper evidence, and set aside as illegal the Board's order in its entirety.

The action of the Supreme Court of the United States in refusing to review the decision of the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit undoubtedly placed a definite quietus on the pronounced sympathy for the sit-down strike frequently manifested by the National Labor Relations Board, and, at the same time, emphatically warned the CIO and its communistic affiliate, the CIO seamen's union, that the sit-down strike, condemned by the American Federation of Labor, is illegal and will not be tolerated in the American Merchant Marine.

Woll Hails Court's Ruling In Edison Case

SATISFACTION was expressed in American Federation of Labor circles over the decision of the United States Supreme Court that the National Labor Relations Board acted without legal authority in ordering the Consolidated Edison Company of New York City to abrogate agreements of the company and its affiliates with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, an affiliate of the A. F. of L. The Board's action was taken under a complaint filed by the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America, affiliated with John L. Lewis's CIO.

Matthew Woll, third vice president of the American Federation of Labor, said:

"The decision of the Supreme Court denies the right of the National Labor Relations Board to invalidate contracts with bona fide unions like the International Brotherhood of Electric Workers or any other valid labor organizations.

"This is a distinct setback to the CIO and to those in the National Labor Relations Board who have devoted themselves to promoting the interests of the CIO rather than applying themselves to the task of an impartial administration of the National Labor Relations Act.

"The decision leaves the judgment as to the validity of contracts where a bona fide union is concerned entirely in the hands of the courts, where it belongs and where all parties concerned may be expected to get an impartial hearing."

Nation's Income Jumps two and half Billions

A rise in the national income in October to $5,622,000,000, the 1938 peak, is attributed almost entirely to increased industrial production in a report issued by the Alexander Hamilton Institute. This was a gain of nearly $2,500,000,000 over April.

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To bear other peoples afflictions, every one has courage to spare.—Franklin.

Ray of Hope for "Forgotten" Man

DURING the next session of Congress a great deal will be heard about the "forgotten" men and women of industry—workers over 40 years of age.

The question is going to be raised by the new Senator from New York, James M. Mead, a member of the Switchmen's union, who disclosed that he intends to advocate a comprehensive program embracing these major features:

1—Making the Works Progress Administration a permanent agency of government, to provide jobs for middle-aged persons not wanted in industry.

2—Removing age limits in Civil Service regulations, to give men and women above 40 preference in awarding government jobs.

At the last session, when Mead was a member of the House, he sponsored a resolution calling for an appropriation of $50,000 to enable the Department of Labor to study discrimination against middle-aged workers, its findings to be used as a basis for legislation.

The resolution did not get through, but the Department of Labor, appreciating the value of the proposal, set up an unofficial committee which has studied the matter and has a pretty fair grasp of what is needed.

The problem is of such far-reaching and overshadowing importance, Mead declared, that it cannot with safety be disregarded much longer.

He insists that every man and woman able and willing to work should be given a job. If industry cannot or will not provide work opportunities, he said, the government must do so.

In addition to providing jobs, Mead contends, the Social Security Act must be broadened to cover millions of workers now excluded from its provisions, and also to increase the pensions paid to those who have reached the end of their working days.

"In a nutshell," Mead says, "we must provide that men from 40 to 65 years, or whatever retirement age is established in the pension act, shall be guaranteed government pay checks if they cannot connect with private jobs.

"When they reach the retirement age, they should be assured of a pension that will safeguard them during their last years from suffering and want."

This double-barrelled proposal unquestionably will receive a lot of sympathetic consideration in Congress, and increasingly so in future Congresses. It is safe to predict that within a very few years it is going to be one of the three or four paramount issues before the American people.

It will have the support of Sheridan Downey, recently elected Senator from California, who has advanced ideas on social security.

Downey believes that sentiment for adequate retirement pensions for "senior citizens" is strong and growing. He has approved various proposals, not because he has regarded them as panaceas, but because he felt they were leading in the direction the country must take.

Personally, Downey wants a practical program that will be within the country's means and at the same time will be adequate to the needs of the aged.

Another who will be fighting alongside Mead and Downey is Senator Claude Pepper of Florida, who, during his recently successful campaign for re-election, declared he would do everything possible to provide jobs for the aged and to obtain for them suitable pensions when their working days are over.

The position of these Senators emphasizes the way the country is thinking about pensions. It is significant that 40 Republicans elected to Congress a few weeks ago owed their success to their support of the Townsend plan.

Recently Harry L. Hopkins, former W. P. A. administrator, was quoted as holding that unemployment is a permanent problem, because the machine is destroying jobs faster than they can be created by industry or the government.

Hopkins pointed out that skilled, middle-aged workers are mainly the victims of this ruthless process, and said that those who contend that age pensions will not increase from year to year is fooling himself.

He predicted the time is coming when every American, on reaching a certain age, would receive a pension "as a matter of right."

Recently the Census of Unemployment, taken by John D. Biggers, a big industrialist, printed its findings in four volumes. They show that, outside the farms, the ages most favorable for full-time employment are between 30 and 44.

In November, 1937, when the census was taken, men who were totally unemployed or engaged in emergency relief work constituted 19 per cent of all available male workers. Between the ages of 40 and 44, 15 per cent were unemployed, while from 55 to 59 the rate jumped to 22 per cent.

Commenting on these figures, Biggers said that it is obvious that every year added to a worker's age after he passes 44 makes it increasingly difficult for him to obtain a job.

"Something must be done to correct this condition if our social system is to be successful," Mead declares. "It is a problem that must not be overlooked or shuffled to the sidelines. The question has not developed suddenly; it has been before us for 15 years, but nothing has been done about it.

"What is more pathetic or distressing than the picture of a man, able and willing to work, who lost his job because of the depression and is refused re-employment because of his age?

"It is horrifying to note that employers have asked the administrator of the Wage and Hour Act for exemption for all workers 40 years or over, on the ground they are handicapped.

"It seems incredible that modern industry should find it necessary to view the working man or woman of 40 as a handicap to production. I do not believe it can be demonstrated that the worker in the older age brackets, with his added years of experience, suffers by comparison with those in the lower age groups.

"If, however, our much boasted machine age has in fact relegated to the scrap heap a large number of our workers who have passed the 40-year mark, then I am convinced the government must step in and lend a helping hand."

Food Costs Expected to take Jump Soon

American families now have $75,000,000 a month to spend more than last summer, according to the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company. This was attributed to lower food costs, which show signs of going up, a report said.

War Declared On Oregon Labor Haters

THE American Federation of Labor has joined forces with the labor movement of Oregon in a court battle against a vicious anti-labor law enacted by the state's voters last November 8.

Joseph A. Padway, A. F. of L. general counsel, has been assigned by President William Green to assist the Oregon State Federation of Labor in a legal attack on the constitutionality of the measure.

Padway explained that the first step will be to ask a declaratory judgment from the Oregon Supreme Court, setting aside the law as a violation of the state and national constitutions and in conflict with the National Labor Relations Act and the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction statute.

Oregon statutes make such a course possible, thus avoiding the long delay involved in carrying on a test case. Padway expressed confidence that, even if the entire law could not be knocked out, some of its worst features would be invalidated.

Labor is determined to leave nothing undone to invalidate the law, because the labor hating interests back of it, if they get away with it in Oregon, are expected to work to put over similar legislation in other states.

By throwing out the Oregon act, labor hopes to stop such a movement dead in its tracks. Similar laws were defeated by the voters in California and Washington.

As in these two states, the miscalled "Associated Farmers" was behind the Oregon law. This organization was recently exposed by the National Labor Relations Board as a front for labor-hating employers, freely subsidized by them. Expense accounts filed with the Oregon secretary of state confirmed the board's analysis. These showed that the "Associated Farmers" received huge contributions from big industrialists while the "Farmers" were fighting to put over the anti-union laws.

Among the sinister provisions of the Oregon measure is one which would outlaw strikes except when sanctioned by a majority of employes. Thus, a craft union in a plant could not strike in defense of its own interests unless employes in all departments also struck.

Another clause would make Oregon a paradise for strikebreakers. It would forbid strikers, under penalty of a $500 fine, for interfering with any "scab" going to work.

A third part would practically outlaw picketing. Another provision would put a straightjacket on the right of unions to raise funds for self-defense.

The "Capital Press," a daily newspaper of Salem, considered the issue so vital that it said: "Organized labor may as well fold up its tent and move out of Oregon, unless the law is thrown out by the courts."

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City and Privately Owned Utilities to Compete

Public ownership and private enterprise are about to stage a battle royal in Memphis, Tenn. Memphis has contracted for TVA power and has offered to pay $17,385,000 for the gas and electric properties of the Memphis Power and Light Company.

The utility says that is too low and, after much "buck passing" announces it is prepared to enter into competition with the city plant.

The city has accepted the challenge and will begin construction of its own distributing system. The private plant's first step will be to cut rates, the city plant may follow suit and, in that event, consumers will be "sitting pretty."

Truthful Shrinkage Labels On Cotton

FOLLOWING many years of effort by organizations of consumers to require manufacturers to attach quality labels to cloth, this desirable procedure is now applied to cotton goods under the new trade practice rules issued by the Federal Trade Commission.

The Consumers Guide, published by the Consumers Council Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, reports that the new rules require that labels on all cotton fabrics and manufactured cotton goods making claims about shrinkage must now specify what they mean when they say "shrunk" or "pre-shrunk."

Issued after several years of controversy, the rules legally forbid any advertising, labels, or sales statements that deceive or mislead consumers reguarding the amount cotton goods will shrink.

"Shrunk and pre-shrunk may be used to describe cotton goods if, when they are used, a statement guaranteeing maximum shrinkage accompanies them," writes the Guide. "Thus, a manufacturer may label a garment: 'These goods have been shrunk (or pre-shrunk) to the extent that residual shrinkage will not exceed—per cent when tested in accordance with recognized and approved standards or tests.' Or the statement may simply say: 'Pre-shrunk—residual shrinkage 1 per cent; or 2 per cent.'.

"Residual shrinkage simply means that while the garment has been shrunk, it may suffer additional shrinkage to the extent stated.

"Such words as 'full shrunk,' 'shrink-proof,' 'non-shrinkable,' and similar terms are banned if the goods so advertised, sold, or labeled contain any capacity to shrink.

"Look at labels carefully when you buy cotton goods in the future. Those that contain shrinkage guarantees will be your most reliable protection against shrinkage. Manufacturers who don't claim their goods are 'pre-shrunk' or 'shrunk' are not affected by the rules.

"Cotton goods guaranteed not to shrink more than 2 per cent meet most consumer needs; if the percentage is greater, buy larger sizes or more yard goods.

"If the goods or garments don't live up to the label shrinkage guarantee, do this: Complain to the store where you made your purchase; then report the violation to the Federal Trade Commission for investigation."

Lumber Sales Continue Rapid Climb

Lumber sales throughout the United States showed a phenomenal increase during the closing week in November.

The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association reported new orders during the week ended November 26 last were the heaviest in five weeks and 58 per cent above those booked in the corresponding week of 1937.

During the week 550 reporting mills produced 162,238,000 feet of softwoods and hardwoods combined, shipped 178,224,000 feet and booked orders of 224,813,000 feet. Revised figures for the preceding week were 561 mills, 198,605,000 feet produced, 201,011,000 feet shipped and 224,250,000 ordered.

Despite the fact that building throughout the nation usually showed a slack period during the mid-winter months, all types of construction have continued to increase this year.

Extreme optimism is felt everywhere insofar as the building industry is concerned. All statistical services predict the heaviest wave of building next spring that the United States has seen since early in the twenties.

Church Leader Supports Green's Proposal

PRAISE for the support of "some form of a partnership wage which shares excess income equitably between management, workers and investors," enunciated by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement to the sub-committee of the Senate Finance Committee investigating profit-sharing systems, comes from the Rev. Raymond McGowan, Assistant Director, National Catholic Welfare Conference, Department of Social Action, in a press release entitled "Farewell to Revolution."

"William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, says before the Senate Committee on profit-sharing that recognition of real partnership between labor and capital 'would be the greatest incentive to sustained efficiency,' and he lays down statesmanlike conditions of such partnership," the Reverend McGowan said. "It is also the means of social justice, the way to end unemployment and poverty, the barrier to excessive government, the cure of the class struggle, the quietus of all resolution, the veto of Nazism and Communism.

"For it means joint action by organized investors and organized labor to make industry act for the general welfare. If we can get that, while we'll still need laws and governmental help, we'll not need so much.

"Mr Green is speaking directly of profit-sharing—the 'partnership-wage,' a very center of the problem. That profit-sharing schemes have often been used, even if honestly, for wrong purposes, is notorious. So Mr. Green lays down in effect three rules to make them good:

"1. Productivity wages, wages fixed as high as productive power seems to indicate, and then beyond that the profit-sharing, the partnership-wage, through which labor, like investors, will share in the net income.

"2. Collective bargaining to establish both productivity wages and partnership wages.

"3. Labor union knowledge of all costs and its partnership in deciding sales policies, salaries of executives, return to investors and the financial policies of the company.

"Mr. Green is realistic. Profit-sharing cannot substitute for the best possible figuring of the wages that will bring full employment, full use of our resources and full sharing in our increasing wealth. Nor is it usually honest unless labor knows all the costs. Neither can either productivity wages or partnership wages be ordinarily handed down in kindness by the employer; for his interests distort his kindness and, anyway, in that event they would not be general. And since policies of sales, salaries, interest, profits and finance influence the partnership-wage, organized labor must help decide the policies of sales, salaries, interest, profits and finance.

"Take down your 'Organized Social Justice,' the program issued by the N.C.W.C. Social Action Department in 1935, signed by some 130 leaders of Catholic social teaching, as a deliberate attempt to apply Pius XI's Encyclical on Social Order to the conditions of the United States. The Green program analyzes the requirements a little better in some ways and the Social Action Department better in others. The Social Action Department outlines better the way to put it in effect—by making organized and inter-organized industries and professions the agency which, with governmental help, will put the proposal into effect. But fundamentally they are twin brothers."

Union Benefits Exceed 27 Millions

STRONG commendation of the responsibility assumed by national and international unions in protecting their members against the hazards of industry and life was made by the recent annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Houston, Texas.

In commenting on the report of the A. F. of L. Executive Council that trade union benefits paid by unions during 1937 totaled $27,111,225.46, which sum does not include many millions of dollars paid to affiliated members by organizations failing to report to the American Federation of Labor the amount of benefits paid and benefits paid by local unions, the convention said "this activity of organized labor is indeed an outstanding achievement and one which merits our highest commendations."

Pointing out that the $27,111,225.46 represented the sum paid to union members in out-of-work, disability, pension, death, sick, and miscellaneous benefits, the Executive Council's report, which the convention approved, said:

"This vast sum of benefits paid, however, does not cover the total amount paid by all national and international and local unions during the past year. It represents the amount paid by national and international organizations and other organized units which reported to the American Federation of Labor. Many local unions chartered by organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and federal labor unions chartered directly by the American Federation of Labor have established funds out of which benefits were paid locally. In addition, strike benefits were paid by local organizations which do not appear in this report.

"Thus, there should be added to the total amount set forth in this report of benefits paid to members of organized labor, many millions of dollars more paid by organizations not reporting and by local unions chartered by international unions which have established and maintained benefit funds for the protection of their membership."

The amounts of the various benefits listed in the Council's report were as follows:

Death Benefits	$13,390,755.36
Sicks Benefits	2,277,903.00
Unemployment Benefits	1,671,139.36
Old Age Benefits	4,600,056.04
Disability Benefits	2,623,918.20
Miscellaneous	2,547,453.50
Total	$27,111,225.46

Hosiery Mills Returning to Northern Plants

The migration of hosiery mills to cheap labor has reversed itself.

In the last few months, many companies have returned to the North because of the greater supply of skilled labor there, the American Federation of Hosiery Workers reports.

Employes Loan Boss Money to Reopen Mill

Reopening of the Whittall carpet mills of Worcester, Mass., closed since June, was made possible recently when employes offered to loan $35,000 from their wages to the plant's new owners.

THE
BUSINESS AGENT

The Business Agent—pity him;
You ought to, if you won't
He's damned by some because he does;
By others if he don't.
He works all day and half the night;
He's always on the job.
A task like this can't well be filled.
By bonehead, mutt or slob.

On Sundays, if he ever should
Desire to go to church,
When he's not Johnny on the spot,
For him they start a search.
Inside a month he listens to
A thousand tales of woe,
And some believe there's not a thing
But what he ought to know.

He's a target for the moocher,
And he can't keep out of range
Of the tourists who, when stranded,
Badly need a piece of change.
Then the knockers, with their hammers,
Keep on stirring up a stink.
Yes, his path in life's a pleasure
Strewn with roses, I don't think.

Editorial

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

HIGH COURT ON CONSOLIDATED EDISON CASE

THE Supreme Court's decision in the Consolidated Edison Company case is in every way a reasonable, just and highly commendable ruling.

The American Federation of Labor is particularly interested in that part of the decision which denies to the National Labor Relations Board the right to abrogate the company's contract with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, an A. F. of L. affiliate.

In so ruling, the Supreme Court has knocked the props out from under the board's arbitrary, prejudicial and grossly unfair position toward the A. F. of L. with regard to union contracts.

The decision is so sweeping that in conformance with it, the Board will have to reverse itself in all such cases in which it has illegally abrogated contracts entered into between employers and A. F. of L. unions.

The majority opinion, read by Chief Justice Hughes, declares that the National Labor Relations Act gives the Board "no express authority to invalidate contracts with independent labor organizations." Such authority, if it exists, the court held, can only be applied in the case of a company-controlled or company-dominated union.

This is the position maintained by the American Federation of Labor all along.

Furthermore, the court severely criticizes the Board in two other major respects which were complained of by the American Federation of Labor. The decision held that the Board should have given the I. B. E. W. due notice and an opportunity to be heard before attempting to abrogate its contract. It also held that this contract was of a high character, designed to promote industrial peace and the welfare of the workers affected and that by abrogating it the Board defeated the very purposes of the National Labor Relations Act.

This decision is not only a great victory for the American Federation of Labor; it is also a great boon to the nation. It serves notice on the National Labor Relations Board that law and justice will not sanction its policy of prejudice against the A. F. of L. and favoritism to the CIO. It clears the National Labor Relations Act of doubts and uncertainties created by the Board's rulings which have interfered with the negotiation of new union contracts, and it should restore the Act in this important respect as a powerful instrumentality for collective bargaining and industrial peace.

BUILDING TRADES EMPLOYERS ASSOCIATION LAUDS A. F. OF L. ACTION

NEWS and Opinion is the voice of the Building Trades Employers Association of New York City.

Naturally it reflects the attitude of employers in their relationship with labor just as our journal reflects labor's side in its dealings with industry.

When News and Opinion reaches the editor's desk it is always welcome and carefully scanned.

The action recently of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor in the annual Convention in Houston, Texas, in adopting five principles for recovery in the building industry brought forth words of praise from News and Opinion with a recommendation to the various state and local organizations of the Building Trades Employers of New York City that they each adopt a resolution supporting the A. F. of L. action and forward it to Senators and Representatives.

The A. F. of L. convention action is additional proof that Building Labor is not unaware or chooses to ignore the present day problems of employers. It is anxious to give every aid to its employers because Labor realizes that its prosperity depends upon a busy industry.

Labor and industry working in cooperation has ever been the goal of the American Federation of Labor.

We are reprinting below the comment from News and Opinion regarding the action of the Building and Construction Department at the recent Houston Convention.

* * * * *

Generally unnoted was the splendid action taken by the Building and Construction Trades Department of the A. F. of L., at Houston, October, last, in resolving five fundamental principles of recovery for presentation to members of Congress. To our various local and state organizations News and Opinion vigorously recommends that they each adopt a resolution supporting the Department and forward it, not alone to President Joseph A. McInerney, but to Senators and Representatives which represent them.

The resolution pointed out reports had indicated a very definite hesitancy in the field of industrial and utility construction because of fear and uncertainty of the possible action of Congress upon taxes and other matters. It showed further how important such construction was in the sum total of all building undertaken in the U. S. during the past 11 years and it finally resolved—

1. "That we appeal to Congress to first encourage private initiative in the construction industry.
2. "Establish sound and stable public fiscal policy.
3. "That it modify interfering and hampering legislation and executive action which is emanating from various bureaus and boards and curtail the activities of the same.
4. "That we reiterate and renew our demands as made by the Tampa Convention that the construction industry be freed from those hampering and retarding imposed taxes which retard instead of stimulate construction.
5. "That any present or contemplated tax legislation which would act derogatory to the immediate stimulation of all major construction activities should be arrested and the immediate examination of any now existing taxes which hamper the construction industry as a whole, looking in the direction of their modification or repeal."

SOME STATISTICS, SOME CONCLUSIONS, SOME COMMON SENSE

WHAT'S wrong with our economic machine, and how can it be repaired so it will produce plenty for all?

Three distinguished economists in the modern day role of "three wise men" did their best to answer those questions recently in the nation's capital before the O'Mahoney Monopoly Committee. The three were Isadore Lubin, Williard L. Thorp and Leon Henderson. Their positions in relation to economics will be reported along with their disclosures and conclusions regarding the ailment of our economic machine farther down.

Emerging from the figures and statistics presented to the committee was a fact known to every wage earner in the nation: That the purchasing power of the masses must be elevated before this nation will enjoy continued prosperity. This opinion was voiced by Mr. Lubin.

Mr. Lubin, who is chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics which keeps complete facts and figures on the actual operation of the economic machine also disclosed:

That, since 1929, wage and salary earners have lost $120,000,000,000, farmers have lost $38,000,000,000, and stockholders have lost $20,000,000,000 because of the depression. In other words, they would have had a total of $178,000,000,000 more income if the economic machine had continued to produce each year as much as it did in 1929.

That there are 29,000,000 American families, of which 16,000,000, or more than half, get less than $1,250 a year, while only 13 of each 100 get over $2,500, and less than three of each 100 get over $5,000.

That the comparatively few high-income families can never provide a mass market for our mass production industry, but if only $2.25 a day were added to the income of each "under $1,250" family, and still smaller additions were made to the income of the other families "under $2,500," mass purchasing power would be so increased that factory wheels would hum, farmers would prosper, and the depression would vanish overnight.

Thorp is a $25,000-a-year economist for Dun & Bradstreet, a business advisory service, which loaned him to the Department of Commerce to serve the government during these hearings. Among other things, he said:

That, of the entire $70,000,000,000 national income in 1937, about $44,000,000,000, or 65 per cent, was corporation income.

That less than 6 per cent of the corporations own 86 per cent of all corporation assets.

That less than 1 per cent of the corporations employ more than half of all the wage earners.

That one company controls 100 per cent of the aluminum industry, three companies control 83 per cent of automobile manufacturing, and from two to five companies control up to 95 per cent of each of a score of other major industries.

The concentrated power of these big corporations may or may not be a cause of our troubles, Thorp said, but, whatever the cause is, the break-down in our economic machine "is not due to any lack of management ability, capital, labor or natural resources."

Henderson was economist for the NRA and the WPA and now is chief of the Economic Committee's staff.

He pointed out that Lubin's estimate of depression losses was "most conservative," because it counted only the loss from the 1929 income level, and did not consider the fact that the national income should have kept growing after 1929, to keep pace with growing population.

This additional loss was included in an estimate made by L. H. Bean, a Department of Agriculture economist, who found that the depression has cost the country $293,000,000,000, Henderson said.

On that basis, the depression loss has been $2,250 for every man, woman and child in the country, or $7,875 for the average family.

The general question before the committee, Henderson said, is why we have suffered this loss. "Why have we not had full employment and full utilization of our magnificent resources?"

One hundred and thirty million people have been asking this same question since 1929.

Average Wage of Building Trades $1.46 an Hour

The average wage rate of all building trades journeymen on June 1, last, was $1.46½ an hour, according to a report issued recently by the Department of Labor.

Sixteen building trades unions, the report said, reported scales of $1.50 or more for over half of their membership. Less than 2 per cent of all skilled workers had agreements calling for a rate of less than $1 an hour.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
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290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
4155 Lakeshore Blvd., Jacksonville, Fla.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of January, February and March, 1939, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded to the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of January, February and March. The extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also were six blanks for the Treasurer to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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NON-UNION DETROIT MADE SHOW CASES

For the past two years efforts have been made to secure an agreement with the Detroit Show Case Company, Detroit, Mich., but without success. This company claims that it has been in business for the last thirty years without a label and without "bothering" with unions. Its offices are at 1652 West Fort Street, Detroit, Michigan, and 103 Park Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

Its advertisement appearing in the classified section of the Detroit Telephone Directory advertises its products as the "Silent Salesman," and in addition to making fixture and show cases it also makes a complete line of store fronts which are shipped to all parts of the United States and Canada. The trade name of this material is Desco.

In view of the fact that many inquiries are made at the General Office from time to time asking for the names of manufacturers who carry the label of our organization, we know that many such inquiries must be made of local unions and district councils, and for that reason we are asked to acquaint all our members with the attitude of the above mentioned firm toward our organization and the use of our label.

STAYAWAY NOTICES

A report is being circulated that there is a great deal of work in the Havana district of Local 1972, Havana, Ill. We wish to call attention to the fact that two-thirds of our Local members are idle.

Dorsie Lind, Recording Secretary,
Local 1972, Havana, Ill.

* * * * *

Carpenters are advised to stay away from Meridian, Miss. We have about three times as many men idle as there is work for at present.

C. V. Davis, Recording Secretary,
Local 2313, Meridian, Miss.

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A report is being circulated to the effect that work is plentiful in Bloomington, Ill. Local 63 advises Brothers the report is erroneous and that there is not enough work for its present membership.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

1998	Norfolk, Va.	2150	Hastings, Nebr.
1181	Winnfield, La.	2677	McPhee, Nebr.
1999	Stockton, Calif.	2676	Hope, Ark.
2000	Grand Haven, Mich.	2185	Murfreesboro, Tenn.
1218	Winnfield, La.	2186	Palestine, Tex.
2007	Orange, Tex.	2187	Hamden, N. Y.
2026	Coldwater, Mich.	2189	Madera, Calif.
2031	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	2671	Winnfield. La.
2050	Chinook, Mont.	1281	Anchorage, Alaska
2052	Wellsboro, Pa.	2191	Daytona Beach, Fla.
2679	Bovill, Ida.	1239	Hallam, Pa.
2678	Longview, Wash.	2192	Aransas Pass, Tex.
2056	Clear Lake Park, Calif.	2670	North Bend, Wash.
2079	Houston and Vic., Tex.	2193	Smyrna, Ga.

J. J. Hynes, Metal Workers President, Dies

John Joseph Hynes, for the past 25 years president of the Sheet Metal Workers International Association, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, died in Washington, D. C., November 30 of a heart attack. He was 66 years of age.

Besides serving as president of the Sheet Metal Workers Union Mr. Hynes held vice presidencies in the Metal Trades Department, the Railroad Employes Department, and the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

To the General Executive Board:

Brothers—

The Fifty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor opened in the Sam Houston Coliseum, Houston, Texas, on Monday October 3, 1938, and lasted two weeks.

Four hundred and seventy-seven delegates were present as shown in the following statement:

Number of Unions	Name	Number of Delegates	Number of Votes
85	National and International	274	33,225
4	Departments	4	4
34	State Bodies	34	34
106	Central Labor Unions	106	106
57	Trade and Federal Labor Unions	55	160
3	Fraternal Organizations	4	3
289		477	33,532

The A. F. of L. consists of:

102	National and International Unions,
4	Departments,
49	State Federations,
792	City Central Bodies,
846	Local Department Councils,
1,517	Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions,
32,631	Local Unions,

with a paid-up membership of 3,623,087—a gain over last year of 762,154.

During the past year the A. F. of L. issued charters to:

National Unions	2
International Unions	2
Central Labor Unions	57
Local Trade Unions	419
Federal Labor Unions	148
Total	628

The Executive Council in starting its report said:

The past year has brought difficult problems and substantial progress to the American Federation of Labor. The sudden return of depression with a swift decline brought us again to serious unemployment with its attendant problems and hardships by the first of 1938. We have not only weathered the hardships of depression but the undermining tactics of an attempted dual movement, and emerge with better organized ranks, greater numerical strength, and greater prestige throughout the length and breadth of the land.

It then deals with many important matters, such as:

Organizing Work and Organizing Campaign,
Secession and Dualism,
Trade Union Benefits,
Jurisdictional Matters,
Unemployment,
Shorter Work Day and Work Week,
National Labor Relations Board,
Social Security,
National Health Conference,

Housing,
Labor Standards Under Government Contracts,
National Legislation,
Workmens Compensation,
Immigration,
Credit Unions,
Consumers Cooperation,
Vocational Education,
Apprentice Training,
Child Labor,
Internatinoal Labor Organization,
International Federation of Trade Unions,
Pan American Federation of Labor,
Relations between nations and many other similar matters.

This will give you some idea of the work of the Convention.

In reporting on the "Lumber Workers" the Executive Council said:

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America have carried forward a most intensive campaign among the lumber, logging and sawmill workers of the Northwest. This became necessary because of the dual, seceding CIO movement which raided this field where the workers had been organized into unions affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The fight which grew out of this attempt of the CIO to raid organized lumber, logging and sawmill workers became intense in many communities. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America have been winning their fight. Lumber, logging and sawmill workers who had been persuaded to leave the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and become associated with the CIO have learned through bitter experience of the serious mistake they made. Many thousands of them have left the CIO and returned to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. In all this bitter contest the American Federation of Labor has given to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America a full and complete measure of support. We were glad to do so because the fight involved the question as to whether we would permit the dual, secession movement to raid local unions which had been formed and established by an international union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. We know it is the determination of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to carry on the fight in the Northwest against the raiding tactics and policies of the CIO, no matter how long the contest may last, until the CIO is driven out and the lumber, logging and sawmill workers are united in a harmonious organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

This was referred to the Committee on Organization and was reported on as follows:

Your Committee is gratified to learn that with the assistance and cooperation of the American Federation of Labor the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, has been so successful in opposing and repelling the CIO in their efforts to take over the Timber, Lumber and Sawmill Workers from the Brotherhood of Carpenters.

We commend the Executive Council for the firm and unyielding stand they took against the CIO in the lumber industry in the North West. We therefore approve of this part of the Executive Council's Report and recommend that the Executive Council continue to assist the Brotherhood of Carpenters in this fight until the CIO is driven out of that territory.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

The Executive Council submitted the report of its sub-committee to the Convention dealing with the Conferences held beginning October 25, 1937 with a Committee from the CIO to bring about unity, harmony and solidarity in the labor movement. It is as follows:

To the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, Greetings:

Your Committee, authorized and empowered to negotiate a settlement with the CIO desires to submit its report of the recent conferences with representatives of the CIO.

Your Committee, pursuant to arrangements previously made by the Convention of the American Federation of Labor and representatives of the CIO, met in conference with ten representatives of the CIO in Washington, D. C., October 25, 1937, and continued with intermittent conferences until December 21, 1937. During these conferences your Committee advised the representatives of the CIO that it had full and complete authority to negotiate a settlement of the controversy and we were assured by the CIO representatives that they too had similar authority. How true their statement was will be disclosed by facts referred to later in this report.

At the first conference, the representatives of the CIO proposed:

1. That the American Federation of Labor establish a separate department within the A. F. of L. to be known as the CIO Department and that this department be granted complete autonomy over all matters affecting the organizations of that department, with the agreement that the A. F. of L. could not and would not pass upon any matter affecting those organizations.

2. That all CIO organizations be chartered and admitted to the A. F. of L. and given membership in the CIO Department.

3. That all CIO organizations when chartered and admitted to the A. F. of L. would be entitled to and enjoy the same rights and privileges as all other affiliated organizations.

4. That the A. F. of L. agree to the industrial form of organization for certain specified industries.

5. That the A. F. of L. agree to amend its constiution so as to prohibit the A. F. of L. Executive Council from exercising the power and authority to suspend affiliated International and National Unions, except on authority and by direction of a convention of the American Federation of Labor. In response to these proposals your committee suggested that the A. F. of L. would admit all previously affiliated unions and all those unions suspended as well as those unions that withdrew from the A. F. of L. That after these unions were reaffiliated any and all other questions could and would be taken up in conference and adjusted under the laws of the A. F. of L. This counter-proposal by your committee was rejected by the representatives of the CIO.

The balance of our conferences were then occupied by a general discussion in an effort to develop a basis for agreement. After much discussion we reached the following basis of agreement:

That there were no major difficulties only minor jurisdictional questions affecting the twelve original A. F. of L. unions that had been suspended and withdrew from the A. F. of L. and therefore there were no obstacles to their return to the A. F. of L. but since the CIO had established twenty additional unions in the same fields occupied by the A. F. of L. unions it would be necessary to consider each of these twenty new CIO unions separately in an effort to remove the conflict with the A. F. of L. unions. In order to progress with this phase of the matter it was agreed that:

a. The twelve original A. F. of L. unions would not apply nor be admitted to the A. F. of L. until all matters affecting the twenty new CIO unions were adjusted so that the interests of all would be cared for concurrently.

b. That a joint conference committee equally representative of the A. F. of L. and the CIO unions would be established for each of these twenty new CIO and dual or conflicting unions to resolve the conflict or to work out a mutually acceptable understanding.

c. That when these conflicts (b) were adjusted, then the membership of the CIO unions would be admitted into the A. F. of L. concurrently with the original A. F. of L. unions.

d. That if all other matters were adjusted the A. F. of L. Committee would consider recommending the amending of the Constitution of the A. F. of L. to provide that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. could only suspend an affiliated International or National union or revoke its charter on direct authority of a convention of the A. F. of L.

e. That a special convention of the A. F. of L. would be held within a reasonable time (sixty to ninety days) after all matters were adjusted and all affiliated organizations would be entitled to representation with all rights and privileges of other A. F. of L. unions.

f. That we would agree to specify certain industries where the industrial form of organization would apply.

As stated above, this basis for agreement was accepted by the CIO Committee. It was further agreed to advise the Press of the agreement. At the request of Charles P. Howard, acting CIO chairman, it was decided out of courtesy to Mr. Philip Murray, who was absent from the conference at the time this understanding was reached, to delay the public announcement until he could be advised of the understanding. When Mr. Murray was informed of the understanding he requested that the conference recess until another day so that he could consult with this principals in the CIO.

When the conference reconvened at a later date Mr. Murray refused to carry out the understanding reached and proposed that the entire controversy be referred to a subcommittee. While your committee insisted that the understanding be carried out, we did agree to confer through a sub-committee. Accordingly a subcommittee of John L. Lewis, Philip Murray, William Green and George M. Harrison was appointed.

This sub-committee met promptly. At this meeting your representatives urged Mr. Lewis to accept the understanding reached with the representatives of the CIO. This he declined to do. He vetoed what they had agreed to.

Mr. Lewis then proposed that the A. F. of L. charter and admit ALL CIO unions (32) to the A. F. of L. with all rights and privileges and after they were in the A. F. of L. matters of conflict be taken up in conference but with the understanding that when these unions were admitted to the A. F. of L. they could not later be suspended if the points of conflict were not adjusted.

Your representatives pointed out that the proposal was impractical because it would establish dual unionism within the A. F. of L. It would settle nothing.

Since Mr. Lewis would not yield in his position, the negotiations of the subcommittee were adjourned. Subsequently a report was made to the joint CIO-A. F. of L. Conference Committee. At this, the final meeting of the joint CIO-A. F. of L. Conference, Mr. Murray advised your Committee that unless we were willing to accept the Lewis proposal there was no good to be accomplished in continuing further meetings. Faced with this situation, the conference terminated.

Respectfully submitted:
(Sgd.) GEORGE M. HARRISON,
" G. M. BUGNIAZET,
" MATTHEW WOLL,
A. F. of L. Conference Committee.

It is made clear in the report of the committee representing the Executive Council that an agreement which provided for a termination of the secession movement launched by the CIO was reached and was accepted by both the CIO committee and the American Federation of Labor committee. The negotiations had proceeded to the point where it was understood that the agreement reached would be publicly announced immediately following the extension of certain courtesies to the dominant representatives of the Committee for Industrial Organization. Instead of this course being followed, to the surprise of the representatives of the American Federation of Labor Committee, they were informed, and the public as well, that the agreement reached had been vetoed by ranking officers of the Committee for Industrial Organization. This fact was subsequently confirmed by members of the committee representing the CIO who publicly announced that an agreement had been reached between the duly constituted committees but had been overturned and set aside by Chairman John L. Lewis of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The Executive Council and the committee representing Executive Council worked faithfully and most diligently in an effort to negotiate an agreement providing for a settlement of the differences existing between the Committee for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor. The Executive Council expresses its appreciation for the patient, constructive and exalted service which was rendered by the representatives of the American Federation of Labor who served upon the negotiating committee.

The Executive Council places the blame for failure to consumate an agreement ending the differences which were caused by withdrawal of the CIO organizations from affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, squarely and directly upon the dominant officers of the Committee for Industrial Organization. They repudiated the work of their own committee. They vetoed an agreement which had been honorably negotiated. They are responsible for the division, discord and the dualism which continues to exist within the organized labor movement of the country. The record makes this clear. No truthful answer can be offered and no justifiable defense can be made by the dominant controlling officers of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The Committee for Industrial Organization proposed the conference. The American Federation of Labor accepted the offer. We fought for the creation of practical, workable committees. The three members of the committee representing the American Federation of Labor met with a committee of ten which the CIO insisted should represent them; they submitted proposals and considered counter-proposals; they negotiated an agreement with the committee of ten (of which the late Charles P. Howard, President of the International Typographical Union was a member), accepted it, approved it, and agreed that at a stated hour it would be signed, sealed and publicly announced. It seems inconceivable that one man, the Chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, could veto an agreement thus entered into and by doing so, accept responsibility for a continuation of division, discord, hate, enmity and dualism in the organized labor movement of the nation.

It seems quite appropriate to here point out that the Committee for Industrial Organization is a secession movement. It was formed by organizations which withdrew from affiliation with the American Federation of Labor; it was not made up of unions organized outside the American Federation of Labor, independent in character and free from a contractual relationship with the American Federation of Labor. Thus, the division which exists within the ranks of labor is directly traceable to the formation of this secession, dual, rival movement. Those who support it have placed their seal of approval upon secession and dualism. How can they preach unity and solidarity in the labor movement when they support secession and dualism? If they support it, promote it and advocate it in the American Federation of Labor they cannot consistently oppose it within their own organized units. They virtually say, through support of the CIO and secession, that they favor secession, they believe in dualism, they justify it and in doing so they favor division, discord, hatred and enmity within the labor movement, all of which grow out of secession and dualism.

The Committee for Industrial Organization continues its activities as a secession movement. It has raided the jurisdiction of national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. This is contradictory to their avowed purpose and declaration that the Committee for Industrial Organization was formed for the purpose of organizing the unorganized.

The Executive Council has resisted every attempt of the Committee for Industrial Organization to invade the jurisdiction of affiliated unions. The Council will continue that policy. Furthermore, we shall continue the fight of the American Federation of Labor to maintain its superiority and standing as the bona fide, recognized labor movement of the North American Continent.

The progress of the American Federation of Labor in the period during which it was compelled to deal with the CIO, is reflected in its numerical growth, its standing, strength and influence in the economic, industrial and political life of the Nation. The loss of membership included in the ten national unions which formed the CIO, amounting to approximately 982,343 has been overcome. We have organized and added to the membership of the American Federation of Labor a new membership in excess of the number lost when the CIO was formed. The growth of our membership continues steady and substantial. It is a dues-paying membership, as is clearly set forth in the financial report of the Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor. Furthermore, the American Federation of Labor is a part of the institutional life of the Nation. Public opinion, which is, after all, the most powerful force in determining the policies of government, is giving wholehearted support to the American Federation of Labor. The Executive Council points to the contrast which exists between a united, harmonious, cooperative American Federation of Labor, governed and administered in accordance with democratic rules and procedure, and the division, discord and disillusionment which exists within the CIO where autocracy and dictatorship have clearly supplanted the control of the workers over the administration of their own economic and organizational affairs.

This part of the Executive Council's Report was referred to the Committee on Resolutions and was reported on as follows:

Your committee, having before it the report of the Executive Council on the negotiations between representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization, initiated during our convention a year ago in Denver, pages 86-93 of the Executive Council's Report and resolutions numbered 20 and 21 appearing on page 20 of the first day's proceedings, presents the following for your consideration and approval in lieu of resolutions presented and in support of the approval of the Executive Council's Report on this subject.

Resolutions No. 20 and 21 were designed to further the ends of peace within the labor movement. The introducers of Resolution No. 20 have resquested that their resolution be expunged from the records of this convention. The introducers of Resolution No. 21 report it was introduced in this convention by error as it was defeated instead of approved by their convention. They, too, request that this resolution be expunged from the record. Your committee recommends that these requests be complied with.

The Executive Council in dealing in its report with the subject of Secession and Dualism and the failure to bring about peace and unity in the House of Labor, makes definite and clear the true realities of the situation and leaves no room for doubt as to where blame may justly be placed. This report of the Executive Council on this subject should be carefully read by all who would have a true understanding of issues involved and of the dictatorial mind that has made impossible the re-establishment of a peaceful, unified and cooperative relationship between all groups of workers under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

The negotiations recorded in detail and with complete accuracy by the Executive Council, proceeded to a point where they broke down. They broke down for one reason and one only. It was not possible to satisfy the ambitions of the one man who dominates and dictates to the CIO.

As for the negotiations, we may add this to the report of the council: There were no insurmountable difficulties, if we leave ambition out of the discussion. There was no question of form of organization. It was agreed that the ten suspended organizations should return as they were, thus proving that form of organization was not the issue.

There was no question of any or all of the ten trade unions originally making up the CIO deserting any of the trade unions thereafter associated with the CIO. It was agreed none should re-enter the fold of the American Federation of Labor until all would be included.

It was proposed by the American Federation of Labor representatives that there be negotiations as to the newly formed organizations. But here again the question was not as to form of organization. There were other questions, including overlapping jurisdiction, but the jurisdictional questions were no greater than we deal with continuously within the A. F. of L., and not nearly as complicated as some with which we have dealt successfully in the past. There were questions arising out of benefit systems, treasuries and kindred matters. But these were not beyond solution.

There was no question regarding the constituted authority followed or to be followed within the American Federation of Labor. It was agreed certain amendments should be considered when agreement was reached on all other points involved. Every question raised was fairly met and squarely agreed to.

The one question that finally confronted our representatives at every turn was the paramount question of the power and the arrogance and the overweening pride of one man. Confronted with such an issue there is no solution, until the adherents of that man deprive him of his authority or he voluntarily steps aside. He seems not likely to step aside, but there are signs that the other possibility may materialize. People do grow tired of carrying the burden for self-aggrandizement; they do grow tired of paying the price of dictatorship.

The negotiations which we have just described did not constitute the only effort toward peace. There have been other efforts. They too have failed because of the will and dictum of one man. Our door has been kept open, but that cannot be said of the dual movement. And only last week President Roosevelt in connection with his letter of greeting to us, urged a united labor movement and an effort to seek peace. Before our convention had even had time to consider the president's appeal, the door was closed from the side of the dual movement by the autocrat who has constituted himself dictator of the CIO.

While we always have been and are now ready to enter into negotiations towards peace we have seen how, fulminating as usual, the autocrat of the CIO has ruthlessly rejected every suggestion of peace, including that just put forth by President Roosevelt.

It is said that President Roosevelt and the CIO autocrat are close to each other in political endeavor, and it is clear that the President has more than once lent his support to Mr. Lewis, but the moment the President pleads for a course that would threaten the autocracy of CIO and end dualism, Caesar steps forth to roar disdainful defiance.

Woodrow Wilson appealed to the people of Central Europe over the heads of their Emperors. The democracies of Europe and our own President have done likewise within recent weeks. As we see it today, only the patriotic and emphatic action of the membership of the exploited and dominated unions in the CIO can restore labor unity and harmony.

Our task now is to build the American Federation of Labor while the incubus of autocracy destroys the CIO.

Let us see what is the condition, pursuant to the break-down of the negotiations begun a year ago. Let us see, first, what has happened within the unions comprising the CIO under the domination of its fulminating Caesar, with the doubtful and perhaps doubting help of his Prime Minister Machiavelli.

First let us take the United Mine Workers of America, the sacrifice brigade of the CIO forces. From the members of this organization, by autocratic fiat, huge sums of money—totalling into the millions—have been taken to bolster the ambitions of the one man at the top. These funds have been used in amazing political adventures and in fore-doomed adventures on the economic field.

Insofar as the political results are concerned, it must be clear even to the most blinded followers of the ambitious spendthrift of the CIO that the expenditure of millions of the workers' dollars for political advantage has resulted in almost total loss. Almost uniformly the CIO has been rejected by the electors at the polls. Wise candidates today hope to avoid the calamity of a CIO endorsement. The money, used without any authority from the rank and file, has gone into waste; it has been flung to the winds to feed an ambition and the people have repudiated Caesar at the polls by defeating those whom he has designated for support. We feel sure that in due time the CIO rank and file will take command of its own destiny and register its refusal to be further mulcted at the whim of an autocrat. Indeed, we are informed, there is already a wide-spread dissatisfaction, even to the point of revolt, within the ranks of the United Mine Workers, while there is reason to believe that even some of the high officials of that organization, long known as wheel horses in the movement, are in extreme disagreement with the dictator and distrustful of the whole mad scheme of dualism.

Next in line we find the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, born in secession, temporarily cleansed by a brief tenure within the American Federation of Labor, but quickly led out again in a gamble on the turn of the wheel of rebellion. Within the ranks of this union, composed of splendid men and women, there is widespread disaffection and distrust of dictatorship. Developing the dream of empire this organization seized the United Textile Workers, choked the wind from it in one spasmodic grasp and sought to absorb its membership along with the unorganized in the textile field. Again there is rebellion, dissension, mistrust, with a growing sense that something fundamental is wrong. The so-called textile organizing campaign of the fantastic Textile Workers' Organizing Committee in the South is a bluff and bluster and thinly veiled at that. The president of the absorbed United Textile Workers has resigned from the CIO. This has added fuel to the fire already at work and has enlarged the division in the ranks. But the greatest division of all is the division which has started great numbers of the workers themselves into the American Federation of Labor and legitimate trade unionism. The initial act of taking over the United Textile Workers was more than anything else like Hitler's march into Austria—not yet explained in full to the public or to the membership; a truly astounding chapter in labor history.

Then observe the United Automobile Workers. This union, formed by the American Federation of Labor also was led into secession and disaster. Its dues-paying ranks are growing thinner. It is shot full of dissension. Even while our convention has been in session in Houston it has felt the iron hand of dictatorship. It is no longer a free, autonomous self-governing organization. It has become a servant body in the House of Caesar. Four officers, suspended, charged by their president with communist affiliations, have been ordered by John L. Lewis restored to their offices, while the President of that union is forced to accept this over-riding of his judgment and of the lawfully expressed judgment of his union. As we observe this development we may well wonder whether we are not witnessing the treachery of a Judas Iscariot selling a brithright for 30 pieces of silver, as well as the ruthlessness of a Caesar cloaked by the machinations of a Machiavelli.

With the United Rubber Workers there is a similar story. Here also membership is falling. The industry itself has spread from its former center, presenting an unprepared union with a problem which it had no strategy to meet and in connection with which it got no help from its overlord. All along the line, the story is one of tragedy, the price of dictatorship, the price of ambitious rulership, the price always paid all through history, just as it is paid today in Germany, in Italy, in Russia. Dictatorship is not changed in character by reason of geography.

The Oil Field Workers seemed to be proud of their desertion to the ranks of the dictatorship. At that moment they were moving forward with rapid strides and we were all proud of their progress. But they went into the land of Caesar and they, too, have been subject to Caesar's will. They, too, have suffered in decreasing unity, in loss of membership, in loss of that spirit that marks free movements apart from those around whose necks there hangs the chain of bondage under alien rulership.

There is not a union in the outlaw movement that has not suffered in loss of prestige and place. And as a whole that movement has become so tainted and tarnished and saturated with the virus of Communism that its kiss is called the kiss of death, its approval a warrant of death.

This is the terrible condition foisted upon a rank and file that must, whether it likes it or not, pay the price as long as the dictatorship exists.

There is, in this sorrowful category, one shining example in exception. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has refused to submit to dictation. It has fulfilled the promises it made to the CIO when it entered that movement. That promise was to help organize the unorganized. However, it has refused to go a single step further. It has remained true to its original position, even though we were forced to include it in suspension when secession forced us to act. We feel certain it will continue to refuse to wear the hollow emblems bestowed for pleasing the dictator. We feel confident it will decline to join the new movement to form a dual federation of labor.

Now, as to the present status of the CIO, we are informed that the leadership has been forced to capitulate to a demand that a convention be held, a new kind of existence developed. Will this convention when it is held, adopt a constitution, liberal in form and responsive to the will of the membership?

Will there be an accounting of the huge sums of money thus far spent?

Will unions have a full measure of autonomy, by which to control their own affairs?

Will there be a repudiation of the Communist leadership with which the secession movement is honeycombed?

Will there be an elimination as well as a repudiation of the Communist leadership?

If there is such repudiation and elimination, how will the movement be cleansed?

Will there be, on the other hand, a closer partnership with Communism and a poltical party expression created for furthering Communist ends?

Will there be a condemnation of the sit-down strike and of contract-breaking, abhorrent to all American principles and destructive to the foundations of our economic and political order?

If there is such a condemnation, how will it be given effect? How will it be enforced, in the face of the fact that CIO leadership as well Communist leadership within the CIO have led and encouraged the sit-down strike and the disregard of contracts entered into?

Will dictatorship give up its powers and its ambitions?

We await such a convention. If one is held and dictatorship is not abandoned, then we shall have merely a strengthened dictatorship, the next long step in a program that must lead toward internal revolution. Such movements cannot stand still, except at the cost of disintegration. Witness the German Nazi movement! It must go forward, or fall back.

If dictatorship is actually abandoned and Communism repudiated and expelled, then the way to unity is made possible, providing the rank and file of the secession movement make known their demand for unity.

We can only recommend that we wait and watch. We are confident that our Federation will never stand aloof on any pedestal of false pride, for ours is the democratic movement of the workers. When workers want to come into our family living under the law of that family, there is and always will be a welcome for them. But we cannot and will not make terms with dictatorship, or Communist leadership.

During the year that has passed and while there have been, in the house of secession, the events which we have just reported, the American Federation of Labor has grown in stature, in numbers, in moral strength, in influence, in the confidence of the people of our country.

We shall not here recount, in detail, the gains we have made, because they are fully reported elsewhere. But they have been great and they have been sound and lasting.

We have pointed the way to industrial stability. We have pointed the way to industrial peace. The workers enrolled in the membership of our unions are immeasurably better protected and on higher levels than the membership mistakenly led into outlawry and into bondage under dictatorship.

Employers generally have come to know the great value of sound, self-disciplined trade unionism. They have shown a rapidly increasing desire to develop cooperation with our movement—not the cooperation of a powerful industrial overlordship with a sycophant unionism, but practical, intelligent cooperation between equals, between groups alike devoted to American democracy, to the saving and bettering of the American system.

The examples of the benefits of this cooperation are written large in benefits for workers and in stability for employers. they are exemplified, too, in a united understanding that both industry and labor must resist, in common interest, the onslaughts of political adventurers and schemers who come at times with hobbies and at times with vicious destructiveness out of which they hope to make political capital for themselves.

We hope that, in time, even government itself may see the value of this cooperation and ask the counsels of the lawful trade union movement.

No matter what may have been the fate in the past year of efforts to heal the breach in the ranks of labor until there is peace or a genuine indication that the road to peace has been found, we must press forward in defense of true trade unionism and of the bona fide movement of labor. Our movement must press forward with full energy and it must give battle to every force that seeks invasion. It must be more vigorous than ever before. But we must never foreclose an honorable peace designed to result in a united trade union movement under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. We feel certain that this convention and its officers share that point of view.

We therefore recommend that this convention authorize the Executive Council to continue to carry on the battle and at the same time stand ready to respond to any genuine appeal for peace or any honorable and sincere opportunity to reunite the labor movement.

Fundamentally and finally, our appeal is to the rank and file of the workers, whether they are in the CIO or unorganized. That is our only appeal. Our movement was formed for them, it is made by their law, it speaks with their voice, it serves them and it serves none else.

Our appeal is simple, but in its simple words there is all of the bond that draws the members of a family together anywhere. It is: Come into the House of Labor. Help in its guidance. Enjoy its benefits. Be where you belong. Workers in America, come into your home, for it is YOUR home. In a home the individuals are equal. In a home there are members. In an autocracy, under dictatorship, there is one ruler, while all the rests are subjects. In a home, in a family there is trust, there is good faith, there is honorable conduct and there is forbearance for those who err. In a dictatorship there is, of necessity, intrigue, suspicion, jealousy, punishment; and brother dare not trust brother for fear of betrayal to the all-highest. Workers of America, come into your home, into the House of Labor. In that House, help us build a better, stronger, safer, freer America!

After a lengthy and animated debate the Report of the Committee was adopted —one delegate voting against the Report. Later he withdrew his vote making the Report of the Committee adopted unanimous.

CANADA

The Fraternal Delegate from the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress in his address to the Convention said:

There were 46 resolutions in the Niagara convention dealing with keeping the position we have maintained in the last two years in the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, that is the status quo.

It was for this reason that our Convention went on record by an overwhelming vote, when it passed the following resolution as the resolved opinion of the International Trade Union movement in Canada, as representative of the rank and file of its membership:

"Therefore be it resolved, that this convention concurs in the desires expressed for the avoidance of division of our movement in Canada, as set forth in the 46 resolutions covering this question; and be it further resolved, that the Executive of the Congress be instructed to continue its efforts to maintain harmony with the international trade union movement in Canada in compliance with the decision of the Ottawa convention—'that action taken shall be on terms acceptable to international trade unions and thus avoiding any disregard for or defiance of their laws and policies'; and be it further resolved, that we call on our executive to exert every effort to the end that we may again have a unified labor movement on the North American Continent; to explore every possible avenue and lend their fullest support to all moves in this direction."

It was in no spirit of defiance of the A. F. of L. or its leadership that we in Canada passed that resolution, but due to our proximity to the basic problems of industry, for it must be remembered that the majority of the delegates to our convention in Canada are workers from the mills, mines and factories, and in the final analysis it is they, the workers in a given industry who will decide what form of organization is best adapted to their particular needs.

We in Canada do not desire a cession movement in the ranks of the International Trade Union movement of America, of which we are a part. We desire to progress economically with the workers in the United States of America. As trade unionists in Canada we maintain that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is supreme as the legislative mouthpiece of organized labor and we would regret it if anything was done to weaken that structure by our International Headquarters in the U. S. A. We appreciate the fact that the majority must rule in every Democratic country. But it is an axiom of government that majority rule by its appointed leaders must be based on the public opinion of its membership and therefore, in conclusion, it is my fervent hope that at this 58th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that wise council will prevail; so that organized labor in America and Canada, unitedly joined together in the bonds of brotherhood, of justice, of freedom, security and peace, can leave an heritage to our descendants.

As we move upward to higher levels, a wider vision of service and responsibility will unfold itself. Let us keep the faith. There is no other way. It is with this in mind, that I have addressed you this afternoon. It is because we in Canada desire to keep the faith, because we believe in voluntarism and not compulsion, because we believe in the rights of minorities, and that more can be gained by compromise than the use of force.

President Green made the following reply:

In season and out of season, the members of our International Trade Unions have been making their financial, moral and economic contribution toward the welfare of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. We were in at the beginning. We have steadfastly helped to maintain it; it is the international organization started by the American Federation of Labor that contributed financial support to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress through the maintenance of the affiliation of their Canadian membership with the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

We regret indeed more than words can express the division which was created within the ranks of labor, but we disavow responsibility with it. We pleaded with those who led the secession movement to desist, to change their attitude, to come into the congress of labor and in democratic fashion decide all questions presented by majority vote. We pleaded for majority rule, for democracy, for free speech, for the perpetuation here in America of a strong, harmonious, solid labor movement. But they would not. They spurned our plea.

In the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City they lost, upon fair vote, where the issues were presented and decided by the sovereign delegates in attendance at that convention. Ever since they have been attempting to compel the majority to accept the will and expression of the minority. We cannot yield to minority control. We have asked them to come back, we have pleaded with them, we negotiated an agreement with them which was spurned and turned aside. What can we do? What shall we do? Shall we march out of the ranks of labor, abandon our home and surrender to a minority? There is no red blooded man associated with the American Federation of Labor that would even consider for a brief moment such action or such a proposal.

Now, because of that situation here in the United States we have purged our State Federations of Labor and our Central Bodies; we have made them all American Federation of Labor units; they are firmly established, every one in the 48 states and in the thousand cities of our country, upon a sound, solid and enduring basis—an American Federation of Labor basis.

They are not made up of contending factions. Harmony, cooperation and a singleness of purpose inspire the deliberations of these chartered American Federation of Labor units. We are going to have peace and harmony in the house of labor. That being the case, we firmly expect that the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress will do the same thing. It cannot be for the American Federation of Labor and against it; it must, if we are to continue our affiliation with it, be placed upon a sound and enduring American Federation of Labor basis.

And we ask you to convey to your representatives in Canada this message: That we are going to have a united movement within the house of the American Federation of Labor. We are waiting patiently for the expressed will of the majority; as set forth in the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor, to be accepted. When it is accepted, the unity for which we plead will rule. And is it unfair to ask that a decision rendered deliberately by a majority of the delegates in a convention shall be the law of the American Federation of Labor? My good friend, the fraternal delegate from Canada, supported that sort of a political economy when he quoted from the address of Abraham Lincoln. We cannot have two governments in America, we cannot have two governments in a state, we cannot have two governments in a city, we cannot have two governments in the house of labor.

I am inspired to make these remarks because we want our friends in Canada to know just where the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor stand upon the question of solidarity and unity and supremacy of the American Federation of Labor.

Protesting Issuance of Charters by Canadian Trades and Labor Congress to Provincial and Local Central Labor Unions

Resolution No. 101—By Delegate John F. Cauley, Hamilton, Ont., Trades and Labor Council.

WHEREAS, Section 3 of the report of the Special Committee on relations of Organizations in Canada and the United States, at the A. F. of L. Convention of 1910, gave to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress the sole right to issue charters, certificates of affiliation to Provincial or Local Central Bodies in Canada; and

WHEREAS, The action of the officials of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress in welcoming known Communists and the Communist-dominated CIO into the Trades and Labor Congress and its affiliated Provincial and Local Central Bodies has proven detrimental to bona fide International Unions, resulting in loss of prestige in the eyes of the general public and the refusal of the Federal and Ontario Provincial Governments to act upon any of the legislative programs of the Canadian Congress; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That Section 3 of the report of the Special Committee on the Relations of Organizations in Canada and the United States, at the 1910 Convention be repealed, and that the sole right of issuing charters to Provincial and Local Labor Central Bodies in Canada shall be in the hands of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Protesting Infringement Upon Jurisdiction of Affiliated International Unions by Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

Resolution No. 102—By Delegate John F. Cauley, Trades and Labor Council, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

WHEREAS, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is maintained as a Canadian Legislative Mouthpiece for the American Federation of Labor, by the International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and

WHEREAS, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, through chartering of National Unions, is continually infringing upon the jurisdiction of International Unions; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention of the American Federation of Labor, instruct its Executive Council to order the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to refrain from issuing National Charters to any Groups where there is already an established International Union having jurisdiction over said Groups; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Officers of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, be ordered to turn over to the proper International Unions, all Members of its National Unions, whose type of work places them within the jurisdiction of International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions and reported on as follows:

The hearings before your committee indicate a most regretable condition within the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, due to the infiltration of both the CIO and the Communist Party. The testimony given to your committee indicates that for over a year it had been practically impossible to secure consideration of labor legislation due to the attitude of the Provincial legislatures to give consideration to legislation which, in their opinion, was fostered and shaped by CIO and Communist sources.

Further testimony indicates that the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress had issued the equivalent of national charters to groups of workmen in Canada in conflict with the jurisdiction of existing International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

It has also developed it was issuing charters to Central Labor Councils without consultation, advice or approval of the American Federation of Labor. This has raised the serious question of the control of such Central Labor Unions, as well as the National Unions chartered by the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

Your committee is convinced that unless this condition is speedily remedied, vital injury will be done to the legitimate trade union movement in Canada and to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress itself.

Your committee believes that under existing conditions in Canada, the Executive Council should issue instructions that every Central Labor Union composed of unions of affiliated organizations must hold a charter from the American Federation of Labor in addition to such charters as it may hold from the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

These instructions embrace likewise instructions to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress that it cannot issue charters to any Local or Federal union, or charters of any kind, without such application for charter first having received the approval of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

And with the further understanding that all charters heretofore issued by the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, or those hereafter to be issued, may be suspended or revoked at any time by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor under conditions and circumstances which would justify such action.

We submit these recommendations in lieu of the resolutions.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Delegate Jno. F. Cauley of the Trades and Labor Council of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, introduced a resolution relative to adequate taxation against shipping companies to pay operating costs of canals and harbors in the Dominion of Canada and another resolution protesting tax exemption of interurban trucks and busses operating in Canada and they were referred to the Committee on Resolutions and reported on as follows:

These resolutions, while dealing with separate subjects, relate to legislation desired by our Canadian membership.

Your committee finds itself in accord with the legislation sought, but believes it inadvisable that a convention of the American Federation of Labor should make a specific declaration relative to Canadian legislation, feeling this is a subject properly within the jurisdiction of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

It is therefore recommended that these resolutions be referred to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, with the favorable comment made thereon by your committee.

A motion was made and seconded to adopt the committee's report.

Delegate Cauley, Hamilton, Ontario, Trades and Labor Council; Mr. Chairman, while I agree with the recommendation of the committee, inasmuch as it is a legislative matter and therefore under the jurisdiction of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, under the present set-up of that Congress the question cannot be handled to the satisfaction of the international unions in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. Unless the Canadian Congress situation is cleaned up, and no doubt it will be, in view of the former resolution—nevertheless, we have to appear before the Ontario government this November, and rather than attempt to go to the Ontario government through the Trades and Labor Congress under the present set-up, we had far better stay home, because as you well know, the political battle in the last Ontario election was fought on one issue and one issue alone. That issue was to keep Lewis and CIO lawlessness out of the Province of Ontario. On that platform the present Ontario government received the largest majority that any government has ever received in the history of the Province of Ontario.

In the supposedly CIO stronghold of Oshawa, the elected member was elected on that platform. Therefore, at the last presentation to the Ontario government last February 8, when President Draper, of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, surrounded himself with known members of the Communist Party, with officials of the CIO, not one piece of legislative matter presented to them was acted upon.

In that presentation the organization of which I am a member had three points. Following President Draper's interview with the government, we were requested to present our own legislative demands from our own organization, that of the Engineers, and they were acted upon and passed. These resolutions that are before the convention at the present time affect in the neighborhood of 90,000 members of international trade unions in the Province of Ontario.

To turn this matter over to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress at the present time, in view of the fact that it is not likely to be cleaned up by November, will nullify our efforts to obtain this legislation for another year. The only reason we have brought resolutions to this convention is in view of the Canadian situation, and we only ask from this convention that the convention endorse these requests in order that when we appear before the Ontario government this coming November, I, as the spokesman for the legislative body from our central body, can say to the Ontario government that we are submitting this necessary legislation and that we had it approved by the international unions in Ontario affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Therefore, while I quite agree, as I said a while ago, with the committee's report, I would request in order that it go in the record that we be allowed to at least say to the Ontario government that the American Federation of Labor and the international unions in affiliation with it support us in this legislation, and we sincerely hope before another convention of this body rolls around that the Canadian situation will be straightened up.

Other than that you will have to set up a new Congress the same as we had to set up a new central body in Hamilton, and I may say for the benefit of the delegates and the presidents of the various international unions, while it may be a little to the side of the mark, that there has not been one international union that stayed with the American Federation of Labor in the city of Hamilton since we took our stand that has not increased its membership, in many cases doubled its membership. We have once more regained public opinion, whereas in the case of the dual CIO central body, chartered by the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, three of the international unions that went with them have practically gone out of existence and the CIO in Hamilton is an absolutely dead issue. In my opinion there are not fifty paid-up members of the total CIO organizations in the city of Hamilton.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I would like this convention to endorse our request.

Secretary Frey: Mr. Chairman, the commttee endeavored to meet Delegate Cauley's problem and avoid a definite commitment by a convention meeting in the United States upon legislation being introduced into another country. I would like to re-read one portion of that report. This is what we say:

"Your committee finds itself in accord with the legislation sought."

If the convention adopts the committee's report, that is an endorsement of the legislation without committing this American Federation of Labor to specifically declare itself in connection with legislation in another country. The committee believes that its report grants exactly what Delegate Cauley requested.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

The one cent assessment per member, per month was continued for one year.

The present set of officers were re-elected and San Francisco, Calif., was selected in which to hold the convention in 1939.

Fraternally submitted,

M. A. HUTCHESON,
FRANK DUFFY,
F. H. GARRETSON,
JOHN O'DONNELL,
VIC RIDGEWAY,
HARRY BARBOUR,
JOHN R. STEVENSON,
WM. J. KELLY,
Delegates.

Louisville Broom Company Signs A. F. of L. Agreement

Editor, The Carpenter:

We are proud to announce that the May-Rose Broom Company of Louisville, Ky., is the pioneer broom company using the Union Label of the Broom and Whisk Makers International Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

This firm, desiring to cooperate with the American Federation of Labor, has mutually negotiated and signed a closed shop agreement, and you will find the Union Label on each broom sold by this firm. This act of cooperation on the part of the company merits the commendation and support of the entire trade union movement in the area served by this company.

We urge that you request the wives of the trade unionist and their friends to demand this brand in purchasing brooms and look for the Union Label thereon.

Trusting that we may have your cooperation in this matter.

Fraternally yours,

J. T. Woodward,
T. N. Taylor,
Representatives of the American
Federation of Labor.

Ambition is like a circle in the water,
Which never ceases to enlarge iself,
Till by broad spreading it disperses to nought.—Shakespeare.

Demand the Union Label

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Business Agent of Local at Granite City, Ill., Dies

Brother Howard Pinkerton, age 56, prominent member of Local 633, Granite City, Ill,, died September 12.

Brother Pinkerton had served as Business Agent of Local 633 for twenty years. He also held the office of Secretary of the Tri-City Central Trades Council, Secretary of the Tri-County District Council of Carpenters and was Secretary of the Illinois State Council of Carpenters from 1930 until his death.

Brother Pinkerton was held in highest respect and esteem by all who knew him intimately and throughout the years of his membership from November 9, 1911 to September 12, 1938 in the Brotherhood was noted for his loyalty and devotion to our cause.

During all the years of his membership extending over a period of twenty-seven years, he distinguished himself by outstanding and active interest in the many problems that confronted our organization in its aims and objectives.

The death of Brother Pinkerton is a keen loss to the Brotherhood.

A resolution in tribute to the memory of Brother Pinkerton was passed by 633, ordering the charter to be draped for thirty days. The resolution will also be inscribed on the permanent records of the Local.

Brother Peter E. Fortune, Local 33, Boston, Mass.

With profound sorrow and regret, the members of Local 33 of Boston report the death, on November 20, of our late Brother Peter E. Fortune. Brother Fortune was admitted to the Brotherhood in 1886, fifty-three years ago. He was born in 1856, and was eighty-two years old at the time of his death.

Brother Fortune was Business Agent for the Local in the years when it was not fashionable to be a "union man." He also held many other offices in the Local during his membership. Now that he has gone to a well earned rest, we all say with the poet:

Sleep sweetly, tender heart, in peace;
Sleep, holy spirit, blessed soul,
While the stars burn, the moons increase,
And the great ages onward roll.

Sleep till end, true soul and sweet;
Nothing comes to thee new or strange,
Sleep, full of rest from head to feet,
Lie still dry dust secure of change.

Lawrence Howard, President,
C. J. Gallagher, Recording Secretary.

BROTHER WILLIAM H. MURRAY of Local Union No. 493, Mt. Vernon, New York, was initiated into that local May 13, 1890; date of birth, April 6, 1864; classed as a beneficial member. He died on October 12, 1938 with more than 48 years continuous membership in good standing to his credit.

The members of Local Union 493 feel keenly the loss of this outstanding member. For many years he held the office of President of Local Union 493. In fact, he lacked only a few months of being a charter member of that union. He gave unselfish attention and devotion to the local trade union movement and thereby helped the labor movement in general. He at all times responded to any call for his services in the cause of the Carpenters.

He applied for the pension on March 24, 1930 and same was granted. Local Union 493 passed a set of resolutions to his memory, a copy of which was sent to the bereaved family and a copy to the General Office, and the charter was ordered draped for a period of thirty days.

* * * * *

BROTHER CHARLES L. KRUEGER, who died November 14, had held membership in the Brotherhood for forty-seven years. He was a member of Local 119, Newark, New Jersey. Brother Krueger was 76 years old. He had seldom missed a meeting of Local 119 in forty-six years until illness prevented him from attending a year ago. He took a keen interest in affairs of the Brotherhood and was a staunch supporter of organized labor in general and the Brotherhood in particular.

Brother Krueger was initiated into the Brotherhood March 16, 1891.

* * * * *

CHAUNCEY JENKS, member of Local 62, Chicago. Died, November 25.

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MRS. W. W. FINCH, member of Auxiliary 180 of Carpenters Local 665, of Amarillo, Texas, died October 28. She was a highly respected and faithful member of Auxiliary 180. Even during her years of illness she took an interest in its activities.

A resolution in her memory by her Auxiliary and Local 665, eulogized Sister Finch as a "devoted wife, and affectionate sister and a true friend."

Oregon Law May Backfire on Employers

Oregon employers who financed the campaign to put over the state's anti-trust law may find the law a real boomerang.

The Social Security Board ordered a hearing in Washington to determine whether the measure violates provisions of the Social Security Act. This act forbids denial of benefits to jobless who refuse to take positions made vacant by strikes or other labor disputes.

However, the Oregon law outlawed certain kinds of strikes and amended the state's unemployment compensation law so as to remove these strikes from the definition of labor disputes.

If the board holds the Oregon law violates the Social Security Act, it will be bad news for the employers. They will then be required to pay a combination of federal and state unemployment insurances taxes, totalling 5.7 per cent. At present, they pay only 3 per cent.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Canton Local 143 Observes Fiftieth Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Am enclosing copies of newspaper articles regarding the 50th Anniversary celebration of Local 143 of Canton, Ohio, held October 31. Also a photograph of the officers of Local 143 taken that evening. We received an editorial, as well as other news articles, in the Canton Repository regarding this affair which, I believe, speaks well for cooperation here in Canton.

Officers of Local 143, first row, left to right: Allen Dickerhoff, warden; George Craft, business representative; Charles Klein, trustee; William Hair, vice-president; Charles S. Young, president.

Second row: William Neiss, recording secretary; Howard Sell, trustee; Alonzo Hull, financial secretary; Lawrence Schaufle, trustee, and Wayne Shelt, treasurer. T. W. Smith, Conductor for Local 143 was not present when the above picture was taken.

The date of the charter which is now held by Local 143 shows that it was granted November 11, 1888.

Fraternally yours,

John M. Hayne,
Manager Ohio State Employment Service.

* * * * *

Reprinted below are, first, the account of the Golden Anniversary celebration of Local 143 as it appeared in the Canton Repository and, second, the editorial. Besides the picture of the the officers of the Local on Page one, the Canton paper also included a group picture of speakers, honored guests and veteran members.

> Craftsmen of the city affiliated with Local 143, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America observed its Local's 50th anniversary Monday night with their families and friends in Swiss Country club.

Knives and forks supplanted the customary hammers and chisels as apprentice and journeyman partook of the golden anniversary dinner. It was a great night for veterans of the trade as they swapped yarns. The beginners were content to lean back on their chairs and listen while one member told of his vain attempts to weatherboard his bungalow in the dead of the winter of '97. Groups of three and four could be seen renewing acquaintances which had lapsed since the last job on which they were companions.

The speaking session of the program was devoted to the history of labor unions and clarification of the ideals of the organization. O. G. Grubb of Youngstown, president of the Ohio State Council of Carpenters, predicted "there will be only a few building tradesmen idle in the state of Ohio within the next six months."

Other speakers were Thomas J. Donnelly, secretary-treasurer of the State Federation of Labor, Arnold Bill, secretary-treasurer of the Ohio State Council of Carpenters, J. W. Reinhardt of Canton, Roger Kelley of the Canton Development Corp., John Gerber, president of the Canton Federation of Labor, George D. Craft, Dallas Hostetler and John Hayne. A telegram of congratulations was received from Michael Lyden of Youngstown, president of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, who was unable to attend the event.

Now in his 38th year as a member of the Local, Frank Torongo, was the oldest person, in membership years, to attend the dinner. Several other workers have been members 30 years or more.

* * * * *

Fiftieth Anniversary

Celebration today of its 50th anniversary by Carpenters Local 143, amid the good wishes of other unions and its friends outside organized labor, serves as a reminder to all Cantonians of their debt to men who have mastered the art of sawing and hammering.

It wouldn't be much of a world without carpenters. The masons and the steelworkers might be able to keep things going after a fashion, but they too would miss the skilled touch of one of the oldest occupations.

Carpentry, like poetry and an ear for music, is something a man is born with or without. If he has the knack, there are purpose and order in his sawing and hammering, and eventually a result. If he lacks it, he has nothing but misfits and bruised fingers to show for his pains.

While offering congratulations to the carpenters of Local 143, their Canton friends don't mind admitting they're envious.

Brother Harte Member More Than 50 Years

Brother Louis H. Harte of Local Union No. 90, Evansville, Indiana, has a record in the Labor movement to be proud of. He joined that Local, October 19, 1888; date of birth, May 8, 1863; classed as a beneficial member. He now has more than 50 years' continuous membership to his credit. In all that time he has always been in good standing and entitled to all the rights, privileges and benefits prescribed by our laws.

In the course of his work he had to transfer to other cities but always returned by Clearance Card to Local Union 90 where he holds membership at the present time.

At the Fifty-Third Anniversary of Local Union 90 held last March he was presented with a Brotherhood Gold Emblem Ring and an Honor Badge for his long and faithful service in the organization. He is now more than 75 years of age.

Congratulations and good luck to you, Brother Harte.

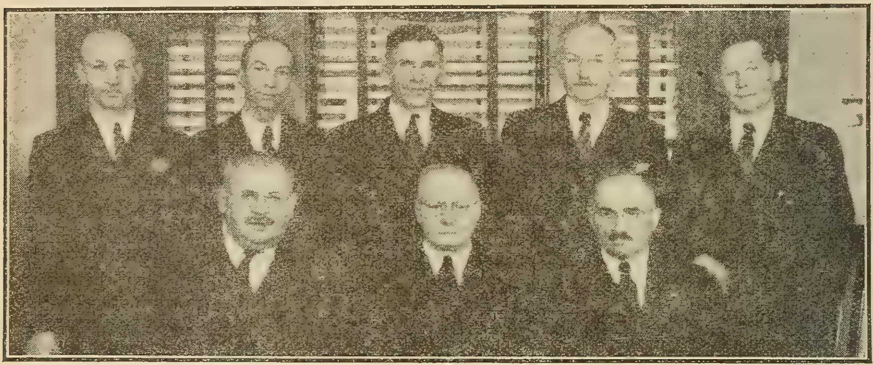
Golden Jubilee Celebration

Local Union 355 was chartered in the city of Buffalo, New York more than fifty years ago and was composed of German speaking members. Fifty years later, or to be exact on Wednesday, November 16, 1938, the members of that Local gathered together in Frohsinn Hall and celebrated the event in a manner that was enjoyed by not only the members, but by friends as well. It was a celebration that will be remembered.

John Ryan, General Representative, was the speaker of the evening and in his talk stressed the necessity of loyalty, pointing out the "necessity of continued loyalty in the unions if the workingman is to continue to be properly represented in the future.

"Unions" he said, "must continue to fight hand in hand if the best is to be achieved for the workingman. Conditions today are fine for union men and all we need is continued loyalty among local members."

Other speakers congratulating Local 355 upon completing a half century of organized effort were Norbert Berger, President of the Central Labor Council; George Sturges, Secretary of the Central Labor Council; Herman Bodewes, Business Agent for the District Council; Charles Fix, President of the District Council; John McMahon, delegate to the District Council; Walter Roble, delegate from Local 1401; John C. Berns, delegate from Local 440; Joseph Porter, Local 9; Fred Hagen, Local 440, and Vincent Donnelly and John C. Miller of Local 1345.



Anniversary Committee Golden Jubilee Local 355

Seated, (left to right): John Meisl, Treasurer; Nicolas Lux, President; Fred Schneider, Vice-President and Chairman;

Standing, (left to right): William L. Klausman; John O. Kuebler, Henry Kuhn, Financial Secretary; Frederick C. Bossert, Recording Secretary and Robert Hyorth.

Harold C. Hanover, Secretary-Treasurer of the District Council was Toastmaster. The honored guest was Otto Richter who has been a member for forty-eight years and Michael Nosbisch a member for over forty years.

Beautiful floral pieces were received from the Buffalo District Council, Local Union No. 9 and Local Union No. 440 as well as from Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Porter. Brother Porter is a member of the Local Union.

John Meisl, the Treasurer, has held that position in the Local for the last five years and is also a delegate to the District Council and for many years was Chairman of the Board of Trustees. The President of the Local, Nick Lux, has held office for the last ten years while Fred Schneider, the Vice-President, has also held office for the same length of time. One of the active younger members in the photograph is William Klausman, delegate to the District Council and another of the younger members is John O. Kuebler, who before coming to this country was active in the affairs of organized labor in Germany.

Henry Kuhn, the Financial Secretary, has served in that capacity for the last five years and has also served his Local as delegate to the District Council as well as the Central Labor Council and was honored by his Local Union by being elected as delegate to the Lakeland, Florida, 1936 convention.

The one member of the Local Union who carries off all honors for service stripes is the congenial Recording Secretary Fred Bossert who has held that office for the past thirty-two years. Brother Bossert is one of the most active members of 355

And last but not least we introduce the good looking young man standing on the extreme right of the picture, Robert Hyorth who represents his Local at the meetings of the Central Labor Council.

We wish to take advantage of this opportunity to extend the congratulations of the General Officers to Local 355 on the celebration of its fiftieth anniversary.

Local 181, Chicago, Celebrates Golden Anniversary

More than 600 members and guests of Local 181, Chicago, helped celebrate its fiftieth anniversary the evening of November 11, 1938.

Business Representative Asgar Andrup was toastmaster and gave a hearty welcome to all present. He introduced President Phil Pfleger who also was chairman of the festivities, who in turn presented the speakers for the occasion. The speakers were Reuben G. Soderstrom, President of the Illinois State Federation of Labor; George C. Ottens, General Representative of the Brotherhood who also is President of the Illinois State Council of Carpenters; John R. Stevenson, President of the Carpenters District Council of Chicago and Charles H. Sand, Secretary-Treasurer of the Carpenters District Council of Chicago.

Following the speaking, a buffet luncheon was served.

Local Union No. 181 was organized May 13, 1886, as the Scandinavian Branch No. 7 of Local 21, and chartered as Local 181 November 1, 1888.

While we have sustained a large numerical loss in members from 2,300 at the peak of the boom years, to a good standing membership at present of 1,022, and have suffered heavy financial losses in the form of bank failures and investment losses, we are proud always to have been in good standing at the General Office, and we can look back in our records and find a roster of officers whose highest ambition always was to fight for and uphold the principles of our organization, and whose honesty and integrity have never been challenged.

We know that Local 181 is one of the oldest Locals in the Brotherhood. Our Pension Roll of 124 members, and one member who just recently entered our Home at Lakeland, Florida, stand as proof. Fifty years is a long span that accounts for the absence of all our charter members, who have all passed to the great beyond but we pledge ourselves to carry on the banner of the Brotherhood to greater success and better understanding among all mankind.

Fraternally yours,

Phil Pfleger, President; Edwin C. Hanson, Vice-President; John Steffens, Recording Secretary; Einar Larson, Financial Secretary and Treasurer; John Paulsen, Warden; Andrew Westerberg, Conductor; T. Edw. Hanson, John Engren and Walter E. Dahlman, Trustees; Asgar Andrup, Business Representative.

Local 419, Chicago, Celebrates Its Golden Jubilee

Fleiner's Hall, at 1638 N. Halsted Street, was the scene of a gala event in the history of Local Union 419 of Chicago, as on Friday evenning, November 25, it celebrated its Golden Jubilee. To symbolize the golden anniversary, each person in the hall was presented with a souvenir sprig of gold leaves.

All members of the Chicago District Council of Carpenters and all officials and members of affiliate carpenter unions were present, and along with the membership the hall was filled to capacity.

Charles Sand, Secretary of the District Council, gave a general history of the unions in the district, especially the growth and progress of Local 419 from year to year and complimented the officers. George Ottens, General Representative and Jack Stevenson, President of the District Council, also made instructive and informative talks. President Joe Lehnert's talk was well received and greatly appreciated.

Following the talks many of the old timers held informal gatherings and greeted many old pals they had not seen for years. The city of Chicago, they felt, would not be the thriving metropolis it is today were it not for the many nails driven by them during the past fifty years.

Three charter members are on the roster of Local 419 at this time. One is the Vice-President of the Local, William Hagemann, now in his eighty-sixth year.

Local 419 was organized by German speaking carpenters and for that reason many of the speeches were in the German language.

The vast audience was entertained by The Hungry Five, a tumbling group of acrobats and the Altermener Choir who numbered among their selections many German folk songs. Others who gave of their talents were Jim Papa of the Wine Garten Restaurant, Anna Gamaut of the German Theatre. William Koehne was Master of Ceremonies.

Following the speeches and entertainment all were invited to the lower hall to partake of lunch and (what do you think would be served with lunch at a German banquet?)

We find that Local Union 419 has always taken an active part in the affairs of the organization, having sent a delegate to the first convention after being organized. Fred Buggert represented the Local at the 1890 convention held at Chicago. Since that date the following brothers have represented their Local at the general conventions:

1902, Atlanta, Ga., Louis Schalk.
1904, Milwaukee, Wis., Louis Schalk.
1910, Des Moines, Iowa, Louis Schalk and Henry Pueschel.
1912, Washington, D. C., Louis Schalk and Wm. H. Bruening.
1916, Ft. Worth, Texas, Wm. H. Bruening.
1924, Indianapolis, Ind., Nick Koenig and Henry Guerling.
1928, Lakeland, Florida, Nick Koenig, Geo. A. Kroon and Henry Goerling.

We offer our congratulations to Local 419, and extend to them the wish for many more years of prosperity and growth.

Local 434, Chicago, Marks Fiftieth Anniversary

Saturday, October 29, 1938, Local 434, Chicago celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. Entertainment included six acts of vaudeville, dancing and refreshments.

A large attendance of members, their families and friends enjoyed the program.

Speakers of the evening were Brother George Ottens, General Representative of the Brotherhood. He gave an interesting talk on the history of Locals in the Brotherhood.

William L. Hutcheson, General President of the Brotherhood, extended his best wishes and congratulations.

John R. Stevenson, President of the Carpenters District Council of Chicago, spoke on matters pertaining to the workings of the Brotherhood throughout the Chicago district and extended congratulations from the District Council and affiliated Locals.

Charles H. Sand, secretary-treasurer of the Carpenters District Council of Chicago reviewed the complete history of Local 434.

The committee on arrangements included Brothers J. Arthur Palingren, chairman; George McPhail, Anthony Budd, Samuel Beech, Francis Beemster, A. O. Remington, John Bots, William Dexter, Ferd Gagnon, Robert McElroy and Joseph Belanger, the oldest member of Local 434.

All attending praised the committee highly for an enjoyable and successful program.

Local 515 Wins First Prize in Labor Day Parade

Editor, The Carpenter:

I am enclosing pictures of the float which our Union built for the local Labor Day Parade, which incidently, was awarded first prize.

The parade, sponsored by the Colorado Springs Federated Trades Council, was the most colorful Labor Day parade ever viewed by the residents of Colorado Springs. There were thirty-three floats and many decorated cars in the procession which was more than a half mile long. Approximately a hundred carpenters marched in the parade. Due to the enthusiasm shown by the members of other organized crafts, we intend to have a larger and better parade this year.

BUILT BY
BETTER BUILDERS
CARPENTERS UNION 515
WEICKER

BUILT BY
BETTER BUILDERS
CARPENTERS UNION 515
WEICKER

Fraternally yours,

Francis H. Dunn, Recording Secretary,
Local 515, Colorado Springs, Colo.

◆

Hoosier Brotherhood Member 37 Years

Editor, The Carpenter:

I see in the October Carpenter where Brother William M. Hill of Local Union 952, Bristol, Conn., has been a continuous member since June 12, 1901.

We also have a member, by name, John H. Strong, whose date of birth is April 18, 1855. He joined Local Union 487 on January 28, 1902 and has been a continuous member since that date. Brother Strong has always taken an active part in meetings and has served as President, Financial Secretary and Trustee.

We are very proud of this Brother and hope he stays with us many more years.

Fraternally yours,

Ellet Wolford,
Local 487, Linton, Indiana.

Local 246, New York City Again Honors War Veterans

Carrying out a custom started in 1920, Local 246, of New York City, honored its war veterans. This ceremony is observed annually the first meeting following Armistice Day by members of the Local.

Each year since 1920 the World War honor roll of Local 246 is called. Of the original thirty-five members on the roll, thirteen still are active.

Principal speakers on this year's program were three war veterans including Dominick Mandaglio, President of Brotherhood Local 385 who also is commander of Post 2160 Veterans of Foreign Wars; John McMahon, past County Commander of Bronx County Veterans of Foreign Wars and Major Gus Lamm, present Commander of Bronx County Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The club rooms were decorated with American flags.

Gus Darmstadt, at the request of Local President Sam Sutherland called the honor roll and recalled how the event was started.

Of the original thirty-five names, sixteen have resigned and six have passed away.

Three months' dues from the Contingent Fund were presented to the thirteen remaining members on the Honor Roll. They are: Otto Boruvka, Anthony Coste, Harry Goldenberg, Harvey Hirsch, George Henjes, George Sobrofke, Harry Mulnick, Fred Newel, Carl Nielsen, John Preli, Emil Pokorny, John Vobornik and Harry Ziegler.

The ceremonies were ended by Commander Dominick Mandaglio, who offered prayers for the departed heroes.

Congratulations, Charles Edwards!

When a Local Union or a married couple celebrate their Golden Anniversary, that's pleasant news; more than that, it's something rarily achieved.

Individuals, as well as Local Unions, encounter many obstacles over the long road of existence during a fifty year period. Only the unusual survive the wear and tear, the knocks and bumps. When they do, they have every right and a just cause to celebrate. Therefore, it is with pride, that Local Union 1244 of Montreal, Quebec wants the membership at large to know that one of their members, can truthfully boast of SIXTY-ONE YEARS of continuous membership.

When H. R. Slater, the Recording Secretary of Local 1244, brought the matter to our attention, we were a little skeptical but our records soon revealed the fact that Charles Edwards was born on May 31, 1852 and he became a member of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters on December 1, 1877. When the Amalgamated Society became a part of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Brother Edwards was transferred to Local Union 1244.

Canadian Locals Asked to Buy Eddy Matches

We have been organized for more than a year, and feel this is an excellent opportunity to ask all Canadian Locals to buy "EDDYS" matches. We can safely say that we are the only match plant under charter to the A. F. of L.

We have not won recognition in the plant as yet, but are all working towards that goal.

So calling all Locals—"ASK, AND INSIST ON EDDYS MATCHES" made by Union workers.

Fraternally yours,

Huntley Munro, Financial Secretary,
Local 1775, Pembroke, Ontario.

Brother is Fancy Skater and Acrobat at 65

Brother James W. (Master Jim) Campbell, sixty-five years young, is a member of Local 242 of Chicago. Brother Campbell has been a member of the Brotherhood for an aggregate of more than forty years, the last thirty or more consecutively in good standing. Sixty-five years old and his hobbies, believe it or not, are roller skating, tap dancing and acrobatic performances! Master Jim took to these hobbies when work was scarce and his ability in mastering these hobbies has kept the wolf from his door.

"There is nothing like a spread eagle or a bit of Russian dancing on roller skates as a health measure when you're sixty-five" he says, "or a back bend or perhaps standing on your head will keep you from getting stiff."

At his trade Master Jim can hold his own with men many years his junior, and there is nothing he likes better than to roller skate or tap dance for diversion after a day's work at the trade.

Brother Campbell has appeared before numerous clubs and meetings in exhibitions and right now anticipates making a tour that will eventually take him to California. On his way he expects to visit many of our affiliated locals to entertain the brothers with an exhibtion of fancy skating and dancing, the like of which has brought him many prizes in competitive meets. Incidentally Master Jim has a rare voice and his rendition of Irish and Scotch ballads is enough to thrill.

"My ambition on this tour," he says, "is to appear before the old timers at our Home in Lakeland, and I am going to try and include Lakeland in my itinerary."

Local 132 Endorses President's Action

Editor, The Carpenter:

The following letter was sent to President Roosevelt, by Local 132 of the Carpenters and Joiners of America, District of Columbia.

His Excellency,
Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Local Union 132, of the Carpenters and Joiners of America of the District of Columbia, at its regular membership meeting Tuesday, November 29th, unanimously endorsed wholeheartily your condemnation of the atrocities now taking place in Germany, which as you stated, is unbelievable in this day and urge you take further steps in placing an embargo on all imports from Germany.

This recommendation is in line with the proposal made by our General President William Green, to all State Federations and Central Labor Unions of the A .F. of L., and we are convinced that this is the opinion of the 1,200 members of our organization in the District of Columbia.

Very truly yours,
Thomas W. Woltz,
Recording Secretary No. 132.

Two Million Dollar Contract Let in Youngstown

The contract for construction of the nation's first low-cost housing project costing two million dollars under the Housing Authority Act, to be erected in Youngstown, Ohio, was let in December after approval by Nathan Straus, administrator of the U. S. Housing Authority.

The contract was let to the Youngstown Builders' Syndicate, a Youngstown concern consisting of the Heller Murray company, Felix Pesa and Sons company, and the Bucheit and Sons company. The contract includes the entire construction of buildings, plumbing, heating, electrical work and landscaping.

Work is to start at once and is expected to be completed and ready for occupancy before Christmas of 1939. The project provides for 618 apartments complete with ranges, refrigeration and other modern conveniences.

Leaders of the trade union movement in Youngstown are elated at the fact that work is actually being started on this huge project. Andy Hubbard, president of the United Labor Congress and business agent of the Carpenters' Union, said that the project is an answer to the sincere cooperation between the leaders of organized labor and the housing authority officials. It will provide work for about 800 craftsmen, including carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers, painters and other technical workers.

Paul Strait, director of the Youngstown housing authority, recently voiced his praise for the local labor officials. He pointed out that when the project was only a dream, labor leaders lent every assistance possible in securing legislation both at Washington and Columbus and in working out the various details necessary. They were ready at all times to cooperate and assist.

A Union Label broom will make a clean sweep.

The Yarnin' BASKET

Tampa, Fla., Auxiliary Reorganizes

Editor, The Carpenter:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 87 has resumed its meetings. On June 20, 1938, a meeting was held for the purpose of reorganization. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Eunice Sanders, President; Mrs. Delores Bass, Vice-President; Mrs. Izah Forbes, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Bertha Nixon, Financial Secretary and Treasurer; Mrs. Edna Walker, Warden.

Several parties have been given to swell our funds and each month we have a family party. Calls from the needy have been generously responded to. We were joined by the carpenters for a Christmas tree and party for the children of Local 696.

Izah Forbes, Recording Secretary,

Auxiliary 311 of Anaconda, Montana

Editor, The Carpenter:

On April 22, 1938 we organized our Auxiliary with forty charter members. Our Auxiliary is No. 311 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America Local Union 88. Officers elected were: President, Mrs. Arthur Swanson; Vice-President, Mrs. Roy Rosenleaf; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Gus Anderson; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Elmer Barnett; Conductress, Mrs. Martin Nelson and Warden, Miss Mabel McPhail.

These officers were installed by Mrs. Joseph Richards and her staff from the Butte Auxiliary. After installation the Brother Carpenters were invited to join us, and a social evening was enjoyed with music and dancing. Several new members have been added to our roster since then.

On October 29 we held a Halloween party in the form of a masquerade which netted the Auxiliary a sum for its treasury.

With all our members donating cups and spoons, we have a cupboard full of dishes to use when we have socials. Our ladies are all good workers, so I think we are here to stay.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Gus. Anderson, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary 36, Birmingham, Ala.

Ladies Auxiliary 36 of Birmingham, Ala., is still going strong. We meet the first and third Monday nights of each month. After each business session we have a social meeting and serve refreshments. At a recent strike in Birmingham, which lasted three weeks our Auxiliary, in cooperation with the Trades Council, served meals to the men on picket duty. Since the strike we have had two or more members to join us at each meeting of which we are greatly proud.

We filled several Christmas baskets, which we distributed to all needy carpenters' families in the district. We are glad to report that we have two delegates to the Union Label League, who bring us important information. We would certainly enjoy hearing from any of the Auxiliaries.

With best wishes to all.

Mrs. S. R. Swindell, Recording Secretary.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 123

In the last lesson we devoted one paragraph to putting on roll roofing and concealing the nailing, but we were dealing particularly with new roofs in that case. In this lesson we are showing how roll roofing can be put on over old roofing without the use of nails. This, in our judgment, is the best way of applying roll roofing over an old roof. How this is done we are illustrating by Fig. 1. This figure gives a shed roof in part, where two strips of roofing, shown somewhat shaded, are in place, and a third one partly on. (The dotted lines indicate the joints of the old roofing.)

There are two methods of applying roll roofing without nails. Either give the old roof a coat of asphalt paint and then put the new roofing over it, making the joints with the roofing cement that comes with the roofing, or else use this method: Paint a section of the old roof where you want to begin and then start to unroll the roofing, making the joints with the cement, as in the other case. This we are showing by the partly-applied strip of roofing in Fig. 1, where we point out with indicators the paint and the cement. The cement should be applied to the upper edge of the strip of roofing that is down, before the next strip is started. Then paint a patch of the old roofing and start to unroll the next strip, working from the point marked X on the illustration, and painting the old roofing as the new is unrolled. The edges of the roofing are held down by means of sandbags, as we are showing. After the cement has had time to set somewhat, the joints should be pressed with the foot, so as to make them stick. When this is done, it will be noticed that at some places the joints will not stay tight, making it necessary to weight such places with sandbags. (Bricks also make good weights, but do not always give as good results as sandbags.) As the work proceeds, the workman should from time to time go over the joints and press them with the foot, weighting the unstuck parts with sandbags. Most joints will stick permanently in about thirty minutes, depending on weather conditions. The edges of the roof should be carefully done, in fact, they should be weighted down all over.

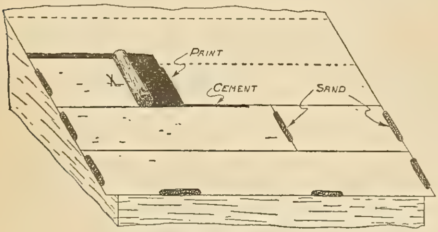


Fig. 1

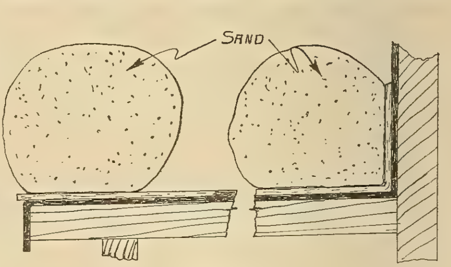


Fig. 2

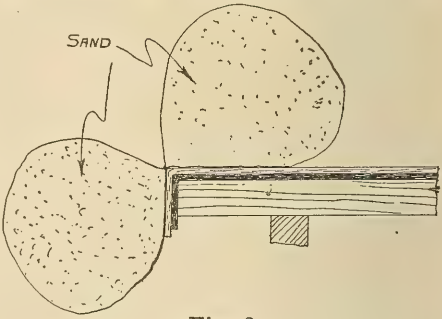


Fig. 3

A word about the sandbags. These should be about 3 inches in diameter and 2 feet long. The bags are not hard to make. Anyone who can operate a sewing machine can make them. They should be made of stout material, so they can be preserved and used again on other jobs.

Figure 2 shows to the left a good way of finishing the edge, which, as we are showing, is weighted with a sandbag. Here can be seen one of the advantages of sandbags. The bag can be forced into the angle, holding it in place until the cement sets enough to hold the joint.

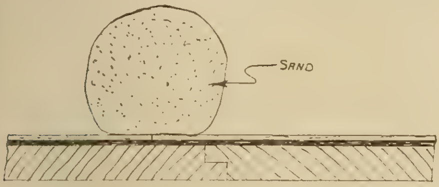


Fig. 4

Another edge finish is shown by Fig. 3, where the new roofing is bent over the edge and a little beyond the old edge finish, giving it a drip. A double sandbag is used to hold the joint until the cement is set. Sometimes the upper part of a double sandbag must be reinforced with extra weight in order to keep it from slipping off the roof.

Figure 4 shows a lap joint that is nailless, which is held temporarily in place by a sandbag. To the right of the joint in Fig. 5 we are pointing out with an indicator a pocket of asphalt paint; which when it gets hard will support the new roofing. It will be noticed in all of these illustrations that we are indicating the old roofing by heavy shading, and the new by light shading.

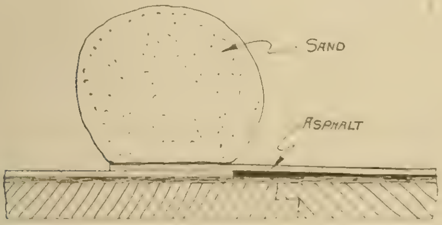


Fig. 5

Figure 5 shows a butt-joint. This is perhaps the best joint, if carefully made, that is possible in cases where the old roofing is still rather good. A coating of fibered cement should be placed directly under the joint, and when the roof is on, the whole surface should be painted with asphalt paint.

Figure 6, at the top, shows a common fault of roll roofing—that is, a buckle. Before applying new roofing, such buckles should be cut as we are indicating by the arrow and the words, "cut here."

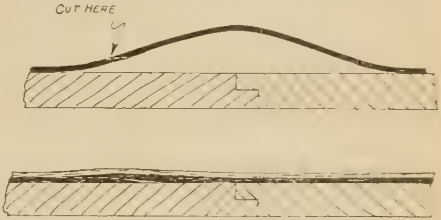


Fig. 6

The results of such an operation are shown at the bottom.

It should be remembered that roll roofing ought to be put on when the weather is rather warm. This is especially true when the method we are dealing with here is used. The roofing should be warm enough so as to render it pliable. When it is put on in cold weather, it does not have enough flexibility to bend without breaking and it will not fit itself to the roofing support as it should, or into angles.

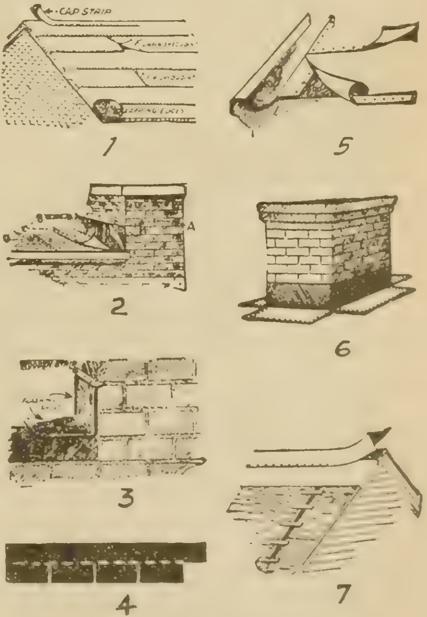


Fig. 7

A word of caution. The nailless method of applying roll roofing over old roofing is recommended only when it is put on by careful workmen.

Figure 7 gives a nest of illustrations that were taken from a manufacturer's instructions for applying roll roofing. Number 1 shows the ordinary application; number 2 shows flashing against a brick wall where the roofing is fastened to a 2x4; number 3 shows flashing that is wedged into a mortar-joint, and number 4 shows how the flashing is cut for a chimney, such as is shown by number 6. Number 5 shows how gutters should be lined and number 7 shows the use of a chicken ladder. These illustrations should be compared with the manufacturer's illustration given in the last lesson.

Blue Print Reading And Estimating

By L. Perth

CHAPTER THIRTY-TWO

NOT QUITE UNDERSTOOD

The series of lessons which have been running in this journal for more than two years under the above caption have contributed considerably toward the dissemination of technical knowledge among the members of the Brotherhood in such a gratifying way that we get many letters of appreciation to that effect. We are happy to know that those who study this material cannot help but profit in one or more ways. This holds good for the entire section of the Craft Problems Department. For all those who contribute to this Department are contributing something useful and instructive.

Speaking of the series on Plan Reading, we must admit that some of its sections are quite technical and many students may experience a difficulty in understanding their contents in spite of the fact that the lessons are written in the simplest language and no efforts were spared as to conveying the ideas to the minds of the readers in such a manner as to make them comprehensible.

When such conditions arise we urge our readers to write to the Journal explaining their difficulties and we certainly will do everything in our power to remedy the situation.

A few communications of this nature were received during the last few months and it seems that the majority of them are centered on the principle of "Orthographic projection," fundamentals of which were discussed in Chapter Four of the present series.

It seems that some of our readers have difficulty visualizing in their minds the proper relationship between the principal views of an object which has been represented on a plane in accordance with the above principles.

We grant the idea is somewhat abstract and it takes a well trained imagination to co-ordinate the various views represented on "one plane" and create in one's mind a picture of the object as it will appear after it has been completed.

The principle of Orthographic Projection upon which the preparation of all engineering drawings is based has been a stumbling block not only for those who are connected with the building and manufacturing industry in the capacity of operatives but also for many students of technical and vocational schools where the writer of these lines has been an instructor for many years.

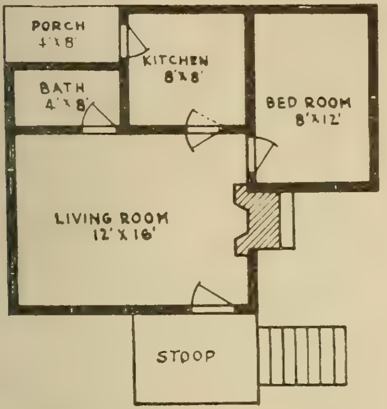
In these schools the principle of Orthographic projection is being demonstrated in a very practical way combining the mental process which takes place in the mind of the originator of an idea, and a visible way whereby the evidently abstract idea takes on a material appearance.

We will use this method in illuminating the subject to our readers who did not grasp the idea when it first was expounded in the beginning of these series.

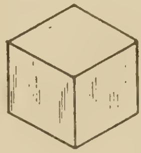
In the first place it should be distinctly understood that the process taking place in the mind of the architect or engineer is primarily mental. He has in mind an idea which he desires to express on paper in order that those who are qualified to make it may follow his instruction and make the idea a reality.

The first step consists in placing the object under a transparent prism shown in Fig. 5. Bear in mind this prism is an "imaginary prism" and the object is an "imaginary object." It also should be remembered that the object and the prism remain stationary until the process of making the drawing has been completed. The party who is making the various views is taking the various positions in order to obtain the required outlines.

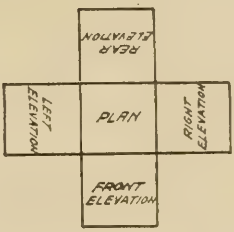
The second step consists in looking through the transparent sides of the box and trace on the respective planes the "outline" of that side of the object which is visible.


PORCH
4'x8'
KITCHEN
8'x8'
BATH
4'x8'
BED ROOM
8'x12'
LIVING ROOM
12'x16'
STOOP

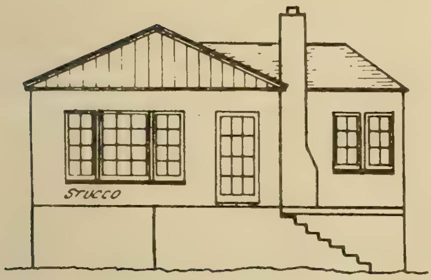
① PLAN



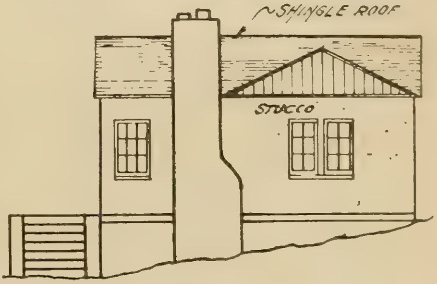
⑤ TRANSPARENT PRISM


REAR ELEVATION
LEFT ELEVATION
PLAN
RIGHT ELEVATION
FRONT ELEVATION

④ PRISM UNFOLDMENT



② FRONT ELEVATION


SHINGLE ROOF
STUCCO

③ RIGHT ELEVATION

ORTHOGRAPHIC PROJECTION

The first view to be drawn is the "PLAN." This view is obtained by looking straight down and we obtain horizontal features only.

The second view requires the change of the position of the observer. He stands in front of the transparent prism and traces on the respective plane the outline of what he can see. This will contain vertical appearances only. This is the "FRONT ELEVATION."

The third view is obtained by stepping to the right of the box and looking at the plane, trace the outline of the object seen from this position and this view will represent the "RIGHT ELEVATION."

If the left side of the object has such peculiarities which would be essential to its production this view may be obtained in the same manner as the right elevation.

After all these views have been obtained the box is unfolded as shown in Fig. 4 and this becomes now "a plane" or a sheet representing our drawing.

If the object to be represented should be a house the views will appear on the drawing as shown in Fig. 1, 2 and 3 and being respectively the: Plan, Front elevation and Right elevation.

A careful study of the accompanying drawing will contribute considerably to the understanding of this principle which holds good in all instances of engineering drawing.

The difference between engineering drawing and pictorial drawing is that in the latter the object is shown as a whole and in orthographic projection each side is represented separately and the individual who is reading the drawing must form in his imagination the final picture of the object after it has been made.

If there should arise any further questions pertaining to this or any other phase of the subject please communicate with the Editor and these will be elucidated.

* * *

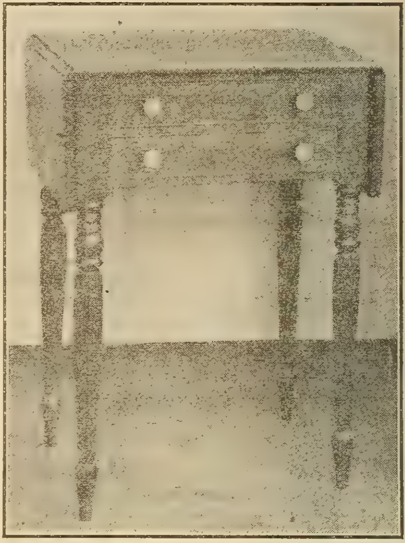
Martha Washington Table

By Charles A. King

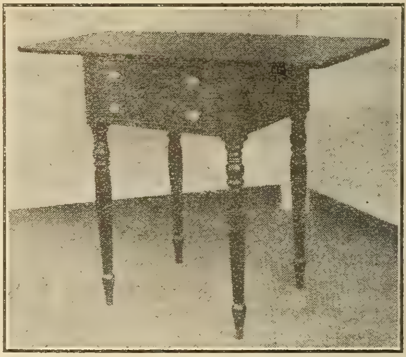
One of the most popular and attractive of the historical designs of our earlier cabinet makers which is always salable and may be made by either a professional craftsman or a fairly competent home worker is the table in the photo. It was made from an old time black walnut extension table which had been discarded for many years, yet it was made into this valuable piece, and if the maker desired he could easily sell it for a price that would make his work a profitable investment.

The original table legs were 2½″ square, turned, but when worked down to 1¾″ square they were turned into legs of the design indicated and the shaft reeded on a high speed drill press with the aid of an index as shown. The construction was all planned to come within the range of light woodworking machinery of the better grade. Any well equipped mill or cabinet shop should be able to reed the shafts of the legs and to stick the hinge joints of the table top.

First make the legs and reed them and get out the ends ¾″ x 6¼″ x 9½″ and the back the same, but 14½″ long; fit them to the legs with ⅜″ dowel joints and groove and rabbet them to receive the drawer frames. Note that the ends are flush with the insides of the legs and form the drawer runs and that the back sets in ¼″ from the outside of the back legs. Smooth all exposed surfaces, glue the ends together and continue the grooves and rabbets across the squares of the legs where necessary. Note the joints of the frames at A and make these accurately.

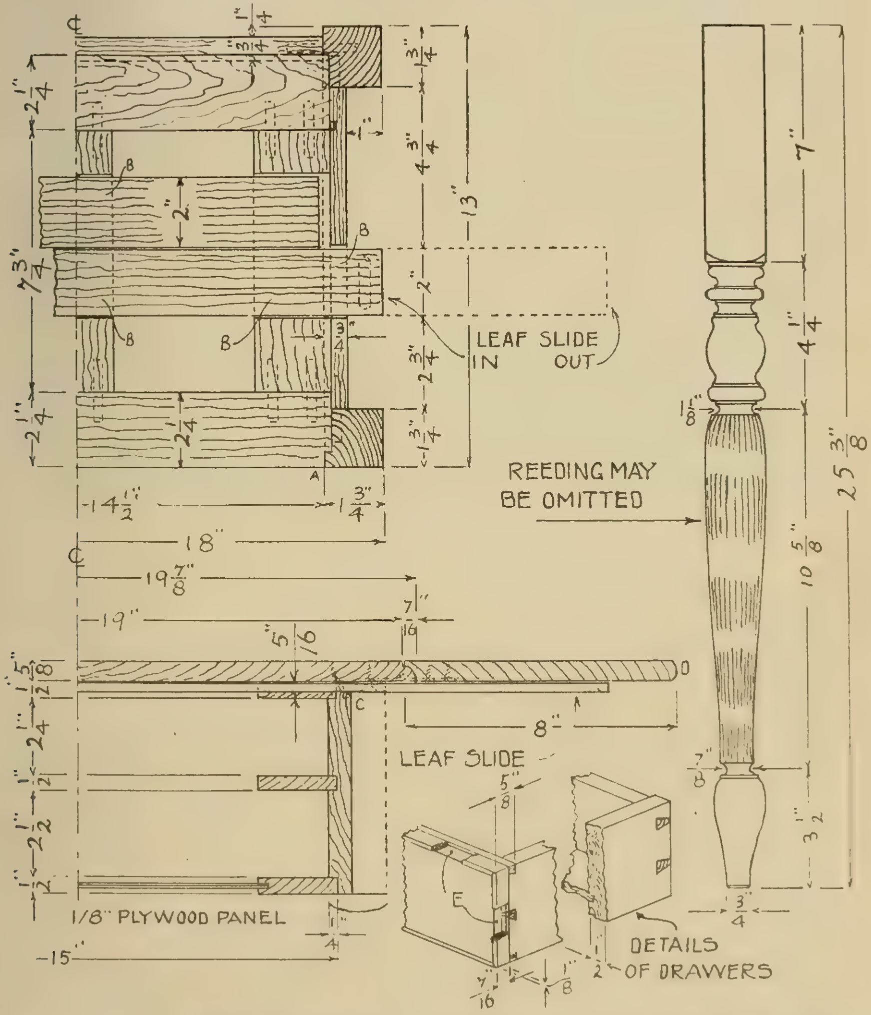


Make the three drawer frames of ½″ x 2¼″ pine or other easily worked wood, the front rails being either of black walnut or the face stripped with it. Note that the top frame has a middle ledge, the bottom frame a ⅛″ plywood panel while the middle frame is open.



Dowel the frames together with ¼″ dowels being sure the surfaces are straight and the frames of even thickness and square. Make joint A by bunching all the frames and making all the cuts at the same time. Assemble the body of the table with glue and brads blind driven slantingly through the frames and into the legs, ends and back. Make the two leaf slides or supports 5/16" x 2" x 16¼", (verify) and fit them by cutting grooves in the top of the case and of the top drawer frame as at B so the slides will move freely but not loosely; wax these well. Note that the groove for the left slide is set back of that of the right slide.

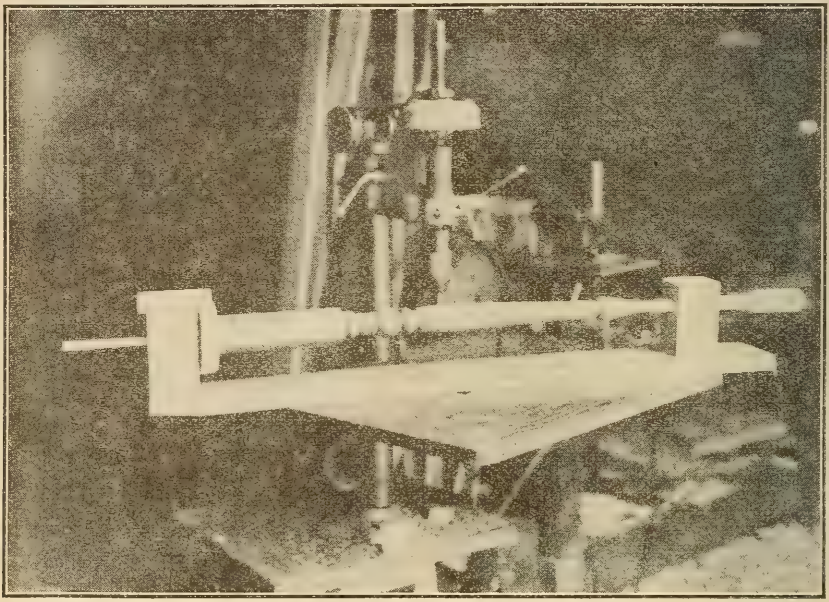
Make the top of selected ⅝" stock 19⅞" wide and 14" long; round the corners slightly as suggested in the photo and the edges as at D. If the worker decides to dispense with the hinge joint as shown, the top may be made 19" wide and both edges of the joints left square; the molded joint is a really necessary refinement if the best results are desired.



LEAF SLIDE
IN
OUT
REEDING MAY BE OMITTED
1/8" PLYWOOD PANEL
LEAF SLIDE
DETAILS OF DRAWERS
A
B
C
D
E
13"
7"
4¼"
25⅜"
10⅝"
3½"
18"
19⅞"
19"
14½"
1¾"
15"
8"

MARTHA WASHINGTON TABLE

Put the hinges under the top to rest over the legs and fasten the entire top to the body by screws through the front drawer frame and driving others neatly and slantingly through the sides and back into the top as at C. One-half inch or ⅝" angle irons may be used on the ends and back instead of screws if the best results are wanted; they should be cut into the sides, or into both the sides and top.



Reeding Legs on Drill Press

Make the dovetailed drawers with ⅝″ fronts, the back and sides of ½″ pine and the bottoms of ¼″ plywood. Make the drawers 2¼″ and 2½″ high respectively and fit them carefully to their openings before dovetailing for a close fitting drawer is an easy running drawer. Set the drawer bottoms up 5/16″ from the bottom edges of the sides and front and make the back ⅝″ narrower than the sides for it rests on the top of the bottom. Make beads ⅛″ x 7/16″ to miter around the fronts of the drawers; cut a ⅛″ x ⅜″ (verify) rabbet around each front as at E, after the drawer has been assembled and fitted; miter them accurately and glue them into rabbets. Back stop the drawers by gluing block of correct thickness on the back of each drawer to stop against the back of the case. Fit wooden or brass knobs; the writer will give the address where correctly designed knobs may be purchased on receipt of a stamped, self addressed envelope.

Finish by filling the wood with a dark filler and giving three coats of thin shellac; rub each coat with 6/0 sandpaper or with 00 steel wool, the last coat with pumice stone and oil and finish with rotten stone. If a velvety sheen is desired the surface may be polished with wax.

Scribing Stringers

In these days of improved machinery, there is little of the better class of stair work done on the job. Occasionally, though, the material for housed stairs is framed by the carpenter. The cheaper class of stair work is usually done on the job, such as cellar and attic stairs.

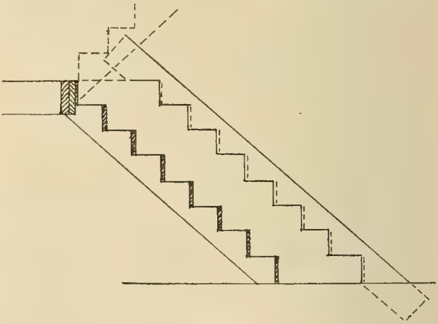


Fig. 1

Figure 1 shows the rough work of a stair with the finished risers nailed to the horses. The stringer is shown a little to the right, which has been scribed to the risers (see dotted lines on the risers of the stringer). The scribing is done with the stringer in approximately the permanent position. The risers of the stringer, after the scribing is done, are recut to the scribed lines, which are indicated on the drawing by dotted lines. The recutting done, the stringer is ready for nailing into place, and if the work was accurately done, the joints will fit. Fig. 2 shows the stringer marked for the first cutting, after which it is scribed in the manner explained. The steel square is shown in the position for marking the stringer. Fig. 3 shows a pitch board used by many carpenters for marking stringers. The dotted lines shown at the ends of the stringer, Fig. 2, indicate how the stringer is to be cut to intersect with the base.

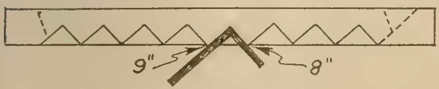


Fig. 2

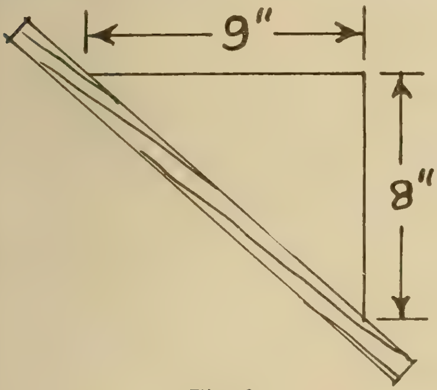


Fig. 3

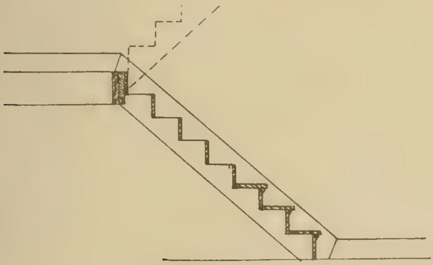


Fig. 4

Figure 4 shows the stringer in place with the base fitted to it. It will be seen by turning to this figure that the first three treads have been put into place. This was done after the stringers were nailed. The treads are cut square on either end and to a length so they will fit tightly between the stringers.

If accurately done, this method of stair building gives excellent results, especially for cheap stairs.—H. H. Siegele.

Electricity For Builders

By L. Perth

A fool notion which many otherwise intelligent people entertain is that they do not need to know anything which does not have any direct bearing on their immediate occupation, profession or trade.

The writer, an instructor for many years in vocational schools where the majority of students are members of the building trades has had numerous opportunities to diperse such unhealthy theories for the good of both student and industry.

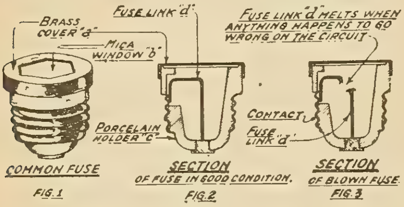
To illustrate: A student comes into the class and declares he wishes to study how to read "carpenters blue prints." A brief consultation with the teacher discloses the following facts:

The student is a journeyman carpenter, a capable mechanic of experience but seems to stay in a rut with no hope for advancement. His ambition is to become a contractor, he is confident he can command the job as far as the practical end is concerned, the only obstacle in his way being his inability to read blue prints. "However," he declares, "I do not want to waste my time on anything else but carpenters blue prints."

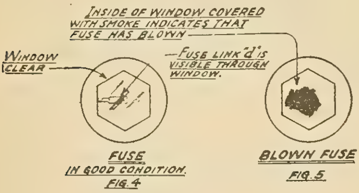
There is no such a thing as "carpenters blue prints" and "bricklayers blue prints." There are "architects' drawings" which contain every detail carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers, electricians and painters should know in order to complete the job in a satisfactory way.

It is evident, therefore, that all trades on the construction job are interconnected, so to speak, and representatives of each particular trade should know something about the schedule of operations to be carried on by the operatives of the next trade.

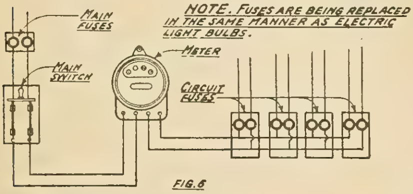
The electrical worker may say "I do not need to know anything about structural steel drawings, I am an electrician." That is a wrong conception. An electrician should be able to read not only electrical layout drawings but also structural, reinforced concrete, plumbing, heating and ventilating and in fact all drawing contained in the architectural set.


BRASS COVER "a"
FUSE LINK "d"
MICA WINDOW "b"
FUSE LINK "d" MELTS WHEN ANYTHING HAPPENS TO GO WRONG ON THE CIRCUIT
PORCELAIN HOLDER "C"
CONTACT
FUSE LINK "d"
COMMON FUSE
FIG. 1
SECTION OF FUSE IN GOOD CONDITION.
FIG. 2
SECTION OF BLOWN FUSE
FIG. 3

COMMON FUSE PLUG ①


INSIDE OF WINDOW COVERED WITH SMOKE INDICATES THAT FUSE HAS BLOWN
WINDOW CLEAR
FUSE LINK "d" IS VISIBLE THROUGH WINDOW.
FUSE IN GOOD CONDITION.
FIG. 4
BLOWN FUSE
FIG. 5

LOCATING A BLOWN FUSE ②


MAIN FUSES
NOTE. FUSES ARE BEING REPLACED IN THE SAME MANNER AS ELECTRIC LIGHT BULBS.
METER
MAIN SWITCH
CIRCUIT FUSES
FIG. 6

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF FUSES ③

The electrician cannot run his conduits, drill holes, locate his outlets wherever he wishes. The structural engineer provides all the necessary holes, connections, clearances, clips, and all other facilities for the installation of the entire electrical system. All these are shown on the "structural drawings," and if the electrician does not know how to read these drawings he may just as well quit his job for he will never be able to install the wiring in the building. This holds good for all trades.

Now in our series of lessons on "Blue Print Reading and Estimating" which have been running in the columns of this Journal since 1936, we endeavored to carry out this idea as much as space and conditions permitted and we feel that from time to time these lessons should be supplemented with material of this nature in order to broaden the horizon of those perusing this subject.

Electricity today has become a universal commodity. People are freely using electrical energy in their daily life in the shape of light, heat and power. They are familiar with the use and operation of the various electrical appliances that have become a part of their household equipment, and yet there seems to exist in the public mind a general misconception as to the function of fuses in electrical installations.

Just what are fuses and why is their application so essential to an electrical installation?

A fuse may be likened to the "safety valve" of a steam boiler. For, just as the safety valve opens automatically when the pressure inside the boiler has reached dangerous proportions, so does the fuse "blow" when abnormal conditions are menacing the safety of the circuit.

The ordinary fuse illustrated in Figure 1 consists of a piece of wire or strip made of fusible metal which melts as soon as the current develops a rate higher than the wires can carry, thus protecting the system from any possible danger.

The fuse-link "d" is mounted inside a porcelain holder or plug "C" which is provided with a brass cover "A." This cover has a cut-out at the top usually filled with clear mica, thus forming a window "b" which makes it possible to see the interior of the fuse plug. Fig. 1, 2 and 3.

Among the principal causes that interfere with the safe operation of electrical circuits are short circuits and overloading, and whenever these conditions occur the wires are certain to heat excessively, the insulation will become ignited and start a fire. As a protection against the disastrous effects of such conditions, fuses are installed which due to the fusible nature of the metal they are made of, will give way or "blow" as soon as the heat in the wires reaches dangerous proportions, thus preventing accident to the installation and appliances as well.

It is evident therefore that the replacing of a fuse by a copper penny or a similar non-fusible material is equivalent to the tying down of the safety valve of a boiler and thus subjecting it to the dangers of explosion.

Therefore, when a fuse blows it is a symptom indicating trouble somewhere in the system and instead of rendering the fuse useless for the purpose it was intended the cause of the "blowing" should be located and removed.

As was mentioned above, short circuits and overloading are generally responsible for the blowing of fuses.

A short circuit is a condition when two bare wires touch each other which usually happens with cords of electrical appliances or lights where the insulation has been worn out from constant use.

When the defective cord has been found its use should be discontinued until it is repaired or replaced.

It also frequently happens that sockets, plugs or connections become loose, thus causing two wires to touch each other resulting in a short circuit. The trouble should be remedied before putting in a new fuse.

Overloading occurs when too many appliances are being used at the same time on one circuit, thus consuming more energy than the wires can carry.

This condition, just the same as the short circuit, will also cause fuses to blow.

To avoid overloading it is well to remember that motors of household devices should not be started when a great deal of current is being used for other purposes on the same circuit.

Motors should be kept properly oiled and greased and their interior should be protected from the accumulation of dirt. If these requirements are neglected the motor will require more energy than it was designed for which naturally will result in overloading and blowing of fuses.

Remember—when a fuse blows it should never be replaced by a new one until the trouble has been located and corrected. A new fuse will not remedy the condition as long as the cause of blowing has not been removed.

The arrangement of a house circuit is shown in Figure 6.

Ancient Druse Chest

This chest is one of those odd pieces occasionally brought into the shop of a restorer of old furniture for treatment. It originated among the Druses of the Anti-Lebanon mountains and has the ruggedness of design and the crude craftsmanship that is characteristic of the Syrians and of other races of Asia Minor. Always these peoples have considered the working of wood a vastly inferior craft to the making of arms and of other metal products, hence they paid little attention to the development of fine craftmanship in wood.

The old Levitical law which commanded that no "graven image or any likeness of anything that is in the heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth" should be made dates back to the time of Moses. Also the Koran almost perfectly reproduces the same law which has guided the production of form and the design of surface decorations among Mohammedan peoples since the days of Mahomet.

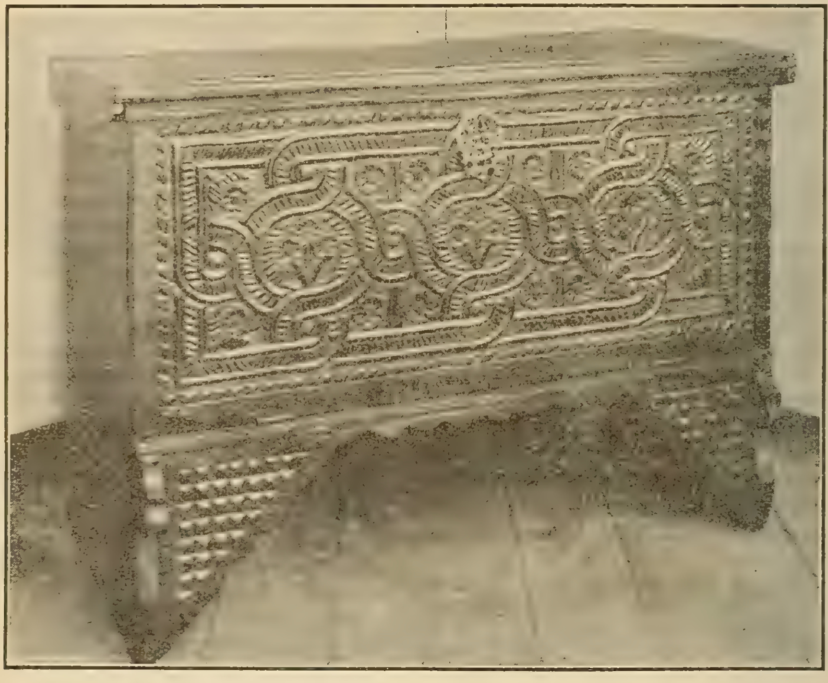
The peoples of Asia Minor belong to either some of the various Christian sects or to sects that have sprung from the teachings of Mahomet. The inhibitions of these opposed faiths of the people of Asia Minor regarding the designing of form have resulted in two distinct trends, the highest attainment of the Saracenic or the Arabesque design being reached in the building and the decorating of the Alhambra at Granada, Spain.

The art of the Christian nations of Asia Minor developed along lines that found their roots in the Byzantine and the Romanesque motives brought to Asia Minor by the Crusaders. It is to this period that we may trace the interlacing design of the carving of the chest. Certainly the shape of the chest itself is well within the inhibitions of the Levitical law for excepting in the carving it has no resemblance to any national or period furniture in Europe.

Aside from a penned notation that the chest was "more than 100 years old," which considering the marks of age and of service it carries seems conservative, there is no reason to doubt that the chest may have seen five centuries at least. The cedar of the chest has, through surface treatment of oils and pigments and from age become a deep Vandyke brown in tone; in restoring the chest this tone was retained and the bare wood resulting from repairs stained to match it. Originally the front of the chest was dovetailed to the ends and the top hung to the back by staple hinges, the points of which, coming through the surface made ugly breaks. These staple hinges were commonly used by the craftsmen of all European nations prior to the fifteenth century and the craftsmen of Asia Minor and of all of the advanced nations of the East used the same type of hinge, for a better hinge was not always easy to come by and the staples answered the purpose. In this particular case the points of the staples were roughly pounded down and the broken wood filled with putty.

It seems that the boards of the chest were hewed out and pains taken to include as many knots as possible. Marks of an axe, an adze and of a very crude single iron plane which tore the wood badly are very much in evidence and the craftsman paid little attention to them beyond filling the knot holes and the most unsightly grain lifts with putty. The boards were from 13/16" to 1 3/16" in thickness and were warped and twisted badly from seasoning making erratic and irregular curves at the front and back edges of the top and of the moldings.

Some time in the past the front had been removed by sawing off the dovetails of which traces may be seen in the photo and hung with very light hinges which were replaced with heavier ones. The top was nailed to the sides with heavy hand made nails, some of which came through and were indifferently pounded in and puttied. Evidently the edge strips of the top and front were roughly hewed with no attempt to straighten them and fitted and decorated with rough scratches that suggested moldings. The saw cuts of the front ends of the bottom of the base were made at any angle with the sides of the base and with a rough cutting saw and every scratch of the saw is visible.



The carved front is the striking feature of the chest though the roughness and the careless spacing of the cuts are perfectly consistent with the rest of the chest. The Byzantine interlacing motive suggests a Crusader origin. The ten small circles formed by the bands are fairly true in form while the three larger elongated circles of uniform size add little to the grace of the ensemble. The roughly cut flower forms are highly conventionalized which is the method by which ancient craftsmen dodged the laws of their religious creeds and codes. The cuts are extremely sketchy and the background often roughly broken out and badly splintered with no attempt at tooling of any sort. However, the coarseness of the details and the depth of the cuts give interesting reflected lights and emphasize the shadows. If seen from a distance the design has a boldness of treatment and an emphasis of the leading motive of interlacing bands that in a measure compensate for the imperfections of the craftsmanship of the entire chest.

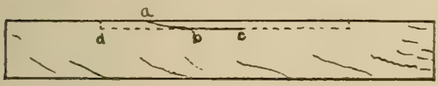
The brass escutcheon, drop handle and key are excellent specimens of Syrian pierced metal work and defiantly bear out their relation to the metal work with which the ancient smiths of Damascus embellished their swords.—C. A. King.

◆

Editor, The Carpenter:

In the October issue of our Journal there was an article by Brother H. H. Siegele illustrating three methods of cutting out from the edge of a board what he says "we will call a notch." (I wonder if we might call it a "recession"?). He says the third method, shown as Fig. C in the above mentioned article, is "not commonly used."

Now, I have often used that method in preference to any other but with the following variations: Make the cut as described, "starting with the rip saw at point a, and guiding the saw in such a manner that it will be running straight by the time it reaches point b, but, instead of continuing to cut on that straight line to the end of the notch, cut only about the width of the saw, say to point c, then reverse the saw and cut back to the end of the notch, point d. This gives the saw cut from b to c as a guide for cutting in on the wedge point left at b, which is much easier than cutting in free hand.



I have found this method easier, quicker and more accurate than any of those described in the article mentioned. It saves the time of looking for a chisel and making the starting cut as described in the first sketch and the time and trouble of getting a bit to bore a hole and a compass to start the cut as shown in the second sketch. The cut from b to c is already a start to finish cutting out the rest of the notch.

Yours fraternally,

Frank Shiflersmith, Local 1367,
Chicago, 4136 N. Sacramento Ave.

◆

Simplified

We are fast getting away from the old-style window stool for brick walls. We can remember instances where the carpenter had to do considerable building-up before a window opening was ready for the stool and the rest of the trim. The present tendency is much better, although it does eliminate a great deal of carpenter work.

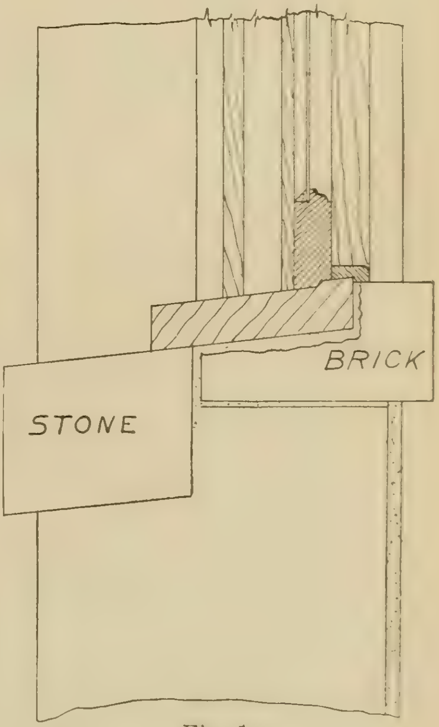


Fig. 1

It's Easy
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Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings shows a design for a window stool made of brick. Such a stool can either be laid before the window frame is set, or afterward. Care should be taken in either case to get the stool in level, straight and at the proper elevation.

A stone sill is shown on the outside on which the sill of the frame rests. This sill can also be built of brick, which makes a good sill, and rather inexpensive.

Figure 2 shows another design in which the stool is omitted entirely. A little comparing of the two figures will bring out the difference.

Many pleasing designs can be worked out simply, by making the necessary modifications of the drawings herewith given. Such designs should not only do away with the unsanitary out-of-date stool, but should be kept in harmony with the rest of the work. We are suggesting this, because frequently the carpenter is expected to do his own designing.—H. H. Siegele.

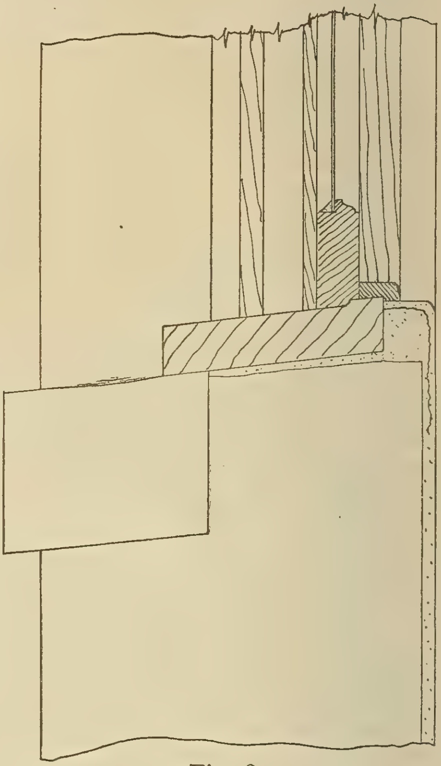


Fig. 2

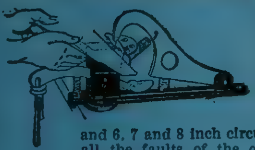
◆

18-Point Program Proposed for Illinois Labor

An 18-point legislative program has been proposed for organized labor of Illinois by Reuben G. Soderstrom, president of the State Federation of Labor.

A full crew law, a ban on labor spies, a state hours and wages act, and a five-day week were among the reforms demanded.

TRIP HAMMER SAW SET



Sets the saw at the tooth point in one-third the time. Operated by foot power, leaving both hands to guide the saw. Will set any hand saw from 5 to 12 point, and 6, 7 and 8 inch circular saws. Eliminates all the faults of the old pincher type sets. All working parts hardened steel and rust proofed for lifetime use. Takes the guess work, the hard work and the tedious work out of saw setting. At your hardware dealers or sent postpaid direct for $1.75. Money cheerfully refunded, if not satisfied.

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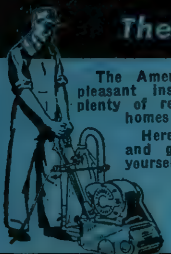

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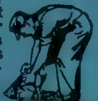

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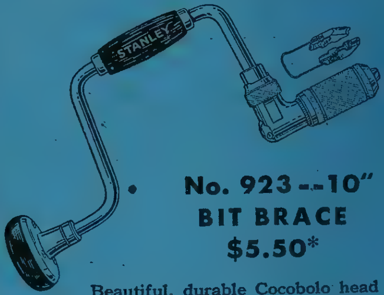

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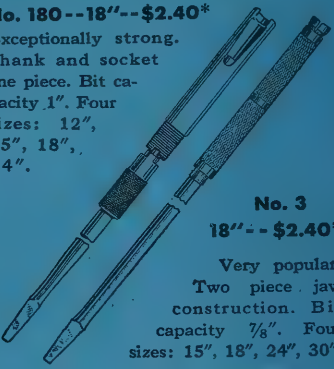

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February
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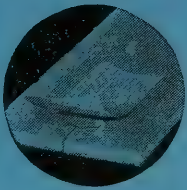

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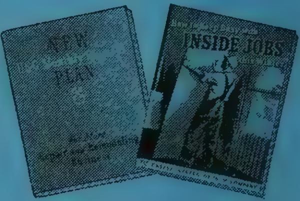

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Will Europe Call Hitler's Bluff In 1939?

BY HERBERT R. HILL

The nations of Europe are doing a tight-rope walking act these days over a dangerous abyss. A misstep may plunge Europe into a general war. The man on the street in this country is an interested onlooker, fully aware of the fact that this nation has embarked on a vast defensive program.

Fascist Franco has just about subdued Spain; Hitler is marking time after two successful territorial ventures; France displays its sea power as a warning to Ambitious Mussolini; Great Britain is spending five millions a day in readiness for war. All Europe is tense, waiting, wondering if the inevitable war can be avoided.

The Carpenter asked Herbert R. Hill, of The Indianapolis News, to explain, in his opinion, what could happen in Europe in the near future.

Long associated with The News in an executive capacity, Mr. Hill has visited Europe and studied conditions there. He has interviewed foreign correspondents, diplomats and others on the front line of European affairs.

In the ensuing article, Mr. Hill wants it understood that he is not predicting anything. In the view of past events he is merely calling attention to what COULD happen in Europe in the near future.

THE year 1938 was Adolf Hitler's year in the realm of world politics. 1939 may well be his also, if his bluff, and adroitness, and his ruthless irresponsibility hold out.

Thus far Hitler has used the threat of his military power to browbeat other nations, and other Germans, into satisfying his demands. He has asked for, and received, economic and political control of Germany, subjugation of Austria, the dismemberment of Czecho-Slovakia, the ending of the Franco-Russian alliance, the co-operation of Italy, the overthrow of the Republican government in Spain, the financial crippling of France and the unprecedented humiliation of Great Britain!

But to continue this remarkable success, either at home or abroad, will be far more difficult than anything Hitler has yet attempted. As Mussolini has found in Ethiopia, it is one thing to annex or subjugate a country; it is another thing to police that country, to develop it and to make it pay dividends of any sort whatsoever.

By seizing his native Austria, Hitler obtained more gold than existed in the German national treasury. He obtained valuable iron from the Leoben district (over which he and Mussolini almost went to war in 1934) and several million men were added to his potential cannon-fodder. But also he must feed the long-starved metropolis of Vienna. And he must expect, sooner or later, the opposition of the Italian people, who are now faced with Nazi uniforms at the Brenner Pass and at Tarviso.

The Austrian Tyrol given to Italy in 1919 must sooner or later go to Germany, if the Pan-Germanic unification plan is to be entirely successful. Any one of several points of contention might cause a sudden split between Rome and Berlin. It might even come over the problem of what is to be done with Spain, after the Hitler-Mussolini-supported Franco finally subjugates the Spanish Loyalists.

Although England suffered its worst diplomatic defeat in several centuries at Munich last autumn, the apparent Hitler victory had unexpected effects on the common people of England, Germany, France and Italy. According to most reports, the British reacted exactly as they did after the sinking of the Lusitania, and Paris flared up instead of cringing, just as was the case in the long-range world-war shelling of the French capital. Today the common people of England and France seem even more eager to hasten sufficient armament than do the hesitant Chamberlain and Daladier governments. As for the German and Italian people, despite the most rigid of censorships and savage domestic spy systems, they are beginning to see how they are merely pawns in the hands of their self-appointed leaders.

Certainly England must do something to regain some of its prestige not only with Americans but with Canadians, Australians and other parts of its empire. And if France can re-adjust its internal economy, and political stability is effected (both these are tremendous tasks), then French re-armament may be expected to go forward speedily.

But will Hitler wait? Will Mussolini wait? Most guesses are that Mussolini will, in almost any event. Indeed, another year may find the long-expected weakening of the Berlin-Rome alliance, and the harkening by Mussolini to the voice of London, if the voice is accompanied by some sort of prestige sop and by liberal financial credits.

The Far East may hold the key to Hitler's future actions. If Japan fights Russia next spring, and Russia does not prove as strong as some of her friends believe she is, then Germany might consider next summer the opportune time to grab what else she wants in Europe—preferably the Ukraine and Rumania. Russia, of course, is far more vulnerable on the western front than in Siberia. If reason prevailed, one would not expect any Japanese army to attack Russia before Russia were engaged elsewhere. But the new Tokyo is more Fascist than any previous one; Japan obviously is preparing to stop any possible opposition from within to the impending operations of her army and navy.

Thus while England and France, and Russia too, continue to play for time, America itself begins a tremendous preparedness program (estimated to cost a new record high of $1,326,000,000 in the 1940 fiscal year). The President explains that possible invasion of South America and Latin America by un-democratic powers warrants an immediate super-armament expenditure, and regardless of his sincerity, or the wisdom of his suggestions, it is known that German and Italian influence is already manifest in high places at several spots to the south of us.

If the present Conservative government in England, and the centrist government in France, could be convinced that either Mussolini or Hitler would be followed by a moderate or conservative regime, then the props would probably be speedily pulled from under either or both those dictators. But the extreme Tories who have dominated London official policy the last several years, and the moderates who sit grimly in control in Paris, fear that the inevitable reaction to the extreme dominations of Hitler and Mussolini would be a sort of anarchy, or at the least a radical cycle. It is this constant reminder by the Nazis and Fascists, "If not us, something worse!" that keeps them in power.

But if England and France, acting jointly, can not dare to resist either Hitler or Mussolini in a military way, how could they overthrow the dictators so easily? The answer is that London and Paris, in more or less direct ways, have been helping support both Germany and Italy financially ever since 1919. And it is more gold, or more financial credits, that the dictators need most just now. They must feed or pay their armies or eventually they will revolt. So we have the paradox of the western democracies bolstering the dictators financially while they prepare to kill them off later by the more brutish force of arms.

Unless there is some decided change, then, in either the governments of England or France, Hitler as yet has the whip-hand in Europe. It is exceedingly rash to predict anything about a puzzle in which a dictator is included, but this much one can hazard rather safely: 1939 depends on Hitler, just as did 1938. If he is too arrogant, if he becomes lax in holding in leash the leaders of the German army (most of whom hate him), if he and Goering do not quickly absorb what they have gained, then watch for another debacle in central Europe.

Fight Certain Over Labor Act Revisions

IN the haze of uncertainty concerning what is likely to happen in the reconvened session of Congress, one fact stands out: There is going to be a terriffic battle over the National Labor Relations Act.

That legislation, which, when enacted, was proclaimed labor's "Magna Charta," will be under fire from its friends and enemies.

The American Federation of Labor insists that the principle of the law is sound and must be preserved, but will demand changes that will safeguard craft unions and remove causes of deep dissatisfaction with its administration, thus making the act a more effective instrument in establishing enlightened labor relations.

Labor-hating employers will strive to pull the law's teeth and reduce it to a pitiful gesture.

It is unlikely, however, that the foes of labor will succeed, but anti-union propagandists have been busy all over the country. They have churned up sufficient sentiment against the law to cause Senator M. M. Logan (of Kentucky), who generally has his feet on the ground, to say that unless amendments are adopted the entire law may be wiped out.

Senator Wagner, author of the law, will be on hand to look after his "baby." He has indicated that he will sponsor a number of amendments to correct abuses in administration and will fight all attempts to take the heart out of the act.

Amendments to the Labor Act headed the list, indicating the importance the labor movement attaches to the need of changes.

Congress will be asked to take away from the Labor Board the power to discriminate against craft unions in determining bargaining units and also to forbid the board to annul bona fide contracts between established unions and employers.

"We are determined to protect the fundamental provisions of the act and assure employes the right of self-determination, free from intimidation," Green explained at a press conference. "We will oppose any amendments sought by manufacturers to weaken the act. We are confident Congress will turn down disruptive amendments."

Half of Unemployment Insurance Goes for Food

Jobless who draw unemployment insurance in Minnesota pay out nearly half their checks for food, a state survey shows. The remaining 50 per cent is doled out for clothing, shelter and other expenses.

Planned Investment Could Increase Production

THE immediate problem before the American people is this: How can we lift our industries to full production with the near future and put the unemployed to work? How can our economic system free itself to produce the living standards possible under the power age? The American Federation of Labor Survey of November showed how far we are falling short of the production and living standards possible.

The Temporary National Economic Committee (TNEC) appointed by Congress is now studying economic maladjustments which check production, and it is likely that several bills for basic industrial betterment will be introduced in Congress this year. It is urgent therefore for union officers and members to be well informed and to know what constructive steps can be taken.

Authorities who have studied industrial progress here and abroad in the last centuries point out that full production and employment in any country comes at times when large amounts of money are invested in far reaching enterprises. Sometimes the investment has been made by private industry, sometimes by Government. During the last century and a half there have been three great waves of activity financed by private investment: First, the industrial revolution of Europe (1790-1815), when industry rebuilt its plant and equipment in a sweeping change from hand to machine methods, had its repercussions in this country. Also, the development of new land and new industries absorbed large investments for productive use. Second, the period of railroad building (1840-1873) when a great network of railroads was spread across the American continent. Third, the growth to maturity of two great modern industries—electric power and automobiles (1896-1929). Government spending for wars and government investment for construction of roads, schools, public buildings also swelled the total of industrial activity in the last 150 years.

Between these periods of great industrial activity were times of lesser activity, lower employment, relative industrial stagnation. And there were also minor industrial recessions and recoveries like those of 1937 and 1938. All of the short periods of recession as well as the long periods of industrial stagnation have meant unemployment and wage cuts for workers, losses and business failure for employers. The problem of America today is to time our investments so that periods of depression will be lessened and periods of industrial growth and prosperity increased.

This cannot be done without some form of national planning, and bills now being prepared for Congress will propose measures for a National Planning Board. As we look forward to National Planning, two points are of primary concern to Labor:

1. That members of the National Planning Board shall be drawn from industry, labor, agriculture, consumers' groups, trade, finance; that the board shall be a group of representative men taken directly from production and service industries, not a group drawn from Government offices; that existing trade, labor and farm organizations be brought into cooperation with the work of the National Planning Board. If the board members choose their own technical advisors, this also will safeguard against bureaucracy.

2. That planning for increased production in the United States shall be directed toward the goal of higher living standards for all, and not toward undue or unnecessary production for military purposes; that jobs shall be created in industries producing goods needed by the people rather than munitions, except for the munitions needed for national defense. If these two points are carefully safeguarded, we can have national planning by democratic methods and avoid the pitfalls of Fascism.

Once a National Planning Board is established, with authority to gather information, we shall have an agency which can collect the facts and suggest (a) An immediate program to lift industrial production as nearly as practicable to full capacity, and (b) a long term program to stabilize and increase production, to give greater job security and raise living standards.

In planning to raise living standards we need to consider how the funds lying idle in our banks can best be invested. There is now more than $5,000,000,000 belonging to individuals and institutions which is seeking investment. In addition there are large idle balances in the hands of corporations which would create plant and equipment if warranted. Also the banks have excess reserves of $3,250,000,000 which could form a base for credit of over $20,000,000,000. By putting these funds to work we should increase the national income which would add still further to the funded capital available for investment. In fact our present investment in industry could be increased enormously without straining our credit structure.

Investment in durable goods has always been necessary to raise industry to its highest levels. For when workers in industries producing machinery, buildings, automobiles, roads or materials for these are fully employed, they spend their incomes and automatically lift production in food, clothing and other non-durable good industries. So we are concerned with investments in durable goods.

Authorities who have studied American investments in durable goods note the fact that American industry in the last two decades has not needed or used large amounts of new investment comparable to the huge sums which created equipment for the power age. Our industrial plant, once built, has been maintained or enlarged and its machinery modernized chiefly out of the profits which firms have ploughed back into their business. Nor has any new industry yet arisen to commandeer huge amounts of new capital for industrial equipment.

On the other hand we find that in industrial countries over the entire world the great durable goods investments of the power age are being used for production of consumers' durable goods. Against the investments in factories and machinery, mines, railroads and power lines which made mass production possible, we have today's investments in automobiles, houses, schools, public parks and buildings for consumers' use. The network of roads thrown across the country after 1920 exceeds in mileage the railroads built after 1840. This expansion from producers' to consumers' capital is typical of the power age, which is indeed the age of the consumer.

In democratic countries, much of the investment which has created these durable consumers' goods was made through Government borrowing. The peoples of democratic countries are using their Governments to an increasing extent as the channel for investment in permanent improvements such as low rent housing, schools, recreation centers, roads, hospitals and other services. Increasing investment means increasing debt, for large scale investment, whether in Government work or private industry, cannot be made without large scale borrowing. Increasing long term debt is healthy and normal in a growing industrial country, for industrial progress is impossible without increasing investment. In the United States the total long term debt (or investment) of American people, both Government and private, increased from $38,000,000,000 in 1913-14 to $75,000,000,000 in 1921 and $126,000,000,000 in 1929. Thus long term investment (or debt) increased by more than $6,000,000,000 per year in the 1920's. In the depression, from 1932 to 1937, our total long term debt increased by only $3,200,000,000 per year; the increase was almost entirely in Government, not private, debt. Thus it is clear that although we have added nearly $20,000,000,000 to our Federal debt from 1932 to date, our borrowing increased less than in the prosperous '20's. We did not, however, invest enough in permanent long term improvements to keep industry busy to capacity.

The Government borrowing power can well be used for investments to raise the general living standard if its use is carefully planned so as to stimulate private industry and to produce improvements of real value to the American people. What can be accomplished in a well-planned, long-term program differs greatly from temporary "pump-priming" which the New Deal has advocated and which has resulted in only sporadic periods of business upturns. Such a policy will never solve our present day problem.

A challenging possibility is a program to rehouse our population living in slum areas. The United States Housing Authority has made a good beginning, and in 1940 it will build 90,000 low rent homes and give jobs to 213,000 persons producing materials and erecting the houses. But this is a very small beginning compared to the need. For over and above the United States Housing Authority program and the maximum private industry will build, there is need for 710,000 homes which have not been planned for. A large proportion of this need is in low rent homes which are not profitable for private industry. To build these homes would employ 1,683,000 persons. In all, it has been estimated that we need to build 1,300,000 new homes each year for the next ten years. This would create 3,081,000 jobs yearly.

A housing program is only one of many measures which could be included in a national plan to increase industrial production and raise living standards. A relatively small amount of Federal investment rightly planned could stimulate important increases in private investment and in production by private industry. The first step is to create a representative National Planning Board.

◆

Wage-Hour Act Hikes Employer's Profits

Higher wages and shorter hours for the workers bring greater profits for the boss.

That's the lesson some employers have learned under the Wage-Hour Act, Elmer F. Andrews, administrator of the act, reports.

As an example, he told of a Southern employer who had paid his employes $6 for a 72-hour work week. He threatened to close down when the act went into effect.

However, he tried operating on a 25-cent hourly minimum and a 44-hour week. The result, Andrews said, has been that the employer found the increased pay and reduced hours had so improved the employes' efficiency that his profits were rising.

1885 and 1939 Have Much In Common

IN BURLINGTON, Iowa, in 1885 Henry George, one-time Labor candidate for Mayor of New York City, made an address to the Knights of Labor. The Knights of Labor had thousands upon thousands of copies of his speech distributed. In it George said in part:

"Today, while there is so much distress, so much want, what is the current explanation of hard times? 'Overproduction!' There are so many clothes that men must go ragged; so much coal that in the bitter winter people have to shiver; such over-filled granaries that people actually die of starvation. Want due to over-production! Was a greater absurdity ever uttered? How can there be overproduction until all have enough? It is not over-production; it is unjust distribution, and the dangerous man is not he who tries to excite discontent; the dangerous man is the one who says all is as it should be.

"True, in a rude state of society there are seasons of want, seasons when people starve; but they are seasons when the earth has refused to yield her increase, when rain has not fallen from the heavens, or when the land has been swept by some woe, not when there is plenty—not when the granaries are filled to bursting with grain, and the warehouses with clothing, as today.

"Poverty necessary! Why, think of the enormous powers that are latent in the human brain! Think how invention enables us to do with the power of one man what long ago could not be done by the power of a thousand.

"Look at one of those great ocean steamers plowing her way across the Atlantic, against wind, against wave, absolutely setting at defiance the utmost power of the elements.

"If the gulls that hover over her were thinking things, could they imagine that the animal that could create such a structure as that could actually want for enough to eat in a land of too much food? Yet it is so.

"Think of it, you who believe that there is only one life for man—what a fool at the very best man is to pass his life in this struggle to merely live. And you who believe, as I believe, that this is not the last of man, that this life is a life that opens but another life, think now how 99 per cent of all our vital powers are spent in a mere effort to get a living; or to heap together that which we cannot by any possibility take away. Take the life of the average workingman. Is that the life for which the human brain was intended and the human heart made?

"I used to read the 'Scientific American,' and as invention after invention was heralded in that paper I used to think to myself that when I became a man it would not be necessary to work so hard; the machines would lighten my labor and worries.

"But, on the contrary, the struggle for existence has become more and more intense.

"Such a state of things can not continue; such tendencies as we see at work here can not go on without bringing at last an over-whelming crash!"

Henry George was known as "The Prophet of San Francisco." His work might just have come off the press, so up-to-date is it today.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

18 More States Begin Jobless Payments

THE rapid advancement of unemployment compensation in the United States is pictured in the announcement by the Social Security Board that the "beginning of unemployment benefit payments in New Mexico and Oklahoma in December, and in twenty additional States in January, will bring the program of unemployment compensation established by the Social Security Act into full operation in every State but two, as well as in the District of Columbia, Hawaii and Alaska. Illinois and Montana will begin to pay benefits in July, 1939, making the system effective throughout the nation."

Emphasizing the economic and social importance of this achievement, the Board declared:

"Some six million commercial and industrial workers in the twenty States soon to begin payments are estimated to have acquired credits toward benefits under their unemployment compensation laws and will thus become potential claimants for benefits if they are laid off or lose their jobs. Approximately 147,000 employers are covered by these twenty State unemployment compensation laws.

"The 18 jurisdictions where benefits will be paid after January 1 are: Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming.

"In the 29 States where benefits are already being paid, more than $340,000,000 has been distributed to insured unemployed workers during the ten months ending October 31. Approximately 3,500,000 of the 20,000,000 workers estimated to be covered by unemployment compensation in these States have drawn compensation for varying periods of total or partial unemployment during this time. Currently, nearly a million individuals are receiving weekly benefits averaging over $11 for total unemployment, $5.00 for partial unemployment.

"All told, over 27,500,000 wage earners and 670,000 employers in the United States and its territories come under Federal-State unemployment compensation. This nation-wide program covers most types of industrial and commercial employment but excludes agricultural and domestic work, self-employment, Government service, work for nonprofit educational and charitable institutions, and a few other kinds of employment."

Pointing out that "the twenty States scheduled to begin benefit payments within the next few weeks had a balance of approximately $281,000,000 in the Unemployment Trust Fund of the United States Treasury as of October 31, all of which will be available solely for benefits," the Board made public the following figures giving the estimated number of workers with wage credits entitling them to unemployment compensation when they are thrown into the jobless army in these States:

Alaska, 23,000; Arkansas, 155,000; Colorado, 200,000; Delaware, 63,000; Florida, 255,000; Georgia, 375,000; Hawaii, 119,000; Kansas, 255,000; Kentucky, 380,000; Missouri, 650,000; Nebraska, 120,000; Nevada, 30,000; New Jersey, 1,000,000; New Mexico, 70,000; North Dakota, 44,000; Ohio, 1,720,000; Oklahoma, 324,000; South Dakota, 45,000; Washington, 300,000; Wyoming, 49,000.

He who loses wealth loses much; he who loses a friend loses more; but he that loses courage loses all.—Cervantes.

Stage Set for Struggle Over Medical Treatment

THE issue of how to provide medical care for all Americans at a cost that all Americans can meet took the spotlight with a vengeance when the stage was set for a far-reaching legislative and judicial struggle between the government and the organized medical profession.

The administration scored an initial victory when a Federal grand jury at Washington returned more than a score of indictments against the American Medical Association and several of its subsidiaries and a number of physicians who have vigorously opposed group medicine.

Among the individuals under fire is Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the A. M. A. "Journal" and sparkplug of the campaign against the co-operative movement.

Simultaneously with the jury's findings, President Roosevelt disclosed his intention to submit to Congress a large-scale, government-supported health program, following in part recommendations of an inter-departmental committee submitted to a national health conference held in the nation's capital last July, with Josephine Roche presiding.

The conference outlined measures calling for an ultimate expenditure of about $850,000,000 a year, but recommended that a modest start be made by limiting the first year's outlay to $65,000,000.

After a conference with the President, Miss Roche said the plan to be suggested to Congress calls for an expenditure of about $50,000,000.

"This will mean a lot to the 40,000,000 people who have inadequate or no medical care," Miss Roche said.

The Federal grand jury's action was one of the most extraordinary of its kind ever taken. Justice Department officials pointed out that it is the first time in the history of America that anti-trust indictments have been returned against practicing physicians or any other group organized for mutual benefit and protection.

The indictments contain five specific counts of "conspiracy and combination in restraint of trade," allegedly growing out of efforts to throttle the Group Health Association of Washington, a co-operative of government employes. Conviction would carry penalties of one year's imprisonment or $5,000 fine, or both.

The indictment sets forth that many Americans in the low income group cannot afford and do not obtain adequate medical care because its cost is prohibitive. One way to meet this situation, the jury contended, is through health groups, but the medical profession is accused of having discouraged all efforts along that line by expelling and blacklisting physicians who serve the groups.

The A.M.A., the indictment declared, has such a complete grip on hospital and other health facilities that an expelled doctor, in addition to suffering loss of prestige, is prevented from effectively practising his profession and is unable to give proper treatment to his patients.

One count in the conspiracy charge is that the A.M.A., through coercion and intimidation forced Washington hospitals to deny treatment to members of the Group Health Association.

A.M.A. officials and the doctors caught in the dragnet breathed defiance and declared they would fight the indictments to a finish. In Chicago, Dr. Fishbein said his organization had authorized a "militant defense."

The A.M.A. is far from united on the group health issue. A large percentage of doctors in the organization favor the group health idea.

Only 40 Per Cent of Urban Homes in "Good Condition"

COLONEL F. C. HARRINGTON, Works Progress Administrator, in January made public a comprehensive report disclosing that only 40 per cent of the 8,000,000 American homes covered in surveys of 203 urban communities were considered in "good condition."

The report is "Urban Housing: A Summary of Real Property Inventories Conducted as Work Projects, 1934-1936." The inventories, covering approximately the number of homes sufficient to house 45 per cent of the urban families in 1930, were begun as projects under the Civil Works Administration and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, and carried on by the WPA.

More than 16 per cent of the homes covered by these studies, with the exception of residences in New York City, were rated "unfit for use" or in need of major repairs to make them habitable. More than 15 per cent had no private flush toilets, 20 per cent were without private bath or shower, and more than 40 per cent lacked central heating.

Most of these inventories for the individual cities were set up in response to local demands and were designed to meet specific local needs through the determination of the residential housing situation in the areas surveyed. The results have been summarized in a report issued by the WPA Division of Social Research under the direction of Corrington Gill, Assistant Administrator in charge of Research and Statistics.

"From these surveys has been assembled the most detailed body of statistical information now available on the physical characteristics of housing in the United States," he said in the letter of transmittal. "Such information provides the data essential for analysis of various problems connected with real estate and aids in the formation of sound programs throughout the country."

While sub-standard housing is not limited to certain sections of the country, Mr. Gill said, the extent and characteristics of such housing vary from region to region. He called attention to the findings of the surveys that 32 per cent of all city dwelling units in the Southeast lacked private indoor flush toilets while 10 per cent in the Northwest and 12 per cent in the Northeast were without that facility. Fifteen per cent of the urban dwelling units in the Southwest, seven per cent in the Northwest and 3.5 per cent in the Northeast were without running water.

Installed bathing facilities were found to be even less common than private flush toilets. More than 40 per cent of the dwelling units in Southeastern cities were without private bath tubs or showers; in the Northwest 21 per cent and in the Northeast 20 per cent were without these facilities.

"It is generally agreed that the absence of sanitary facilities, unsafe condition of physical structure, overcrowding and the presence of extra families are all factors which render a dwelling unit sub-standard," Mr. Gill added.

Findings presented by the report include:

There was more than one person per room in 17 per cent of the dwelling units visited.

Five per cent of the families covered lived in dwelling units already containing a "primary" family.

Single-family houses were the dominant type of residential structure, but one-half of the dwelling units were in buildings designed for more than one family.

Nearly two-fifths of the units were occupied by their owners.

Most single family homes occupied by their owners were valued at less than $5,000 and about one-fifth at less than $2,000.

In rented units, the average monthly rental was about $25, with a wide variation from city to city and section to section of the country.

Electricity was the usual means of lighting, and either electricity or gas was the common fuel used for cooking. In the Southeast, however, 25 per cent of the urban homes were without gas or electric lighting and nearly half were without gas or electric cooking equipment. More than half the structures inspected were built before 1915 and a quarter before 1895. Wood was found to be the prevailing material for exteriors in all regions except New York City, the proportion ranging from 65 per cent in the Northeast to 82 per cent in the Southeast.

The data on individual structures and dwelling units are confidential, but summary tabulations have been released for city blocks, housing districts, census tracts, and other tabulating units. Through these reports information on the general housing situation for each city and for areas within the city may be secured. In most cases the complete local report is available in the community surveyed. The final city reports have been distributed to Federal agencies concerned with housing.

James Hatch, Labor Leader, Dies at 69

James H. Hatch, former international president of the Upholsterers International Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and prominent in the American labor movement over a long period, died at his home in New York City December 21 after a long illness. He was 69 years old.

Mr. Hatch was elected international president of the union in 1907 and was re-elected continuously until 1921, when he anounced his intention to retire. In 1931, however, he again was elected and served until 1937, when he finally retired.

Born in Montreal, he came to this country as a youth. He was a custom upholsterer by trade and while in Denver formed an organization of upholsterers there. He came to New York in 1897, becoming a citizen of the United States the same year.

In New York he was one of the charter members of Upholsterers Union Local 44 and later became the Local's president. He also served as president of the old New York Building Trades Council and the old Federated Labor party of New York. He had been editor of The Chronicle, organ of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City.

Mr. Hatch was credited with being instrumental in building up the upholsterers' union to an organization which functions on a national basis. He represented the union for years at the conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

Members of Union Compelled to Vote

Every member must be a registered voter if he wants to stay in good standing in Local 89 of the Hod Carriers' and Laborers' Union, San Diego, Calif.

Unanimously, the union recently amended its bylaws to require a registration certificate as a condition of membership.

The scheme of turning unionists into active voters won immediate popularity, and three other local labor groups prepared to take similar action in time for the local primary election on March 28.

Building Gains for Fifth Straight Year

THE year 1938 was the fifth consecutive year of increased construction volume, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. Residential building had the largest dollar total since 1930, and total building and engineering expenditures were practically equal to those of the year 1931 and greater than any year since 1931.

While public construction expenditures represented 52 per cent of last year's total volume, privately financed building and engineering work was greater than in any post-depression year except 1937.

Private construction during 1938 ran 16 per cent behind 1937, but 10 per cent greater in volume than in 1936. Significant increases in private construction contracts accompanied the mounting volume of public works projects in the closing months of 1938.

The year's gains over 1937, as measured in dollar volume of contracts, were as follows: Heavy engineering public works, 40 per cent; public and institutional buildings, 28 per cent; residential building, 7 per cent, and public utility construction, 6 per cent.

Lagging considerably behind, in close sympathy with the lack of confidence that characterized business and financial sentiment during most of the year, were commercial and industrial building.

Commercial building expenditures dropped 28 per cent behind the preceding year, and industrial building dropped 61 per cent. The year closed with total construction expenditures 7 per cent greater than those of 1937.

Contracts awarded from Jan. 1 through Dec. 21, 1938, in the 37 eastern states, amounted to $3,054,417,000, compared with $2,861,993,000 in the corresponding period of 1937.

The gains of 1938 occurred in the later months of the year, and continued without interruption through December. Carrying over into the new year the remaining projects of the current PWA program, almost the entire Federal program of public subsidized housing, the moderate upward trend in utility construction, and strong indications of large volumes of private residential building still to come.

These indications have been shown in continued large weekly volumes of mortgages selected for appraisal by the Federal Housing Administration, and in large dollar totals of contemplated residential buildings reported by the Dodge corporation. These favorable indications have been general throughout the country.

Sentiment in construction industry is reported as quite optimistic regarding the first half of 1939, and generally hopeful but somewhat uncertain as to what may happen in the later months of the year. The one important factor of uncertainty within the industry is the question of whether building costs will remain fairly stable.

Other questions relate to whether general business activity and employment will improve, and whether business will continue to grow without further shocks from political and international sources.

For the year as a whole, the Dodge organization regards the outlook promising for increased volume of residential, commercial, industrial and public utility construction; on the assumption of reduced Federal aid to local public improvement projects, decreased volumes of public and institutional buildings and public engineering works are considered likely, with a substantial net increase in total construction highly probable.

Labor's Voice In Congress

THE American Federation of Labor's continued and unswerving advocacy and application of its Non-Partisan Political Policy as the best way of effectively mobilizing the political strength of working men and women in the interests of labor legislation gives renewed importance to Federal statues benefiting workers secured by this method.

The A. F. of L. Non-Partisan Political Policy declares it to be the duty of the organized wage earners to "stand faithfully by our friends and elect them" and "oppose our enemies and defeat them."

Taking up the Seventy-Fourth Congress, which convened on January 3, 1935, and closed on June 30, 1936, it is found that during that period the following Federal laws of interest to labor were enacted:

The National Labor Relations Act guaranteeing the rights of the workers to organize in unions of their own choice and bargain collectively without interference from employers.

Social Security Act, making provision for Federal old-age pensions, unemployment compensation, and Federal assistance to State pensions for the indigent aged.

Appropriation of $4,880,000,000 for relief of unemployed.

Prison labor law prohibiting transportation of prison made products into states having state use system.

Providing that contractors on Government work shall pay the prevailing rates of wages, work employes 8 hours a day and 5 days a week with no child labor to be employed on all contracts entered into by an activity of the Government.

Forbidding transportation in interstate commerce of professional strike breakers.

Investigation ordered by the United States Senate of spy systems operated by detective agencies employed by firms and corporations to prevent the organization of labor.

Placing under state compensation safety laws all workers employed on public works.

Providing that all passenger vessels having accommodations for 50 or more passengers shall be equipped with automatic sprinkler systems for fire protection.

Prevailing rate of wages to be paid on all relief work.

Shipping corporations that receive subsidies from the Government must incorporate in their contracts minimum manning and wage scales and reasonable working conditions.

Granting facilities of Public Health Service to all seamen on Government vessels not in military or naval establishments.

Appropriated $12,000,000 for further development of vocational education.

Appropriation of $1,425,000,000 for direct work relief on useful projects.

Law to stabilize the coal industry.

Air Mail Act providing rates of compensation and working conditions for all pilots.

Repealed the last five per cent reduction made by the Economy Act.

Appropriated funds to send 30,000 Filipinos to their home lands.

Placing employes in the airplane industry under the Railway Labor Board.

Forbidding the employment of aliens illegally in the United States on relief work.

Requiring all licensed officers on vessels of the United States to be citizens or completely naturalized. In three years 90 per cent of all other departments shall be citizens.

Granted 26 days annual leave for Government employes which can be accumulated for succeeding years until it totals 90 days.

Sick leave for Government employes of one and one-fourth days per month accumulative not to exceed 90 days.

Five-day week with no reduction in pay for those employes of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing who were not included in the 1935 law.

Five-day week for employes of mail equipment shops at the same wages for five and one-half days.

Authorizing operation of stands in Federal buildings by blind persons to enlarge their economic opportunities.

Forty-hour week for 121,069 postal employes with no reduction in wages.

Railroad Retirement Act.

Granted additional $50 a month to all Government employes for services of attendants to those who are blind or totally disabled.

Limiting number of substitutes in Postal Service to one for each six regular employes.

Raised vocational schools in the District of Columbia to rank of junior high schools.

Retirement Act for railroad employes in Alaska.

Repealing radio zone law for broadcasting stations which will benefit WCFL (owned and operated by the Chicago Federation of Labor).

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Two Veteran Laborites Are Dead in Europe

As 1938 drew to a close, dispatches from Europe reported the death of two men long conspicuous in the labor movement.

Emile Vandervelde died in Brussels at 72. His parents were well-to-do, but he became a Marxian Socialist and helped organize the Belgian Labor Party.

He was a famous orator, served as a member of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies, occupied a number of cabinet positions, and was one of the signers of the Versailles Treaty of Peace at the close of the World War.

An entirely different type was "Jimmy" Sexton, long leader of the National Union of Dock Laborers and once president of the British Trade Union Congress, who died in London at 82.

Sexton went to sea at 13, achieved distinction in the labor movement, and was knighted in 1931.

"Cut out the Sir," he told newspaper men. "I am still 'Jimmy' Sexton, who worked as a dock laborer."

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$300,000 Spent to Put Over Anti-Labor Law

Labor haters wasted at least $300,000 in their unsuccessful drive to put over an anti-union law in California at the last election. In reports filed with the secretary of state, sponsors of the law admitted spending that sum.

Another $300,000 was expended in fighting the "$30 Every Thursday" pension measure. Both the anti-labor and the pension propositions were defeated.

How the Communists Work Within Unions

"WE'LL have our day and the time isn't very long off," is the gist of the statement by a communistic member of an important trade union, not regarded as a radical one, made recently before a group of his own officers and employers. The speaker was a typically loquacious Communist member of the union.

His boast was a common one and would not be of sufficient weight to be quoted here, except for the fact he had already built up a following —not an important one to be sure, but a troublesome one. The A. F. of L. is aware of such influence and in 1935 took steps to prevent Communistic control of central bodies.

As a part of article IV of the A. F. of L. Constitution is the clause adopted in 1936, which states:

> "No organization officered or controlled by communists, or any person espousing communism or ***** shall be allowed recognition or representation in any Central body or State Federation of Labor."

Since this clause did not prevent Red membership within the locals, several International Brotherhoods in the building trades went considerably further in adopting amendments to their constitutions which restrict or ban Communists as members. While the extent of their penetration is not known, the methods are,—the following excerpts from official sources indicating the instructions and philosophy of infiltration.

The Red approach is one of suavity, the directions of Communist International of 1935, being "to work actively in the united trade unions, to consolidate them *** and at the same time exert every effort to have these organizations actually defend the interests of the workers." It is further stated:

"If the reformist leaders resort to the policy of expelling revolutionary workers, or entire branches from the trade unions or **** the Communists must rally the entire union membership **** at the same time establishing contact between the expelled member and the bulk of (other) members, and engaging in a joint struggle **** etc."

More recently "The Labor Leader," organ of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists, quotes a letter disclosing under-cover activities of Communists in the Australian Labor Party. "Without trade unionists in the vital branches, we are sunk," wrote an executive board member of the Labor Party, recently unmasked as a Red leader. He further stated "Being linked with our (the Communists) organization does not entail proclaiming yourselves from the house tops. We want political moles dug in so far they can't be dug out." (In his own case he had reached a high position in labor circles).

"Your first job," he states to Communists, "is to turn yourselves into fortresses of political wisdom. The second is to make trade unions fortresses of Bolshevism. The district council knows I am a Left, but they can't get the wood on me. Meanwhile I circulate amongst Labor Party workers like a fish in the sea and keep winning them to our cause." (They did get the wood on him, however).

You will find there are also a number of us who make it their business to prevent the labor movement from moving." He then states how the Communists sabotaged the Labor Party citing among other things— "the Building Trades Strike."

USHA'S Public Housing Program

IF THE United States Housing Authority's slum clearance and low-rent rehousing program were extended to provide decent homes for the vast numbers now living in slum hovels and shacks, the resultant theoretical increase in local taxes would average about one-tenth of one per cent.

On the other hand, the widespread social and economic benefits and the moral uplift resulting from such a "bold and comprehensive program" of slum eradication would inevitably bring about an actual decrease of the burden local taxpayers are now shouldering.

The public rehousing program of the USHA and local housing authorities offers no competition to the private building industry. In fact, the USHA program, now running in high gear as it enters its second year, has demonstrated clearly that ridding America of the blight of its slums will be a stimulant to the building industry and will give a tremendous lift to industrial activity throughout the country.

Construction costs on low-rent housing projects now under way are establishing new all-time "lows," making possible a range of rentals not only far below the rentals charged for new housing erected by private builders but even below the rentals heretofore reached by public housing.

These are but a few of the many high lights of the USHA war on slums and blighted areas as described in an official pamphlet entitled "What the Housing Act Can Do for Your City," put into circulation by USHA Administrator Nathan Straus.

The pamphlet contains a comprehensive analysis of slum conditions throughout the nation. It points out the appalling cost to communities of the blight of slums and explains how the USHA is waging warfare against the scourge.

The results of recent surveys of 5,000,000 residential buildings and 8,000,000 households in 204 localities comprising more than half the urban families in the United States are summarized as follows:

> About 1,100,000 homes contained in 830,000 buildings have such serious structural defects that they are unsafe or absolutely unfit for use.
>
> More than 1,661,000 homes, or about one-fifth of the total, have no private bathing facilities, and 1,221,000 do not have private indoor water closets.
>
> About 850,000 families are "doubled up"—that is, are sharing their homes with other families. Over 1,300,000 homes are "crowded"—that is, have more than one person per room.

The acute housing shortage already gripping the nation at large is summarized in an up-to-the-minute review which indicates that "the increase in families and the wearing out of existing homes will necessitate another 10,000,000 dwellings by 1950."

Under the United States Housing Act of 1937, the USHA makes long-term loans to local housing authorities to defray up to 90 per cent of the total development cost of slum clearance and low-rent rehousing projects.

Local communities provide the 10 per cent balance, which, if raised by borrowing, is repaid with interest, as is the 90 per cent share of the USHA.

According to the latest information, contracts for USHA loans of $291,656,000 to 67 communities have been approved by the President and $355,919,000 has been earmarked for additional localities, making a total of $647,575,000 in USHA funds so far set aside for 155 communities to build slum clearance and low-rent projects.

When the projects are tenanted by low-income families, the USHA will contribbute an annual grant or subsidy to each project which will make it possible to charge rentals equivalent to those charged in the slums. The local communities will also make an annual grant to maintain low rentals amounting to at least 20 per cent of the USHA share. The localities usually do this by agreeing to exempt the new projects from local taxation.

Asserting that "public housing is a wise investment for the taxpayers," the pamphlet explains:

"The cost to American cities of acquiring almost a billion dollars worth of decent low rent housing under the present USHA program will be very small indeed. All they need to do is to provide tax exemption or its equivalent for the projects to be built.

"In calculating this cost, it is a serious mistake to assume that a figure representing the normal tax rate on these new projects reflects the actual loss of revenue sustained by a city when it exempts them from taxation. Taxes, no matter how they may be levied or collected, are paid by people, not by buildings. In a public housing program, a certain number of families move out of slums into decent new homes. Either the slums they were living in or an equivalent number of substandard dwellings are demolished. From a local fiscal point of view, in order to determine the cost of the new housing to the city, the real question is: What taxes were these families paying before, when they lived in the slums?

"To take a concrete example, let us assume a $2,000,000 project to rehouse 400 families in a city of 200,000 population. Full taxes on this project would amount to about $40,000 a year (at a conservative 2 per cent rate, with assessed valuation equal to 100 per cent of full valuation), or about $100 per family.

"But a study of taxation in slum areas in cities of various sizes shows that taxes actually levied on the former slum homes of these 400 families probably did not exceed $40 per family per year, based upon an average assessment of $2,000 for slum homes, and a large proportion of even this amount was undoubtedly delinquent.

"Thus the actual loss of revenue to the city when it exempts the new projects from taxation is not $40,000, but less than $16,000.

"If the value of all property in the city is assumed to be about $400,000,000 (at $2,000 per capita), the total property tax levy for the whole city would amount to $8,000,000 a year. Exemption of the 400 rehoused families of very low incomes from taxation would thus deprive the city of only 0.002 of its annual tax returns.

"Furthermore, even this small theoretical loss is offset by the saving in municipal services due to the elimination of several blocks of slum homes, and by the benefits derived from the investment of $2,000,000 in an enduring public improvement. * * *

"In a number of cities in England, Holland, and the Scandinavian countries, more than one family in five is living in a housing project owned and operated by the municipality with government aid. If the

American city of 200,000 people decides to undertake a similar program to rehouse 20 per cent of its population in 10 years, what will be the cost to the taxpayers of the city?

"The benefits which would result from such a bold and comprehensive program are easier to forecast than those flowing from one small project for 400 families. These minimum benefits make the maximum estimates of cost to the city shrink into insignificance."

Asserting that "practically every exercise of public responsibility for productive purposes draws heavily upon the services of private enterprise and proves a stimulus to the profitable expansion of industry," the publication continues:

"The public highway system eliminated private toll roads and toll bridges, wiped out miles of good farm land and expensive buildings, and cost the taxpayers millions and even billions of dollars. But where would the great automobile industry, the cement and rubber industries, and countless other contributions to our national prosperity have been without good roads?

"Likewise, in a public housing program, many different kinds of private enterprise participate directly or indirectly. The various types of individual initiative should be examined one by one, in order to consider exactly what their particular stake may be and what they stand to gain or lose by a large scale public housing program. One thing which becomes evident immediately from such a survey is that only a very small part of the entire public housing program is actually 'public enterprise.'

"Manufacturers are outstanding representatives of the business community. The participation of productive industry in the housing program is simple, direct, and entirely on the profit side of the ledger. Of the $889,000,000 which constitute the immediate public housing program ($800,000,000 in USHA loans plus a minimum of $89,000,000 raised by the local authorities), about $338,000,000 will be spent directly for materials and equipment. This means large individual purchases of standard first-grade goods, with no risks about the payment of bills. And these orders will displace no other orders, since the low-rent program will service families who would otherwise be entirely outside the market for new homes.

"The contractor derives an even clearer benefit from the housing program. About $689,000,000 will be spent for construction alone in the first few years. This sum will be paid directly to private contractors, who will in turn use it for wages, materials, equipment, and their own profit and overhead.

"The builder of homes for sale or rent is the man most often thought of when 'private enterprise' is mentioned in connection with the housing business. Will he be hurt by public housing? As long as the new dwellings are rented at levels far below anything he can reach, and as long as the tenants are drawn solely from income groups who cannot aspire to new homes privately built, the low-rent housing and slum clearance program offers no competition of any kind to the private builder. . . . .

"Far from being injured, the private builder is substantially helped by a public housing program. Last summer a partial survey was made by the Public Works Administration of the new building going on in the neighborhood of the PWA housing projjects then under construction. It was reported that 'a total of $3,000,000 worth of private real estate improvements in the vicinity of the projects has been traced to the reviving effect of the housing developments on their surroundings although in many instances the Federal improvements are not yet completed or occupied.' One small project 'was built in an obsolescent neighborhood where the total value of improvements constructed in recent years would probably not amount to $1,000. Immediately after the project was started, 'the neighborhood was benefited by the construction of 4 filling stations, 9 store fronts, 15 stores, 73 houses, and one swimming pool. In addition, 8 stores and 15 houses have been remodeled.' The case was typical of many.

"Another thing which public housing can do for the private builder is to raise the standard of demand. There are today thousands of middle income families living in homes which, although decent by contrast with the slums, are inconvenient, inadequate, and out of date. As families living in the slums are gradually moved into modern dwellings these other families will look to private builders to build even better homes for them."

In reviewing the unusual success achieved in driving down construction costs the pamphlet points out typical examples of low costs as follows:

"In New York the net construction cost per home will be about $3,350; and in Buffalo, about $3,500. These are both cities where building costs are usually relatively high. In Austin, Texas, the average net cost of constructing homes for low-income families will be only about $2,200 per unit.

"Why are the costs so low? For one thing, the agreements with the building trades unions remove many of the uncertainties and possible delays in big housing jobs and have most assuredly played a part in the reasonable bids submitted. Also, these new projects will be built under normal, local building conditions, from local rather than Federal specifications. This is only one of the many ways in which the policy of decentralization is working out with great success.

"And finally, a technique of designing community housing projects is now really being developed in the United States. For years there has been talk about the economies of large-scale operations, the importance of neighborhood site-planning, and the value of establishing certain simple minimum standards of design and equipment in terms of real economy rather than gadget salesmanship. Valuable experiments have been made, many of them by the Federal Government. But it is only now that the architects and technicians of the USHA and the local authorities are transforming this experience into a sound, scientific practice.

"This is still only the beginning, however. Even greater improvements and economies may be expected in the future. Costs are low, but they must be be driven still lower."

Health Program Favored by Medical Students

Physicians of the future are not scared out of their boots by the thought of a government health program. Delegates representing 3000 members of the Association of Medical Students, at their annual convention voted, 2 to 1, for some form of state medicine.

The stand was taken during voting on a resolution supporting the five-point program set up by President Roosevelt's National Health Conference. A proposition to "extend care to the medical needy," which was rejected by the American Medical Association, was upheld by the prospective doctors.

Social Security Marches Forward

THE recommendations of the Advisory Council on Social Security for enlarging the scope of the old-age pension program of the Social Security Act include a number of provisions that are bound to meet general approval.

One of the main criticisms of the original Act was the exclusion of large groups of our population who are just as much in need of guaranteed security in their declining years as are those included in the benefits set up under the Act.

The Council proposes to remedy this defect by broadening of the Act to cover about 14,800,000 additional persons. Those whom the Council believed should be included at once are 2,000,000 employes of private non-profit religious, charitable and educational institutions, 400,000 seamen and 400,000 employes of national and State banks. The Council also recommended that by 1940, approximately 6,000,000 farm employes and 6,000,0000 domestic employes should be added.

About 42,000,000 persons are now covered in the old-age pension system. The additions recommended by the Council will bring the total up to about 66,800,000.

Other important and just recommendations are: Starting the payment of insurance benefits in 1940 instead of in 1942, as the present law provides; increasing the average benefits payable during the early years, thus recognizing the fact that the worker covered into the pension system late in his employable life has not been able to build up an adequate pension credit, and providing for the payment of annuities to the widow and dependent children of insured workers who die before or after the age of 65 set up in the present Act as the age when pensions begin.

Some of the recommendations of the Council are scheduled to develop controversy. The suggestion that the Federal Government pay one-third of the old-age pension tax, the employers one-third and the employes one-third, instead of the present scale by which the employers pay one per cent of the payroll and the employes one per cent of their wages, is likely to arouse opposition. The suggestion that the reserve fund, which under the present plan will amount to about $47,000,000,000 in 1980, be materially reduced, thus decreasing the tax necessary to support the system, will also probably develop controversy.

But the constructive recommendations for extending the coverage of the Act to include nearly 15,000,000 additional persons, beginning the pension payments in 1940, providing larger pensions during the first years of the system, and guaranteeing suitable pensions for widows and dependent children—these recommendations are clearly reasonable and just applications of the broad principle of social security.

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Union Pact Protects Electricians Over 50

Unique in union labor agreements is a contract negotiated recently by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers with the Associated Electric Contractors of Cincinnati.

It provides that every sixth man in a shop or on a job shall be not less than 50 years old. Elmer T. Baur, chairman of the employers' labor committee, said the clause was "very commendable" and voiced hope it would succeed in practice.

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Demand the Union Label

Trade Treaty Closes Everett Shingle Mill

FIRST repercussion from the recently signed trade treaties between the United States and Canada and Great Britain occurred in Everett,, Wash., when the huge Jamison mill closed its doors recently.

P. H. Olwell, general manager, blamed the treaties for the suppression of operations. Under the old treaty with Canada, British Columbia shingles were given a semi-annual quota which amounted to approximately twenty-five per cent of the American market. By the new treaties, Canadian shingles can enter this country without any restrictions.

The Jamison mill is one of the largest and most efficient in the northwest. Some 300 men have been employed at the plant which has been running on a two-shift basis.

Shingles have been particularly hard it by the new treaties. American shingle weavers are now compelled to compete with the low-wage Oriental labor which is employed in British Columbia. Most shingle manufacturers appear to be extremely pessimistic regarding the future under the new pacts.

Ironically the shingle industry had made the greatest comeback in the lumber industry. Since early last summer there had been a shortage of sawyers in the northwest. Most plants have been operating on two and even three shift schedules. What faces the shingle weavers now is problematical.

A. F. of L. to Probe Employers Age Blacklist

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor was instructed by the recent A. F. of L. annual convention at Houston, Texas, to continue its efforts to persuade Congress to investigate the widespread practice of applying age discrimination to workers in both private and public employment, including the use of pension, retirement, compensation, and group insurance laws or private provisions covering these subjects in connection with the discrimination.

On the subject of an investigation by the Government of age discrimination the Executive Council reported to the convention that during the last session of Congress "H. J. Res. 453, proposed to determine the nature and effect of economic conditions or statutory provisions tending to produce unfair discrimination on the basis of age in obtaining or retaining employment in public service and private industry, failed of passage.

"It provided that the Secretary of Labor investigate and report to Congress upon the nature and effect of any economic conditions or statutory provisions which may tend to produce unfair or inequitable discrimination on the basis of age in obtaining or retaining employment in public service or private industry; the extent to which age is a factor in determining the efficiency of men and women and the effect of the pension systems and group and workmen's compensation insurance upon the employment of the older worker.

"The question of discharging workers after reaching a certain age or of refusing them employment because they had an objectionable age has been the cause of great concern for many years.

"The Executive Council favors such an investigation and it is the intention to have the resolution reintroduced at the next session of Congress."

New Trade Treaty Kills Conservation

(From The Seattle Union Register)

TEN years ago, the United States was the leading lumber export country of the world. Now it is fifth, exceeded by Sweden, Finland, Russia and Canada. The Pacific Northwest particularly needs its old offshore markets. We are an export industry; and successful forest culture, resting upon stable values, is hardly conceivable without offshore trade.

But the State Department through its "Lumber Declaration" makes the restoration of West Coast lumber trade with the entire British Empire contingent upon opening our own domestic markets to the unlimited competition of lumber from the entire world. Whatever it may claim otherwise, this certainly is not a policy to encourage reforestation.

The growing of trees is a long-time job. A young Douglas fir will produce no lumber short of forty years; and no lumber of desirable quality short of eighty or a hundred years.

To be grown, except wholly at public expense, trees must be marketable. Forestry must have a stable foundation of economic security, recognized and protected in the policies of government.

The leading forest countries of Europe learned this lesson generations ago. In France, Germany or Sweden, the security of domestic forest industries and domestic timber values is just as deeply intrenched in public policy as the system of land usage and control. Economic security, in timber values and timber markets, is the basis of their conservation.

It is impossible to conceive of France, Sweden or Germany treating their domestic forest culture as the Government of the United States has done in the Canadian Agreement of 1935 and again in the British and Canadian Trade Agreements just concluded. Forest industry has largely responded to the public interest in reforestation. It has gone a long way in fire prevention, utilization of raw material, restocking cut-over lands and—in a considerable number of cases—in selective logging and sustained production.

All of us have been gratified by the progress of the Pacific Northwest from the old order of timber mining toward a new order of timber cropping—with its promise of keeping our twenty-nine million acres of forest land steadily employed and our forest industries permanent.

But, in its foreign trade and tariff policies, the national government tells our forest owners to make "bricks without straw."

The latest estimates put the area of forest and potential forest land in the United States at 600 million acres. Fire prevention and forestry have made notable strides in the last 25 years, while the use of timber has decreased. Forest growth is overtaking the drain from use and fire.

With known methods adapted to the different tree species, our present timber crop can be increased nearly two and a half times. That is what the Federal Forest Service, the States and the industry are striving to accomplish in the Pacific Northwest, whose economic structure is built on the forest. Far from there being any danger of timber famine, the key question in forestry today is how can we utilize and sell all the trees that are growing. Progress in West Coast forestry is basically a matter of markets.

The government cannot bring about sustained timber culture on nearly a third of the soil of the United States simply by preaching to its owners to grow trees. Forestry and land use must be backed up by forestry in marketing and in public economics—just as it is in Northern Europe. We cannot grow what we cannot sell.

One-half of our Pacific Northwest soil is in the business of growing trees. Apparently it always will be. It is as important to the Pacific Northwest to keep its land profitably employed as to keep its people profitably employed.

The Trade Agreements leave forest conservation out in the cold.

Machines Making Labor's Skill Valueless

The displacement of human labor and the destruction of the market value of skilled labor are the inevitable results of the widespread introduction of measurement devices and automatic control instruments in industry, according to a report entitled "Industrial Instruments and Changing Technology," which was prepared by the National Research Project of the Works Progress Administration.

Although the report emphasizes that the measurement devices and automatic control instruments have "speeded up production, improved the quality of products, reduced costs and increased the productivity of labor," there is no escaping the baneful effects of this process on working men and women both in the destruction of job opportunities and the degradation of skilled labor. On these two subjects the report says:

"Instruments in some instances serve as direct substitutes for labor. Relays, switches and other mechanisms which transfer the actions of an instrument into automatic operations of a machine have eliminated manual workers. Inspection and handling operations are particularly susceptible to automatic control in mass production industries. A wide variety of automatic devices has been applied in these industries to mechanize handling and visual-inspection tasks.

"The judgment of a trained workman is frequently made unnecessary by an instrument which indicates a condition so precisely that an unskilled operative can give the process the necessary attention. Where a new skill is introduced it is likely to be of a different sort, for instance, one requiring an ability to read meters and perform calculations."

Dies Scores Labor Secretary Perkins

The Dies committee, charged with inquiry into "un-American activities," submitted a report at the opening of Congress. It scored Secretary of Labor Perkins for laxity in deporting alleged Communists like Harry Bridges of the CIO; hit "sit-down" strikes, and lamented the failure of executive departments to assist in the investigation.

All the members of the committee signed the report, but Congressman Healey (Dem., Mass.) issued a statement in which he said the committee should be continued and adequate funds provided, but that in the future "the investigation should be guided by orderly and judicial principles, except where matters of compelling public interest required a departure."

Democratic House leaders are endeavoring to work out a compromise along the lines suggested by Healey. The committee will probably be continued for two years more and given $150,000 to finance its operations.

In return, the leaders would like to have the youthful chairman abandon some of the "circus methods" which have won publicity for the committee, but which have also subjected it to much criticism.

Hearst Signs Chicago Editorial Contract

AFTER several weeks of negotiations the Chicago Editorial Association, chartered by the American Federation of Labor, signed an agreement with the Chicago Herald and Examiner which is said to be one of the best contracts ever made for editorial workers. The Editorial Association is also negotiating a contract with the Chicago American for the editorial employes of that paper.

The Newspaper Commercial Associates, another A. F. of L. affiliate, representing the employes of both newspapers in the commercial and other departments not hitherto organized by the American Federation of Labor unions, is also holding conferences with the managements of both newspapers for the purpose of making contracts for employes in the departments represented by this organization.

Both the Chicago Editorial Association and the Newspaper Commercial Associates were organized last June and have a majority of the eligible employes in their unions.

One important provision of the agreement with the Chicago Herald and Examiner provides that "no employe shall be required to have published under his own name any material containing an expression of opinion not in conformity with his opinion."

The agreement establishes a working day of eight hours falling within nine consecutive hours and a working week of five days falling within seven consecutive days except for certain specified editors.

Overtime rates are paid for work in excess of 44 hours per week.

There is an important provision for severance pay which ranges from one week's salary for an employe who is discharged after more than six months and less than one year's employment to 12 weeks pay for employes discharged after seven years and less than eight years employment and 26 weeks pay for employes discharged after 15 years or more of employment.

Vacation with pay also is provided in the contracts.

The minimum salary rates set forth in the agreement vary according to experience.

For re-write men the minimum ranges from $25 for those with less than one year's experience to $65 after three years experience.

For copy readers the minimum ranges from $25 for employes with less than one year's experience to $60 after three years experience.

For reporters, photographers and artists the minimum rates ranges from $25 to $50.

There is also a stipulation which provides that after five years continuous service the minimum salary rate for all of the employes in these four groups shall shall be increased ten per cent.

In order to prevent work stoppages the agreement bans strikes and lockouts and provides that grievances of employes which cannot be settled directly by the employer and the union within seven days shall be referred to a board of adjustment upon written request of either party.

The signing of the agreement is a definite defeat for the CIO's Newspaper Guild in Chicago, which has always been in the minority in that city. The Guild recently picketed the Hearst building which houses the Herald and Examiner and the American in an effort to force a contract upon the publishers. The Guild officers made many unjust accusations during the walkout of its handful of members. American Federation of Labor affiliates refused to recognize the Guild strike.

1938 Retail Sales 12 Per Cent Below 1937

TOTAL retail sales in 1938 amounted to $35,300,000,000, a decline of about 12 per cent from the 1937 volume of $39,900,000,000 according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce made public by Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce. Final estimates will be issued as year-end information is complete.

The year 1938 was the first since 1933 during which the total dollar volume fell below the previous year's level. During the four preceding years there was a continuous expansion from the depression low of $25,000,000,000 recorded in 1933 to $39,900,000,000 in 1937 when sales were higher than at any time since 1930 and were within 18 per cent of the 1929 total of $49,000,000,000.

Sales in 1938 were below the 1937 level for all major business groups. However, only two out of fifteen groups sustained losses greater than the average decline recorded for total trade. The automotive group, which accounted for about 11 per cent of all sales made during the year, showed a 35 per cent loss and furniture and household appliances 17 per cent.

After one of the worst slumps in automobile history, in which new passenger car sales fell off almost 50 per cent during the first nine months of 1938 from the comparable period of 1937, the demand for new cars during the last quarter advanced automobile sales decidedly for the final months of the year. The pronounced gain over the last quarter of 1937, was due in part to the downward plunge experienced in sales during the latter part of 1937 rather than entirely to the rise in 1938.

Lumber and building materials decreased about 11 per cent during 1938, as did sales of jewelry stores and farmers supply and general stores; sales of department, dry goods and general merchandise stores averaged a decline of about 8 per cent, with the relative decline being somewhat less for department stores alone; apparel shops were off 9 per cent.

Food sales, which do not record wide fluctuations of change, decreased 5 per cent in dollar value; however, the substantial reduction in food costs during 1938 indicates that the physicial volume of food sold about equaled that of 1937. Drug stores, filling stations, variety, and beer and liquor stores all recorded declines of less than 5 per cent.

Of each dollar spent in retail establishments in 1938 more than one-third went for food and beverages; about one-fourth for general merchandise and apparel; less than one-fifth for automobiles, auto accessories and gasoline; and the remainder for other goods sold.

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Sweden's Bomb-Proof Problem

In Sweden the question of protecting the country's many water-power generating plants from air bombs has become of considerable interest. Thirty of the 1,400 plants supply 65 per cent of all Swedish electric power, and bomb-proofing work will be limited to them, at a cost of 24,200,000 crowns. The protective measures include bomb-proof coverings, shelters for employes, protection of dam gates and intakes, provision for reserve supplies, etc.

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In all the affairs of human life, social as well as political, courtesies of a small and trivial character are the ones that strike deepest to the grateful and appreciating heart.—Clay.

Andrew's Ruling Bans Overtime Waivers

A bluntly worded warning to employers was issued by Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator of the Fair Labor Standards Act, against disregarding requirements of the law even though prior consent has been obtained from the workers. The heavy penalties of the Act will be applied against all such instances uncovered, he asserted.

"It has come to my attention," Mr. Andrews said, "that certain employers have been contemplating having a waiver of overtime payment stamped or printed on pay checks on the assumption that acceptance by the employes of pay checks so stamped will thereby result in an effective waiver of rights given by the statute.

"Employers who may be proceeding on this assumption are badly advised and will find themselves in clear violation of the law.

"I can hardly believe that any employer would be so foolish as to have employes sign that they had worked a certain number of hours during a week when in fact they had worked longer hours. It is clear that any such practice, as well as any other falsification of records, constitutes a violation of Section 15 (a) (5) and subjects the employer to the penalties of the act."

The provision of Section 15, of the Wage and Hour Act, referred to by Mr. Andrews, makes it unlawful for any person to violate any of the provisions of the Act requiring employers to preserve the records of persons employed by him and of the wages, hours and other conditions and practices of employment maintained by him. It also declares that it shall be unlawful for an employer to make any statement on this subject which he knows to be false.

◆

The United States:

contains 6 per cent of the world's area;
contains 7 per cent of the world's population;
consumes 48 per cent of the world's coffee;
consumes 53 per cent of the world's tin;
consumes 56 per cent of the world's rubber;
consumes 21 per cent of the world's sugar;
consumes 72 per cent of the world's silk;
consumes 36 per cent of the world's coal;
consumes 42 per cent of the world's pig iron;
consumes 47 per cent of the world's copper;
consumes 69 per cent of the world's crude petroleum;
operates 60 per cent of the world's telephone and telegraph facilities;
operates 33 per cent of the world's railroads; produces 70 per cent of the world's oil;
produces 69 per cent of the world's wheat and cotton;
produces 50 per cent of the world's copper and pig iron;
produces 40 per cent of the world's lead and coal;
owns 80 per cent of the world's motor cars;
possesses $11,000,000,000 in gold—nearly half of the world's monetary metal;
has 66 per cent of the world's civilized banking resources;
purchasing power is greater than that of the 500,000,000 people in Europe and much larger than that of the more than a billion Asiatics;
has the largest number of UNEMPLOYED IN THE WORLD.

◆

One's character will never rise higher than his aims.

Teachers Offer Prizes for Essays on Labor

Widespread interest is announced in the prize contest under the auspices of the American Federation of Teachers open to every high school pupil in America on the subject: "Organized Labor—America's Problem or Opportunity?"

The first prize is $125 or aid toward visiting the World's Fair in New York if preferred; second prize $75; third prize $50; fourth prize $25.

In a statement announcing the conditions of the contest, the Teachers' Federation said:

"Each contestant must submit a typewritten paper of from 1500 to 3000 words (5 to 10 typewritten pages) on the subject: Organized Labor—America's Problem or Opportunity?

"Each paper must carry the name and address of the contestant and the name and address of the high school he attends.

"Contestants must send their manuscripts to: Contest Department, American Federation of Teachers, 506 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

"Manuscripts which do not reach this office by March 31, 1939, are ineligible for the contest.

"Manuscripts will not be returned.

"The American Federation of Teachers reserves the right to publish any paper submitted.

"JUDGES—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, William Green, president, American Federation of Labor; Jerome Davis, president, American Federation of Teachers."

Britain Spending 5 Millions A Day For War

According to official estimates Britain, during the last year, has been spending $5,000,000 a day on the most ambitious rearmament program in its history.

Rail Profits Show 54 Pct. Gain for November

Railroad profits for November were around $50,000,000, a 54 per cent gain over the same month in 1937, according to the "Wall Street Journal."

Women Frequent Victims of Industrial Mishaps

That unguarded machinery and other hazards of industrial employment are no respecters of persons is disclosed in a report of the U. S. Women's Bureau showing an appalling toll of deaths and accidents among women.

In 1934 over 1,000 women were injured in each of nine states, while more than 29,000 were hurt in 17 reporting states.

Grade Crossing Work Makes Slow Progress

The Bureau of Public Roads is still operating under an appropriation of $100,000,000 voted by Congress four years ago for highway crossing removal.

During the fiscal year of 1938, the bureau disclosed it had eliminated 711 grade crossings, reconstructed 144 obsolete crossing structures and protected 744 other crossings by signs or signals.

We must define democracy as that form of government and of society which is inspired above every other with the feeling and consciousness of the dignity of man.—Thomas Mann.

"Statistics Prove"

"Statistics prove" so many things,
The size of towns, the height of kings,
The age of children in the schools,
The skull development of fools.
The salaries that parsons get,
The number of abodes to let,
The wealth of lucky millionaires,
The price of hens and mining shares
All things below and things above,
It seems to me, "statistics prove."

* * * * *

But no! statistics never yet
Appraised a single violet,
Measured the glances of an eye,
Or probed the sorrow of a sigh.
Statistics never caught the gleam
That dances on a meadow stream,
Or weighed the anthem of a bird
In forest aisles devoutly heard.
Statistics never proved a soul,
In high or low, in part or whole,
Sin, beauty, passion, honor, love—
How much statistics cannot prove!

Editorial

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

MALADMINISTRATION OF THE LABOR RELATIONS ACT

DEFINITE evidence that the National Labor Relations Board has far exceeded its statutory authority in administering the National Labor Relations Act and usurped power to determine the structure of the American labor movement was presented by the Executive Council of the American Federationtion of Labor to the 1938 convention of the Federation and approved by that body.

In its indictment of the National Labor Relations Board, the Executive Council said, in part:

"On May 15, 1935, Senator Robert F. Wagner arose in the Senate and said of the National Labor Relations Act:

> "'Anyone familiar with these laws will recognize at once that there is nothing in the pending bill which places the stamp of governmental favor upon any particular type of union.'

"Had the National Labor Relations Board construed and administered the Act in the spirit and on the basis of the foregoing declaration, we would not now have occasion to submit the following report. Instead of a report of justified criticism we would be submitting a report of unqualified approval of the Board and its administration.

"It is with deep regret that frankness impels us to report to you that the National Labor Relations Board has administered the Act contrary to its letter, spirit and intent, with manifest bias and prejudice against the American Federation of Labor and in favor of dual and rival organizations. Our resentment has been aroused and your officers have publicly and officially in most vigorous terms condemned this unholy alliance between a Government agency exercising quasi-judicial jurisdiction and the CIO.

"Increasing importance which attaches to the actions of the National Labor Relations Board is evidenced by the fact that in the three years of its existence the Board has handled 16,500 cases involving almost 4,000,000 workers. As the work of the Board grew so did its tendency to go beyond the direct Congressional mandate and gradually to apply its decisions not to the questions of Labor's basic rights which the Wagner Act had been designed to protect, but to the problems of form and structure of the labor movement itself.

"That a three-man board, composed of men with no direct labor experience, should undertake to shape the form and structure of our labor movement through decisions clothed with judicial authority, aroused among our unions a growing feeling of apprehension and indignation.

"Aware of its solemn responsibility to preserve and perpetuate the basic democratic principle of Labor's self-determination and self-government, the entire membership of the American Federation of Labor has united in its protest against this unwelcome intervention in Labor's internal problems by a Government bureau.

"The American Federation of Labor is aware that problems which have emerged and developed over a period of fifty or sixty years—problems with which Labor has struggled for several generations—cannot and should not be settled by snap judgments of outsiders no matter how well-intentioned or learned they may be.

"It is with this invasion of Labor's democratic sovereignty that we have found fault and not with the principles and purposes which the Act embodies and which will always have our unyielding support.

"The Board has exceeded its public purpose and has vitiated the procedure delineated in the Act in three respects:

> "First, in a large number of instances its agents have shown gross favoritism and bias in the handling of cases, furthering the objectives of one union against another and favoring one form of labor organization.
>
> "Second, by administrative fiat the Board has set aside legally valid and binding contracts entered into in good faith by bona fide unions and employers.
>
> "Third, through the arbitrary determination of appropriate units in cases dealing with the question concerning representation, the Board has sought to impose upon workers regardless of their wishes the type of organization it favored.

"Before the United States Supreme Court on April 12, 1937, handed down the five epoch-making decisions, upholding the constitutionality of the National Labor Relations Act, the administration of the law by the National Labor Relations Board was on the whole, just and proper. Such errors as were committed, were the natural result of a newly constituted Government agency administering a newly created law.

"Since the decisions of the Supreme Court of April 12, 1937, the Board has abandoned whatever restraint it imposed upon itself prior to this date and has brazenly and by official acts declared itself as a proponent of the CIO fostering its interests and by the effect of its decrees recruited membership for the CIO.***"

ONLY 50 PER CENT OF BEST STUDENTS GET TO COLLEGE

"THE leaders of tomorrow are growing up in the homes of the working class today." That's a reassuring statement, and it comes from pretty good authority—the Public Affairs Committee of New York which, from time to time, issues pamphlets packed with information concerning social and political problems.

The latest of these publications carries the intriguing title, "How Good Are Our Colleges?" It's based on a survey of Pennsylvania high schools, normal schools, colleges and universities. Here are some of the interesting facts developed:

Fifty per cent of the best high school students went to college, the other 50 per cent went to work. Why? Because they didn't have the money to go to college.

The places they should have taken in college went to students who were not so bright but whose parents had the necessary cash.

About 1800 of the high school students had parents who were professional men or women; more than 14,000 were from the homes of skilled or unskilled laborers. About 600 students from homes of the professional class reached or surpassed an intelligence score of 56, while about 2200 students from the labor group reached that same level.

Putting it another way, the test amply demonstrated that intelligence is not confined to any class or group.

It also revealed a most amazing fact concerning the relative intelligence of high school and college students. For example, there were 350 college seniors ready for graduation whose "stock of knowledge" fell below that of the average high school graduate. That meant that there were hundreds of boys and girls about to enter college who knew more than boys and girls who were about to graduate after four years of a college course.

Many, many other facts of equal interest were dug up, but one which seems most worthy of earnest consideration is that which reveals that at least half of our best high school students can't get to college because their parents haven't the money. Surely, that is a waste of human resources which America cannot afford to continue.—Labor.

NO-STRIKE AGREEMENT FOR WASHINGTON'S LOW-COST HOUSING

WIDESPREAD praise was expressed in the nations capital with the no-strike agreement reached between the Alley Dwelling Authority of the District of Columbia, in charge of the slum clearance and low-cost housing program under the United States Housing Act, and the Washington Building and Construction Trades Council, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, guaranteeing that work on A. D. A. projects shall not be stopped because of jurisdictional disputes and that the wage rates in effect when work on a project starts shall be continued until the project is finished.

The agreement is in conformity with the policy recently established by the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and the Labor Relations Division of the U. S. Housing Authority, which A. F. of L. Building Trades Councils representing hundreds of local unions in many cities have agreed to observe.

In an editorial on the " 'No Strike' Agreement" for low-cost housing in the District of Columbia, the Washington Evening Star said:

"The pledge given by the Washington Building and Construction Trades Council that no work shall be stopped on projects of the Alley Dwelling Authority because of jurisdictional disputes should receive the welcome it deserves from all who are interested in the speedy completion of the local slum clearance and low-rent housing program.

"The 'no strike' agreement is in line with the improved labor relations negotiated by the United States Housing Authority, sponsor of the nation-wide slum clearance program, with the building trade councils representing 535 local unions in eighty-six cities. It is a start in the right direction to avoid some of the costly pitfalls that embarrassed and frustrated the initial housing program of the Government several years ago.

"During four years of alley reclaiming and building in the District, the relations between the A. D. A. and the local Building Trades Council have been friendly. By submitting plans and specifications in advance to the council for the purpose of having the latter point out possible causes for jurisdictional disputes, the A. D. A. has avoided all controversies of a serious nature. Labor has reciprocated by occasionally pointing out possible savings in construction costs.

" The new agreement also will serve to stabilize wage rates to the satisfaction of both labor and contractors. A provision continuing wage rates effective at the start of a project through the entire period of construction will discourage demands for increased wages on the one hand, or for a downward revision on the other. Such demands usually are fraught with strike possibilities.

Labor is primarily interested in the construction of low-rent dwellings in the District. * * * It is heartening to know that labor is willing and apparently anxious to cooperate in keeping these costs down."

THE UNION LABEL TELLS

The wage-hour act does not require goods to be given a label showing that they have been made in accordance with this law. Most people knew this already; but a statement from the office of the Administrator of the act should remove all doubts. And this statement certifies once again to the service which the union label trades are rendering to the cause of decent wages and working conditions.

Goods bearing a union label do not need another label that they are made in compliance with the wage-hour act. The union label proves that, and more. Unions, where they had the power, anticipated the law, and went beyond it years ago.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
4155 Lakeshore Blvd., Jacksonville, Fla.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

STAYAWAY NOTICES

Local 109, Sheffield, Ala., reports an influx of carpenters in its territory and that there is not enough work to keep its Local membership busy.

* * * * *

Carpenters are advised not to come to Birmingham, Ala., with the idea of finding work. Many of the members there are idle, according to a notice sent to The Carpenter.

* * * * *

Lansing, Mich., sends word that work is very scarce and advises traveling Brothers to that effect.

* * * * *

Waukegan, Ill., Local 448 is suffering at present from a lack of jobs and many of the Brothers in that city are idle.

* * * * *

Local 25 of Los Angeles writes that "although recent fires will create some jobs, they will not come anyways near putting all our members to work as several hundred are now idle."

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2195	Houston, Tex.	2201	Durant, Okla.	2211	Fort Atkinson, Wis
1293	Houston, Tex.	2204	Hammond, La.	2212	Newark, N. J.
2196	Sonora, Calif.	1302	Nashville, Ark.	2662	Troy, Mont.
2667	Bellingham, Wash	2206	Odessa, Tex.	2664	Headquarters, Ida.
2199	Raton, N. Mex.	2209	Mt. Pleasant, Tex.	2210	Fayetteville, N. C.
2200	Hope, Ark.	2666	Husum, Wash.	2663	Mayfield, Wash.

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE 31st ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE UNION LABEL TRADES DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

To the General Executive Board:

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

The Thirty-first Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was held at the Rice Hotel, Houston, Texas on September 29th and 30th, 1938. Eighty-four delegates were present, representing thirty-seven national and international unions. The Executive Board in its report said:

> "By the achievements of the past renewed inspiration and guidance are aroused. By discussions had, new light and determination have been developed for future action. As a Department we have now been doing this for thirty continuous years. The experience had and results attained have fully borne out the validity of methods and procedures followed.
>
> "We stand today on the threshold of a New Era. The seat of power is shifting from the propertied class to the producing and consuming masses. The Labor problem is now for the first time in history facing the attention of the awakened producing and consuming masses, and is also summoning the enthusiastic cooperation of all right minded and public spirited citizens.
>
> "By our mutual efforts we have considerably aided in the advancement of the employment standards of wage earners. By means of the furtherance of our trade Union Labels, Shop Cards and Buttons we have helped to create a better understanding of the mutuality of relationship between producers and consumers. Indeed, our Department has acted as a clearing house between producers and consumers, and as well between our respective affiliated trade unions in their cooperative relation to one another and to our Department.
>
> "The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has had a most successful year. In addition to increasing the usual activities for the promotion of the Union Label, Shop Card and Service Button, the Department held its first national exhibition of Union Label products and Union services, known as the A. F. of L. Union Label and Industrial Exhibition.
>
> The increased demand for the Union Label, Shop Card and Service Button is due to the volunteer work of the members of the National and International Labor Unions, State Federations of Labor, Central Labor Unions, Union Label Leagues, Women's Auxiliaries and various Union Label Committees. The Union Label Trades Department takes this opportunity to thank the officials of these various branches of the American Federation of Labor and the editors of the Labor press for their wholehearted support and intelligent cooperation in every plan to publicize the official emblems of Labor Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

The Executive Board also dealt with the following matters:

A. F. of L. Union Label and Industrial Exhibition
Editorials, Releases and Cartoons
Union Label Literature
Radio Broadcasts
Union Label Catalogue-Directory
Union Label Leagues
Cooperation from A. F. of L. Officials
New Affiliates.

Under this heading the Executive Board reported that the following national and international unions became affiliated with the Union Label Trades Department during the past year:

American Flint Glass Workers' Union of North America
International Ladies' Handbag, Pocketbook and Novelty Workers' Union
Sheep Shearers' Union of North America
International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union
International Glove Workers' Union of America
International Metal Engravers' Union
Sheet Metal Workers' International Association
American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Executive Board made the following recommendations:

1. That the Union Label Trades Department sponsor an annual A. F. of L. Union Label and Industrial Exhibition.
2. That each affiliated Union begin at once to plan an exhibit of its products or services and also urge that the Unionized industries which display their Union Label, Shop Card and Button to likewise prepare an unusual and interesting exhibit for Labor's next annual show.
3. The continuance of the Union Label Catalogue-Directory as a regular publication of the Union Label Trades Department.
4. That Central Labor bodies in cooperation with Union Label Leagues, Women's Auxiliaries and other Union Label committees sponsor Union Label Weeks.
5. The use of radio broadcasts over national networks and also over local radio stations.
6. The formation of Union Label Leagues in every city, town and village throughout America.

In concluding its report the Board said:

> "We desire to pay especial tribute to the organized labor movement of Ohio. The officials of the State Federation of Labor and the Central Labor Union of Cincinnati were tireless in their efforts to make the first A. F. of L. Union Label and Industrial Exhibition a success. Under the sterling leadership of Jack Hurst, President of the Central Labor Union, we were favored with the cooperation of the Chamber of Commerce, the City Administration, the Labor movement and the Ladies' Auxiliaries, which resulted in all records being broken for attendance in the spacious Music Hall where the Exhibition was held. The local Building Trades Council of Cincinnati is to be commended for its cooperation with the Union Label Trades organizations.
>
> "We are deeply grateful for the generous amount of space accorded the Union Label, Shop Card and Button by the editors of the Labor weekly newspapers and the monthly journals."

This was referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports and was concurred in. The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted by the Convention.

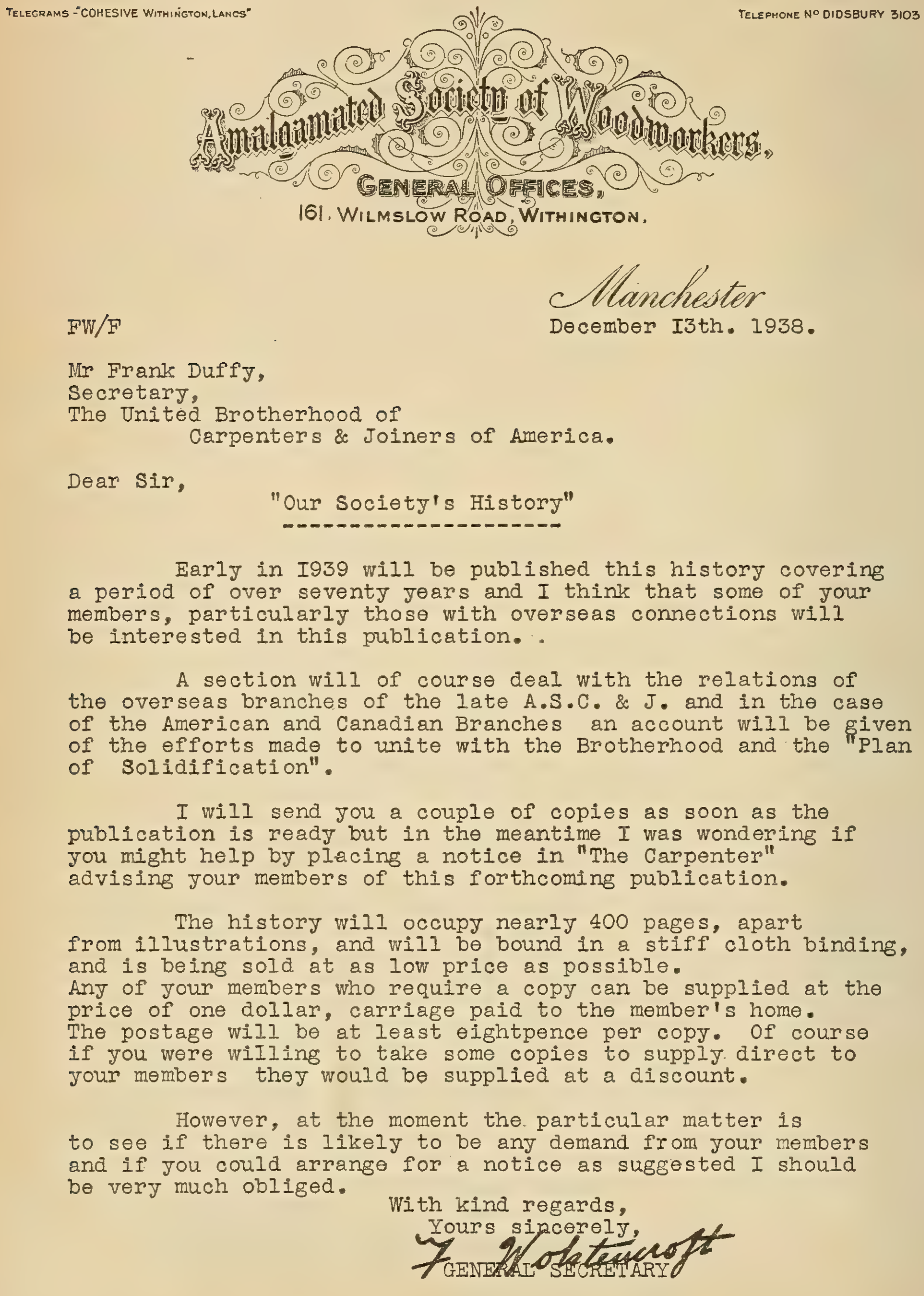
The following officers were unanimously elected for the coming term:

President—Matthew Woll, Photo-Engravers.
First Vice-President—Joseph Obergfell, Brewery Workers.
Second Vice-President—A. A. Myrup, Bakery Workers.
Third Vice-President—John J. Mara, Boot and Shoe Workers.
Fourth Vice-President—T. A. Rickert, United Garment Workers.
Fifth Vice-President—Claude M. Baker, International Typographical Union.
Secretary-Treasurer—I. M. Ornburn, Cigar Makers' International Union.

Respectfully submitted,

M. A. HUTCHESON,
A. DARMSTADT.
HENRY GEORGE, Delegates.

From General Secretary Frank Wolstencroft of the



TELEGRAMS -"COHESIVE WITHINGTON, LANCS"
TELEPHONE Nº DIDSBURY 3103

Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers,
GENERAL OFFICES,
161, WILMSLOW ROAD, WITHINGTON,
Manchester

FW/F

December 13th. 1938.

Mr Frank Duffy,
Secretary,
The United Brotherhood of
Carpenters & Joiners of America.

Dear Sir,

"Our Society's History"

Early in 1939 will be published this history covering a period of over seventy years and I think that some of your members, particularly those with overseas connections will be interested in this publication.

A section will of course deal with the relations of the overseas branches of the late A.S.C. & J. and in the case of the American and Canadian Branches an account will be given of the efforts made to unite with the Brotherhood and the "Plan of Solidification".

I will send you a couple of copies as soon as the publication is ready but in the meantime I was wondering if you might help by placing a notice in "The Carpenter" advising your members of this forthcoming publication.

The history will occupy nearly 400 pages, apart from illustrations, and will be bound in a stiff cloth binding, and is being sold at as low price as possible.
Any of your members who require a copy can be supplied at the price of one dollar, carriage paid to the member's home.
The postage will be at least eightpence per copy. Of course if you were willing to take some copies to supply direct to your members they would be supplied at a discount.

However, at the moment the particular matter is to see if there is likely to be any demand from your members and if you could arrange for a notice as suggested I should be very much obliged.

With kind regards,
Yours sincerely,
F. Wolstencroft
GENERAL SECRETARY

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Brother Boudreault, Oldest Member of Local 1210, Dies

As the New Year was getting under way, death took the oldest member of Local 1210, Salem, Mass., when Brother Joseph Boudreault, age 81, died. Brother Boudreault had held membership in the Brotherhood for thirty-five years and had been very active in Local affairs until three years ago.

Brother Boudreault was regarded as one of the conservatives of Local 1210 always striving for peaceful methods in reaching agreements in all disputes.

Brother Boudreault was born in Canada and came to Salem some fifty years ago. He became a citizen of this country and raised a large family of five sons and five daughters.

A large number of friends and relatives at the funeral attested to the high respect and place he held in the community. Fraternal delegations, officers and members of Local 1210 led the funeral procession.

Many were the good deeds rendered by Brother Boudreault for his Brother carpenters. A true epitaph for Brother Boudreault would be: He gave sincerely, tirelessly and honestly of himself to aid his Brothers and his Brotherhood.

◆

In Rememberance of W. T. (Red) Watkins

Brother W. T. (Red) Watkins was born May 23, 1893 in Clay county, Miss. He died November 28, 1938, age 45 years, 6 months and 5 days.

Brother Watkins joined the Brotherhood August 14, 1914. He cleared into Local Union 213 from Local 753, October 7, 1921. He served as President of Local 213 for three years.

At the time of his death he was Business Agent of Carpenters District Council of Houston and vicinity.

Brother Watkins died suddenly after reaching home from a meeting of the District Council.

Local Union 1890 of Conroe, Texas, a member of the District Council said in a resolution:

"We who lived and worked with Brother William T. Watkins can assure those who knew him as an Officer and Business Agent of the District Council that he was their friend and servant.

"Local 213 has lost one of its best friends and loyal members. Those of us who were co-officers with Brother Watkins feel a great loss in one we had come to love as a dear friend. May those who remain, profit by his example of devotion to a cause so dear to his heart."

◆

Brother Fred Deveau, Victim of Auto Accident

Brother Fred Deveau, member of Local 1272 of Seattle, Wash., died November 15, 1938, near Seaside Oregon. He was the victim of an automobile accident.

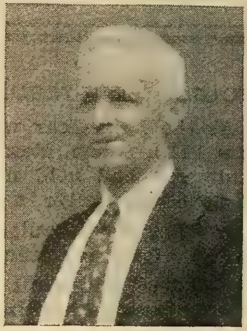
Brother Deveau, was born September 30, 1890, at Salmon River, Nova Scotia. He had been an active worker in the labor movement in Seattle for the past 20 years, and was highly respected by all his brother members.

On November 9, 1938, he was appointed general representative for the waterfront in the Northwest Pacific district, which office he held until his death.

In Memory of Seimon Banning, Local 993, Miami, Fla.

Brother Seimon B. Banning was born February 3, 1875, and was initiated into the Brotherhood February 3, 1907. He departed this life September 12, 1938.

In the passing of Brother Banning the Local and the Brotherhood has suffered a sad loss.



We who knew him best cannot express in mere words the esteem in which we held him as a Brother and a worker in our ranks.

When the going was hard and many obstacles were to be overcome we could always depend on our deceased Brother to give unstintingly of his time and wise council to capture the objectives in view.

We are confident that his life's work was well done and that he has received the benediction of the Supreme Ruler. And we are most confident that he received the blessing of the Great Architect in these words, "Well done thou good and faithful servant, enter now upon the joys of life."

The relationship of our deceased brother will forever linger in the minds of those who knew him best.

The most regrettable part of his passing is that we are now deprived of his good and wise council, and that we have lost a brother who had the real spirit of good-fellowship and true unionism at heart.

May his memory be a guiding star to those of us who have survived him, and be an inspiration to carry on the great work of the greatest Brotherhood in Unionism.

Clarence E. Miller, Recording Secretary.

Brother William Albert, Local 836, Janesville, Wis.

Brother William Albert, a member of Local Union 836, Janesville, Wisconsin, died June 17, 1938. He was initiated into that Local December 15, 1911. Date of birth, August 21, 1874; classed as a beneficial member. He was a loyal, true and faithful member. He was always in good standing entitled to all the rights, privileges and benefits prescribed by our Laws.

Recording Secretary Fred W. Smith of that Union asks that the following poem by one of the brothers be published in his memory:

* * * * *

THE PASSING OF BROTHER BILL

It happened without any warning,
Like a lightning bolt from the blue.
The hand of the Reaper reached suddenly out,
And grasped at the boss of the crew.

He was busy performing his duty,
A smile on his honest old face,
When the Master Mechanic assigned him,
To fill a more prominent place.

A man with a wealth of good nature,
Respected by rich and by poor,
A mechanic well skilled and proficient,
His buildings stand firm and secure.

His name at the top of our roster,
The first to respond to roll call,
Oh Lord, how we're going to miss him,
When we meet Friday nights in the hall.

His memory will be with us always,
Tho his voice in the council is still,
We have lost a most valuable member
In the passing of Dear Brother Bill.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

WPA Replacing Skilled Labor with "Carpenters' Helpers" in Oklahoma; Tulsa Local Asks Your Help

Editor, The Carpenter:

It has been the disappointing experience of representatives of Labor that the Works Progress Administration, in erecting building projects, instead of insisting on the use of skilled mechanics to perform work ordinarily done by men trained for this work, invariably permit the employment of so-called "intermediate" labor or "helpers" at a rate of wages far below the established wage set for skilled mechanics.

At the present time there are more than 300 WPA projects in Oklahoma alone, such as schools, auditoriums, courthouses, and other buildings, that are ordinarily erected by private contractors who employ no such thing as "semi-skilled" or "intermediate" workmen outside of regular apprentices, but instead use journeymen of their respective trade for the performance of this work at a rate of pay established by long and strenuous effort. We presume the same conditions prevail in all other states.

Repeated efforts to have this condition corrected have only resulted in the matter going from bad to worse.

It is very evident that if this practice is allowed to continue it will only be a short time until we will lose, not only the WPA work, but the regular contract work as well.

The object of this letter is to ask every carpenter, no matter where he resides, to immediately write the Federal Works Progress Administration, demanding that it refuse to approve further WPA building projects, and to refuse to start those already approved and not under construction.

As soon as Congress has before it a bill to continue the Works Progress Administration we ask that you write your Senators and Congressmen, demanding a clause be inserted, prohibiting the use of Federal funds for building projects, and further, that no Federal funds be used for the construction of bridges or culverts on Federal aid highways, as the same practice of using "intermediate" labor to do skilled work prevails there also.

It is our opinion that if every carpenter will write in his own handwriting, in his own language, to their respective representatives this will result in the correction of these abuses.

We would also ask that you call this matter to the attention of your Trades Councils and Central Bodies, and make this a campaign of letter writing.

Remember, it is up to each and every building tradesman to flood Congress and the WPA with letters. If this does not get the job done it won't be long until we will have an opportunity to use our vote for an anti-New Deal.

Approved by Local Union No. 943 at a regular meeting November 22, 1938.

J. F. Doonan, Recording Secretary.

* * * * *

Mr. Frank Duffy, Gen. Sec'y.,
U. B. of C. and J. of A.,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Your letter of December 7, 1938, addressed to Recording Secretary J. F. Doonan, with reference to complaints this Local Union made against the Works Progress Administration in our letter to you under date of November 22, 1938, was referred to the undersigned by Local 943 for answer.

We have seen copies of General Lettters Nos. 183 and 184 issued by Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, instructing State Administrators to correct such conditions as we complained of, and we felt that when these letters were sent out that these conditions would be corrected.

The fact is, however, as far as Oklahoma is concerned, that very little has been done and we still have "carpenter helpers" doing work belonging to carpenters at sub-standard wages.

As an illustration I will call to your attention one job near here, a school house, about a $40,000 job. On this particular project the labor break-down provides for something over 1500 carpenter hours of labor and something over 4000 "carpenter helper" hours of labor. The sponsors of the project pay the carpenters employed on the job and the WPA pays the "carpenter helpers." The result, of course is that "carpenter helpers" are doing work that belongs to carpenters.

The area engineer has made this break-down with the full knowledge and apparent approval of the State Administrator, and all efforts on our part have failed to remedy the matter. This condition prevails more or less throughout the state. Apparently the Divisions of Operations and the Division of Employment are unable to get together on proper labor classifications with the result that skilled men are doing very little WPA work in Oklahoma.

Since a condition of this kind will tend to break down wage scales and conditions that it has taken years to build up, we feel that we are justified in making every effort possible to have building construction projects eliminated entirely from the Public Works Administration program.

Our fair contractors complain about this unfair competition on the part of the WPA and they are justified in their complaints. It will be hard to hold many of them in line so long as this condition exists.

The same conditions prevail in State Highway construction as far as using "helpers" to do skilled labor work.

As a matter-of-fact skilled labor is being coerced into accepting a "helper" classification in order to secure employment and many of these men so employed are actually skilled workmen and are doing skilled work at about half the prevailing rates of wages for work they are doing

In view of the facts as set out above we feel justified in taking the action we have and again respectfully request that our letter be published in the Journal.

Fraternally yours,

L. A. Meek, Financial Secretary.

Jurisdiction Dispute Strikes Hit By California Federation

An appeal to all A. F. of L. labor councils and unions in California to exert the strongest efforts to eliminate stoppages of work in connection with jurisdictional disputes between unions is issued by Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor.

The appeal was authorized by the Executive Council of the Federation at a recent meeting, before which numerous cases were discussed and the matter given thorough consideration, Mr. Vandeleur said.

"Jurisdictional disputes that result in stoppage of work are a most serious threat, and result not only in unfriendliness to organized labor, but monetary losses to labor and its employers," Mr. Vandeleur's statement declared.

"Elimination of such disputes is a goal which organized labor must work quickly toward, and the officers of the California State Federation of Labor stand ready, willing and anxious to do all in their power to reach this goal.

"Such disputes are ultimately settled by both sides sitting down together and discussing the matter thoroughly, and there is no good reason in most cases why this cannot be done before a controversy reaches the stoppage of work stage to the detriment of all concerned.

"Because the American Federation of Labor is a democratic and not an autocratic institution it is the duty of the officers of all affiliated unions to show their sincerity by reaching an agreement in any controversy in a democratic manner, and not attempt to force their stand upon fellow workers and the employers in an autocratic manner.

"In virtually all cases of jurisdictional disputes the employer does not care what union has jurisdiction so long as the required work is performed. But the employer does lose confidence in the entire organized labor movement when his capital and operations are tied up by a jurisdictional dispute and work stops.

"Jurisdictional disputes are a major problem of the labor movement, and this problem, particularly in relation to work stoppages, must be given the immediate and sincere attention of officers of all organizations to the end of retaining the confidence of all employers of labor.

"We must realize the seriousness of the threat such disputes are to our organization and exert our ability to the utmost to eliminate them.

"We appeal to the officers of all American Federation of Labor unions and labor councils in California to accept their responsibility by giving their utmost sincere and ardent attention to the elimination of stoppages of work because of jurisdictional disputes.

"The officers of the California State Federation of Labor, situated in all districts of the State, are ready and willing at all times to give their effort and counsel toward this end."

◆

Brother Decries Selfish Work Attitude of Railroad Men

Editor, The Carpenter:

During the past few months there have been circulated by unemployed railroad men petitions to Congress asking regulation of the mileage or number of basic days per month which railroad men in service as engine and train service employes may be permitted to work in any one month.

These petitions are based on the premise that most of the men now in service are working from 35 to 60 basic days per month, which is contrary to the spirit of good unionism in times like the present.

That in some cases these men work as high as 60 basic days per month, steadily the year round.

That passage of legislation as proposed, i.e. to limit these men to the natural month of 26 days would increase employment in engine and train service on our railways as high in some terminals as 95 per cent and an average of over 50 per cent.

That the proposed legislation would actually re-employ 220,000 men, releasing them from WPA or other forms of relief.

That the saving to WPA administration would be in excess of $260,000,000 per year.

That it would release into the channels of retail trade $400,000,000 annually.

That many of the men laid off as a result of this excessive high mileage have 20 or more years service to their credit.

That the average age of these is above 45 and at some terminals is above 50 years.

That these men have no hope of securing other permanent employment and, as a result have been denied any career whatever during their lifetime unless the proposed legislation is given favorable consideration at this session of Congress.

That they have tried to get consideration for their problem through their organizations but have been unable to make progress for the following reason: That for the greater part of the time, when they are in service and can take action in an ethical manner they are on the extra list and compelled to work when the regular men, those who benefit by present high mileage rules, lay off.

When any action is proposed in the organizations the assigned men lay off and the extra men have to work and the assigned go to the union meeting and vote down any proposal to regulate the mileage downward and, in fact have used these tactics to raise the maximum at the cost of the junior men.

The petitions mentioned above were circulated in La Grande and good success was had in getting signatures among the men affected. I made a personal investigation of the matter and found the charges they make against the senior men are substantially true. I also found that the measure would increase employment on the Union Pacific at this point by approximately 105 men or over 50 per cent.

The matter was taken up in Carpenters Union, Local 2019, and we approved the proposed law and wrote to our Congressman, Mr. Walter M. Pierce, urging him to take such steps as were necessary to correct the evil condition.

During debate the following facts were developed: That our members are required, either by rule or law, to limit their earnings to a maximum of $173.67 per month at $8.00 per day.

That other building trade's men were making a like sacrifice. That as a result of this general policy in our Unions we have created jobs for several hundred thousand men. Had we failed to limit our earnings by limiting the number of basic days per month which our members are permitted to work these several hundred thousand men would now be on WPA. By making this sacrifice we saved the taxpayers of the country hundreds of millions of dollars a year during this depression. That the railroad men profit by this sacrifice on our part as much as we do but have yet done little or nothing themselves to aid in making jobs for their own members.

That in fact we are compelled to absorb for a portion of each year the greater part of the men who are now unemployed by the railways as a result of this shortsighted policy on their part. That in fact we have these men competing with us in our own craft because of the policy of the senior men to have work which they want done taken care of only when there are men laid off of their own working lists, giving as a reason that they wish to throw work to their unfortunate brothers. But we noted that in all cases where these men profited at all by such work they were required to work far under our scale, some doing carpenter work as low as 45c per hour. Our scale is $1.00 per hour.

It was also developed that many business men in the town, who are otherwise friendly to our organization, were using these unemployed railroad men in competition with us, at a greatly reduced scale of wages in order to permit them to work out debts which they owe.

Our members feel that if a carpenter, at $8.00 per day should be compelled to limit his earnings to $173.67 per month and a building laborer at $5.00 per day to limit his earnings to $108.33 per month in order to create jobs for members that a locomotive engineer at $10 per day should be willing to limit his earnings to $216.67 per month and conductors, brakemen and firemen should not hesitate to make a similar sacrifice, especially since their annual earnings would not suffer as much as ours by the application of such a rule. They have a chance to pick up lost time during the month but our members have no such opportunity but must count time lost as gone with the wind and not recoverable under present conditions of employment.

An investigation into the conditions at railway terminals will convince you that a similar condition prevails at all of them and that the Carpenters Union is deeply interested because of the effect on our members. It is my desire that you publish this in our magazine in order that we may get expressions of opinion and information from other points in the country.

Fraternally,

C. E. Abrahamson, Local 2019,
602 Adams Avenue, La Grande, Oregon.

Prize-Winning Float of the San Diego District Council

Shown here is the prize-winning Labor day Parade Float of the San Diego District Council of Carpenters. The float is a reproduction in miniature of the Carpenters' Home at Lakeland, Fla. The idea and craftsmanship drew many words of praise not to mention first prize for the District Council.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JO
CARPENTERS HOME, LAKELAND
BROTHERHOOD CARPENTERS

Labor Victim of Unemployment Whip

Editor, The Carpenter:

For ten years the problem of unemployment has been the whip that has forced the workingman to perform for the benefit of the more favored classes.

Each time legislation is passed to presumably help the laboring class a wage joker is attached.

Labor, the most valuable asset of this nation, is undersold because we strive not to control production, but to control the price or wages labor receives.

In the parable of the laborers in the vineyard, it is pointed out to us that wages cannot be successfully regulated on strictly an hourly basis and that the honorable employer will seek to provide sufficient pay for necessities and comfort by unselfish reasoning.

One of our greatest leaders once said that, "unless we have equal rights for all and special priviliges for none, this nation shall not stand," and until labor is looked upon as a valuable and necessary asset instead of merely a class deserving charitable consideration, we shall not have equal rights.

Fraternally,

Joseph Oberhauser,
Local 64, Louisville, Ky.

Local 608's Annual Banquet Hailed As Huge Success

Editor, The Carpenter:

The Fifth Annual Grand Banquet of Local Union 608, which was held November 5, 1938, at the Riverside Plaza Hotel, New York City, was one of the most successful affairs of its kind ever held here and truly representative of labor.

Twelve hundred persons gathered that night to pay tribute to one of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America's great Local Unions. The spacious grand ballroom was filled to capacity. The arrangements committee certainly did a good job. The committee justly earned everybody's congratulations.

At nine P.M. sharp the festivities commenced when everybody stood to the strains of the Star Spangled Banner and continued incessantly until three A.M. when the orchestra played Home Sweet Home.

Jack O'Donnel was the very capable toastmaster and George Meany, President of the New York State Federation of Labor was the speaker of the evening. Other speakers included the inimitable Jack Flynn, representing the General Office; County Judge William O'Dwyer; James C. Quinn, Secretary-Treasurer of the Central Trades and Labor Council; John J. Brennan, Secretary-Treasurer of the Building and Construction Trades Council; Dan Quigley and Sidney Pearce of the New York District Council of Carpenters and John C. Sweeney of L. U. 608.

Those seated at the dias were Timothy B. O'Rourke, Recording Secretary; Eugene Barrett, Trustee; Edward Miles, Trustee; Edward Bjelke, Vice-President; Jack O'Donnell, Business Representative; Dave Scanlan, Secretary-Treasurer; John C. Sweeney, President; John G. Callan, District Council Delegate; Thomas Mallery, Trustee; Joseph Foley, Conductor; John McDonagh, Warden Pat Hannon and Michael O'Grady all of Local 608. Fred Marshall, Business Representative of Scenic Artists Local Union 829; Sidney Pearce, Secretary-Treasurer and Dan Quigley, Vice-President of the New York District Council of Carpenters; John J. Brennan, Secretary-Treasurer of the Building and Construction Trades Council; County Judge William O'Dwyer of Brooklyn; George Meany, President of the New York State Federation of Labor; Jack Flynn, Representing the General Office; James C. Quinn, Secretary-Treasurer of the Central Trades and Labor Council; Fred Johnson, Business Representative of Local Union 488; Alfred Beck representing the Hudson County District Council; John S. Sinclair, President of the Westchester District Council and Terence Long, Sports Editor of the New York "Irish Echo."

It is not possible to mention all those present so I will endeavor to mention the representatives of the different organizations who participated and if I should omit anybody, I hope they will accept my apology.

We had Edward Kuehn, Business Representative of Local Union 298; George Welsch, Business Representative of Local Union 740; Joseph Jennings of the Mayo Men's Association; Al Lakofsky, Business Agent of Local Union 1663; Harry Eilert, Financial Secretary of Local 488; Michael McMahon of the Clare Men's Association; Frank Sarraile, Business Representative of the Exhibition Employees Local Union 17574; Sam Shooten, Business Representative of Local Union 1204; Joseph Siegleaub of Local Union 135; Robert M. Johnson, Business Representative of 1536; Vincent J. Castelli, Secretary Treasurer of Local Union 385; H. G. Cozzens, Business Representative of Local Union 20; George Mulholland, Business Representative of Local Union 2305; Alfred Zimmer, Business Representative of Local Union 808; Jack Haig, Business Representative of Local Union 1657; Charles Olson, Business Representative of Local 257; John Murphy of the Limerick Men's Association; Counsellor Joseph McLoughlin of the Appellate Division; James Cunningham, Business Representative of Local Union 246; James Coen of the Sligo Men's Association; Charles McElroy and Andrew O'Brien of the Carlton Construction Co.; Alfred Ford, Jr., of the Building Department; Edward O'Dowd and Glen Willets of the Rosoff Construction Co. and many others.

So came to an end one grand and glorious night with everybody reluctant to leave but promising to meet at the Sixth Annual Ball of Local Union 608.

Fraternally yours,

David Scanlan, Secretary-Treasurer.

Lewiston-Auburn Local 407 Marks 50th Year

Tuesday evening, November 1, was a gala occasion for members of Lewiston-Auburn Carpenters' Local 407 who, with guests, celebrated the organization's 50th anniversary with a banquet and entertainment in Union Hall, Lewiston.

Principal among the guests was J. E. Ballard, only living charter member, now of Portland, who attended with his wife and step-daughter. Mr. Ballard, who is 89 years of age, was the recipient of vociferous applause following his short but vigorous address, during which he recounted numerous interesting and exciting incidents when the Local Union was in its formation and during a number of years which followed receipt of the charter.

Mr. Ballard has been a member of the Brotherhood for more than 50 years.

Mr. Ballard said efforts to organize a Local Union were made in 1886, which resulted in the formation of Local 176, but serious obstacles were put in its way which made it extremely difficult to make any headway, and the Local finally had to be abandoned.

However, it wasn't long before the need of organization was more greatly felt, and with new arrivals to the twin cities, who added zest to the situation, another effort was made. In May, 1888, at a meeting at which a temporary organization was instituted, it was voted to apply for a charter from the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. It was on November 1 of that year that the charter was received, and at a meeting held on that evening, Carpenters Local No. 407 came into being.

There was tough sledding for the small but sturdy band of men who dared to face the opposition which prevailed against unionism in those days, Mr. Ballard said, but undaunted, they bravely and enthusiastically carried the union banner which, in time, reflected itself on members of other crafts, and which marked the real start of trade unionism in Lewiston.

Both at the organization of Local 176, when as president he was assisted by E. E. Greenleaf as vice-president, H. F. Woodbury as recording secretary, and H. Dennison as treasurer; and later as treasurer of Local 407, Mr. Ballard was prominently identified with the union's affairs. He served as treasurer of Local 407 for 26 consecutive years, and has been a member in good standing since the union was chartered.

Mr. Ballard represented the Local at a number of conventions of the Brotherhood, was active as a delegate to conventions of the State Federation of Labor and took a prominent part in the formation and affairs of the Lewiston Central Labor Union, and is credited with having been greatly responsible for the building up of the local Labor movement.

Among others called upon to address the gathering by Joseph A. Elie who acted as toastmaster, were Frank C. McDonald, first vice-president of the Maine State Federation of Labor; A. F. Eagles, legislative agent for the Federation; David Hastings, secretary-treasurer of Portland Local 340, Teamsters and Chauffeurs Union.

John Bell, President of Local 407, made the address of welcome, and Past Presidents C. H. Merrow and Eugene Hodgdon made brief but most interesting reference to the history of the organization. Other speakers were W. H. Burkett and D. D. Gould, Treasurer of Local 407.

Local 407, which has a membership of more than 150, is regarded as one of the strongest and best among building trades unions in the State. Its affairs are administered by men of long experience in trade union affairs, and through whose ability and willingness to serve, have been successful in consummating written agreements with the leading building contractors in Lewiston and Auburn.

The splendid relations existing between the union and local contractors were attested at the celebration by the presence of 11 of the district's leading contractors, who joined with the union in the observance of its occasion.

1,000 Enjoy Local 47's Good Fellowship Event

More than 1000 guests danced and made merry December 3 as Carpenters' Local 47, one of the oldest and largest organizations comprising the Carpenters' District Council of St. Louis, held its annual good fellowship gathering.

The success of the event was primarily due to the hardworking and popular chairman of the entertainment committee, Erwin C. Meinert and the committee under him which functioned so admirably. The boys set out to put on a show, not for profit, but for good will and sociability. To them it was an opportunity for the carpenters to reveal themselves in a social atmosphere and to fraternize with their brethren of other unions.

The North St. Louis Turner Hall, large as it is, was somewhat crowded with the number who came to enjoy themselves. That the committee had determined to do things high, wide and handsome was evidenced by the lavish decorations, the fine music and floor show, the roses and carnations for the guests and the ample supply of food and refreshments.

Many prominent labor officials attended the affair, and they were lavish in their praise of the manner in which the dance was directed.

Carpenters Dedicate New Hall in Kalispell, Mont.

Upwards of 1000 attended the dedication ceremonies of the new Carpenters' Union Hall at Kalispell, Mont. Among out-of-town union officials attending were C. A. Paddock, representing the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and B. I. Steinmetz, of Great Falls, president of the Cascade County Trades and Labor Assembly.

George Hedger, president of the Kalispell Carpenters' Union, presided as master of ceremonies. He introduced Mayor F. O. Williams, who congratulated the organization on its splendid new building, and Oscar Johnson, only surviving charter member of the Local which was organized in 1901. A violin solo by Doris Christopherson followed.

Rev. H. B. Ricketts delivered the dedication speech in which he stressed the responsibility of the sponsors of the new building in that its objectives and use be in keeping with the philosophy which was given to the world by Jesus of Nazareth, the greatest Carpenter in history.

Following a violin number by Roberta Hyde, brief talks were given by Mr. Paddock; Joe Dzivi, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council; Mr. Haswell, a member of the Railway Conductors' Union, and Mr. Steinmetz. At the close of the program moving pictures of the Great Falls three-day Labor day celebration were enjoyed.

Dancing followed and generous refreshments were served the large crowd in the basement dining rooms.

Gustav Heuser Brotherhood Member for More Than 53 Years

Editor, The Carpenter:

In response to the article in the December issue of The Carpenter, which states Mr. Frank Coghlan, Sr., of Local Union 808, of New York City, often wonders how many of the oldtimers are left in the United Brotherhood with a record something like his, I am sending the record of my father, Gustav Heuser, who has long been in the labor movement.

He was born February 14, 1858 in Germany and there was a member of his trade union. He came to San Francisco in 1883. There being no Union here on March 3, 1885, a small group of German cabinet-makers, including my father, organized and obtained charter for Local Union No. 15 of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America.

On May 17, 1904, this Union affiliated itself with Millmen's Union, Local No. 422, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and this Local in turn later was known as Local No. 42, U. B. of C. and J. of A.

Thus within a few months he too will be 81 years of age and has been a member in good standing and without interruption in his craft union for more than 53 years. He always reads the official monthly journal immediately upon arrival.

I have written this letter for him as he writes very little, due to crippled hands.

It may be of interest to note that my husband, Otto W. Sammet, is also a member of Local 42, U. B. of C. and J. of A.

Edna M. Sammet, San Francisco, Cal.

◆

Another Enviable Brotherhood Membership Record Comes to Light

Editor, The Carpenter:

In the December, 1938, issue of The Carpenter, Brother Frank Coghlan, Sr., a member of L. U. 808, tells of his record, a record he may well be proud of. He says he often wonders how many old timers are left in our Brotherhood. We are pleased to inform Brother Coghlan that a member of L. U. 72 of Rochester, N. Y., Brother Fred Welton, is in our opinion a real oldtimer. Brother Welton joined the Brotherhood September 6, 1886. He has, therefore, been a member for 52 years.

Brother Welton held various offices over a period of forty years, was continuously Treasurer of L. U. 72 for 27 years. This office he voluntarily retired from seven years ago. At this time the Union presented him with a fine watch and a testimonial, which are among his proudest possessions.

Brother Welton maintains a keen interest in Union affairs, and is a diligent reader of The Carpenter. The membership of L. U. 72 are proud of Brother Welton's record, and we hope we may be privileged to publish in The Carpenter the fact that he has reached his 60th year of membership.

Arthur White, Secretary-Treasurer,
Rochester District Council.

◆

Firm Ordered to End Attacks on Carpenters Local

Following an investigation of charges of unfair labor practices filed against the Vaughan Furniture Company, Inc., Galax, Va., by the United Brotherhood of Carpenter and Joiners of America, Local No. 1063. The National Labor Relations Board ordered the company to stop discouraging membership in the Carpenters Local and, upon demand, to bargain collectively in good faith with it.

The Board also ordered the company to reinstate thirteen employes and place two others on a preferential rehiring list, and to post the Board's order throughout the plant along with statements that the company's supervisory employes are not in any way to interfere with union activities of employes, under penalty of being reported to the company's president and the Board's regional office.

In addition, the Board required the company to post notices that every employe is free to join either the Carpenters Union, the Association of Vaughan Furniture Employes, or any other labor organization; that every eligible employe is free to vote in any way he desires in any election that may be held; that the company will not interfere with employe voting, and that if any labor organization is designated by the majority the company will recognize it as the sole representative of all production employes.

The Yarnin' BASKET

Auxiliary 267 of Tacoma, Wash.

Ladies Auxiliary No. 267 out here in Tacoma, Washington has been yearnin' to get in the Yarnin' Basket. We are coming along by leaps and bounds in our activities.

In the fall of 1938 we had a successful card party, a very enjoyable Halloween party, and a state Installation party at which one of our members was installed as State President; also a joint Christmas party with all members of 470 and families invited.

We have a kitchen band as well as our drill team to furnish fun and entertainment for our parties. Our kitchen band is quite a success and we are often invited out of our organization to entertain others.

In the summer we have a picnic or two for just our Auxiliary and then 470 has a picnic for all members and their families with free ice cream and coffee.

For money-making projects we have card parties, food sales, food raffles, cooking demonstrations and inspection tours.

There are two delegates from our Auxiliary to the Card and Label League who report back to us at each meeting all unfair business places and non-union goods.

Our members are a very congenial and enthusiastic group, but entertainment is not our sole aim. Some of the members have taken advantage of the adult education classes in public-speaking and they are asked to give talks on different subjects of interest. The subjects are: The Enabling Act, Union Conditions here and elsewhere, Socialized Medicine and Health Insurance.

The flower fund is raised by our penny drill. To increase the interest in this fund as each member lays down her penny she picks up a number which is a chance on a small gift. The one receiving the lucky number brings the gift next time. The lucky number is decided by the one who brings the gift.

In the spring we plan on having an auction of plants donated by the members to swell the flower fund.

There is a standing committee who looks after the sick and sends flowers and cards.

Our Welfare Committee looks after all Carpenters' families who are having a hard time through misfortune or ill health. The committee in charge is appointed by our President Lillian Kuesal.

Most of our activities are for our Auxiliary members and their husbands. Occasionally we give Local 470 a surprise by inviting them all in for refreshments in hopes that hearing of our good times will cause the other Brothers of Local 470 to urge their wives to join us.

Our entertainments usually end in dancing as most of our members enjoy this form of entertainment.

I could go on and on telling of the wonderful times we have but will save some of it for another yarnin'.

With glad New Year Greetings to all other Auxiliaries.

Yours sincerely,

Carrie L. Simons, Recording Secretary.

Washington Auxiliaries Form State Council

The Carpenter Auxiliaries of the State of Washington met at Mt. Vernon, Wash., April 7, 8, 9, 1938 for the purpose of forming a State Council of Ladies Auxiliaries to the Carpenters and Joiners of America. Having the approval and full cooperation of the State Council of Carpenters the new movement was consumated successfully. A Constitution and By-Laws were drawn up by the delegates and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Olga Leek, Tacoma, No. 267; Vice-President, Mrs. Ingrid Emery, Bremerton, No. 283; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Mabel Smith, Bellingham, No. 198; Treasurer, Mrs. Lois Hunsaker, Mt. Vernon, 241; Organizer, Mrs. Rosa Writer, Olympia 149.

The purpose of the organization is to form closer contacts and promote better understanding among members throughout the state and to educate ourselves on all questions pertaining to the labor situation so that when the opportunity presents itself we will be able to act intelligently.

We believe that the women will cooperate more completely when they thoroughly understand. In this work they have a mutual bond of interest and understanding which will bring them in closer sympathy with the labor movement. We have pledged ourselves to:

Assist the Carpenters in every way we can.

To work for legislation favorable to working men and women.

To fight all malicious bills which have a tendency to tear down the ideals for which we stand.

To promote the sale of goods bearing the Union Label.

To organize as many new Auxiliaries in the State of Washington as is possible.

We believe that this organization merits our best endeavors and is worthy of our best efforts.

Our Constitution and program have been accepted by the General Office and on September 23, 1938, we received our charter and supplies.

The Ladies Auxiliaries of Tacoma, Washington feels it a great honor that the first State President should be one of its members and showed its appreciation by being hostess to the state installation of officers which was held the evening of November 19, 1938, at Tacoma. Mr. Philip Writer, the President of the State Council of Carpenters acted as Installing Officer. There were about 200 present who enjoyed the installation which was followed by entertainment provided by the Tacoma Ladies Drill team and a newly organized kitchen band. Decorations were in Union colors, blue and gold with red carnations gracing the supper table. Dancing followed the program.

Mrs. Mabel Smith, State Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary 252, of Milwaukee, Wis., Holds Annual Party

Auxiliary 252 of Milwaukee, Wis., entertained members of its families at its annual Christmas party. Husbands and children each received a gift distributed in true Santa Claus fashion. The party was followed by dancing.

We also had a pillow case card party, each member contributing to the embroidery work, topped by a supper.

This year we are starting something new for us. The birthdays of each member in the future months will be remembered with cake, coffee and sandwiches to which our husbands will be invited. The birthday cake will be supplied by the one whose birthday it is and the other sisters will do the serving.

Mrs. Frieda Mueller, Recording Secretary,
Local 252, Milwaukee.

Auxiliary Adds 12 New Members on First Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Sincere greetings from Ladies Auxiliary 296, Newark, New Jersey, to all sister auxiliaries.

Organized in 1937, we celebrated our first anniversary and our installation of officers, Saturday night, December 3, 1938, in the main hall of the Labor Lyceum.

We invited our husbands, Carpenters Local 1782, and the wives who were not members. We had an orchestra and a catered supper which expense the Carpenters' Local graciously shared with us.

The purpose of this event was a membership drive and we succeeded in adding twelve new members that evening bringing our membership to sixty-two.

Due to so much unemployment we reduced our membership dues to two dollars a year instead of three. But we are always planning Bridge and Bingo socials as a means of financing funds for our Treasury. We also have a raffle at each meeting.

We meet every second Tuesday at the Labor Lyceum, 190 Belmont Avenue, Newark, N. J.

We aim to make our meetings of great interest, by having either a lecture or entertainment of educational value to follow the business meeting.

Our members are deeply interested in labor unity and world peace and we contribute to the best of our ability to these great tasks.

At all times do we wish to cooperate with our men's Local, coping with each situation as it arises.

Most women represent the purchasing consumers. It is up to us to demand union made goods and goods made in America and democratic countries.

Fraternally yours,

Selda Dreskin, Recording Secretary, Auxiliary 296, Newark, N. J.

Former School Teacher Aware of Lumbermen's Needs

Editor, The Carpenter:

I taught school in upper Michigan thirty-two years ago. I married a lumberman, cooked in camps three years and also was the timekeeper. We came west, have lived in nearly all of the mill towns in Oregon so I know something of the lumberman's needs and his rights.

Your Journal is very good, but do the men read it? They should be required to. I suggest questionnaires and answers for the Journal. They are interesting and educational. You must dignify labor, exhalt it. The laboring man has more time to improve himself and not waste his time and money. The farmer has his Grange and the Four H club for the youngsters. Why don't our Unions do something for the youth of the land? Teach them that crime does not pay and respect for the law and help our democracy to survive. Constructive teaching but not prohibitive teaching.

Let us ask in the Yarnin' Basket, What kind of a Husband is the American Laboring man in comparison to the Business Man?

Here are a few pithy sayings of my own:

Do not hate evil, but love the good. Hate wears you out, but love builds you up.

Death is nothing but the door to the Father's house.

Children should linger longer in childhood before growing up. Youth must be trained for leisure.

A man's life means, tender 'teens, teachable twenties, tireless thirties, fiery forties, forcible fifties, serious sixties, sacred seventies, aching eighties, shortening breath, death, the sod.

Character is a perfectly educated will. Personal liberty is the right to do as we ought rather than the right to do as we like.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. R. Wickland.

Auxiliary 303 Donates Proceeds of First Sale to Needy

The ladies Auxiliary 303 of Toronto held their first sale of their handiwork in November. Mrs. Jean Laing, one our hardest workers for the success of our organization here in Toronto, was in charge of the sale.

The success of the sale was due to earnest work of the committee and the cooperation of the entire membership. The money derived from the sale went toward providing food and clothing for unemployed families. It is by lending a helping hand to those in time of need that furthers the meaning and respect of our trade unionist cause.

Alice Trenchard, Recording Secretary,
Auxiliary 303, Toronto.

Greetings from St. Petersburg, Florida

Ladies Auxiliary Union 325 helds its first meeting October 19, 1938 and at the beginning of the new year had a paid-up membership of sixteen members. This Auxiliary is going places and doing things under the capable leadership of President Roslyn Bishop.

Our first opportunity for worthwhile service came during a carpenters' strike in this city the latter part of October when the women served lunches to approximately 100 on two days. We are extremely grateful for the assistance given us by the Tampa Union at that time.

Each month since our organization a joint social gathering has been held with Carpenters' Local 531. In November an old-fashioned box social and square dance was enjoyed. At Christmas a fine party was held for the benefit of carpenters' children and a splendid entertainment given. A chorus of more than forty children sang Christmas carols and Santa Claus presided at a beautifully decorated tree with presents for everybody.

Meetings are held twice a month in the Labor Temple.

Best wishes to all for a successful year.

Fraternally,
Vera L. Hays, Recording Secretary,
Auxiliary Union 325.

Wage Act Not Enough to Protect Child Labor

The National Child Labor Committee has issued a warning against the view held by many people that the child labor section of the Federal Wage and Hour Act ends the exploitation of children in industry and commerce.

On this point an article entitled "Wage-Hour Law Not Enough," printed in "The American Child," the National Committee's official organ, says:

The Fair Labor Standards Act, generally known as the Wages and Hours Law, is now a reality. Its child labor provisions, under the capable administration of the Federal Children's Bureau, will soon be in force throughout the country. This by no means warrants the conclusion that child labor is ended nor that further Federal regulation is unnecessary. Only those industries which ship goods across state lines come under the child labor ban of the Wages and Hours Act. A vast amount—in fact the largest percentage—of child labor is in intrastate occupations, which are not reached by the new legislation.

To make knowledge valuable, you must have the cheerfulness of wisdom.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 124

Corrugated metal has a very practical place among the building materials our trade depends upon. This material is used more extensively in rural districts. It is not only useful as a roofing material, although that is in reality what it is, but it is often used to cover the sides of buildings and serves a useful purpose there.

Having in mind galvanized metal, it is durable and at the same time rather inexpensive, especially when one takes into consideration that it does not require paint. It is fire-proof itself and fire-resisting so far as protecting other materials is concerned. This fact increases its demand not only in the country where they are almost without fire-fighting equipments, but in towns and cities where the fire codes often require fire-proof material.

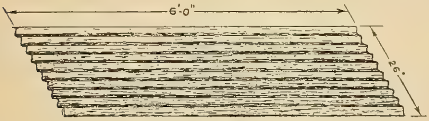


Fig. 1

As a roofing material, if it is properly put on, it does not require as much pitch in the roof as shingles, and it is seldom damaged by hail.

Having said these things about corrugated metal, we have covered all its better points. Against it, corrugated metal never gives a pleasing appearance. It always impresses the observer with the idea of cheapness. The best effect with it is obtained on plain buildings, but even there it robs the architecture (if there can be architecture with corrugated metal) of whatever beauty plainness possesses. In buildings that are cut up with windows, doors, dormers and so forth, corrugated metal is less and less suitable, for the cost of labor and material is increased, while the appearance and usefulness are not improved—in many instances it becomes altogether impractical. The joints of corrugated metal can hardly be made wind-proof, and no matter how well the metal is nailed, sooner or later it will rattle or grate in a wind. It can not be depended on for bracing a building, as you can depend on lumber—the skeleton frame must be thoroughly braced, if it is to hold its shape—the metal covering both on the roof and of the sides of a building will not brace the building properly. The last disadvantage against corrugated metal as a building material, is that when it comes to its end, by reason of deterioration caused by rust and the like, there is little that can be done to salvage it. Then there remains only the problem of getting rid of it.

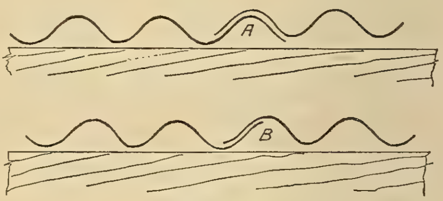


Fig. 2

Taking up the illustrations, we are showing a sheet of corrugated metal 6 feet long and 26 inches wide in Fig. 1. On the market it is sold in sheets 26 inches wide and 6, 8, 10 and 12 feet long. These lengths make possible a great deal of variation in the sizes of the buildings; for little cutting should have to be done, since cutting is rather difficult.

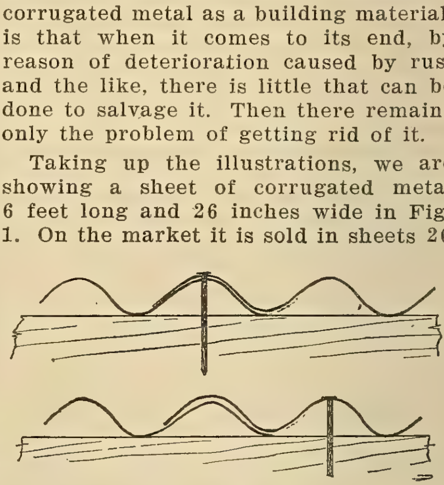


Fig. 3

Figure 2 shows cross sections of two joints still unnailed. The upper drawing shows the right way to make the joints, while the bottom one shows the wrong way. The right and wrong ways of nailing the joints are shown in Fig. 3. Here the upper drawing shows the proper method and the bottom the improper one. Figure 4 shows to the left, upper drawing, the right way to nail between joints and to the right the wrong way. The bottom drawing shows what happens when the nailing is carelessly done.

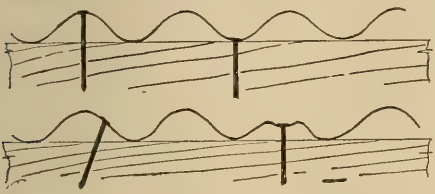


Fig. 4

Figure 5 shows a good comb construction, both for the metal itself and for the support and nailing provisions. Instead of using two nailing strips at the comb, one on either side, we are showing how a single nailing strip can be used so it will give all the service required. Figure 6 shows a good method of eaves construction. Here we are showing the plate, the foot of the rafter and the bottom nailing strip in addition to the metal construction. To obtain the best results, nailing strips should not be smaller than 2x4's, spaced 3 or 4 feet on centers, which is also a good rule to follow for the rafter spacing. These things, of course, must be governed, to a great extent, by the conditions under which the workman finds himself. The size of the roof and whether or not the roof must support other weight besides the roofing, must be considered.

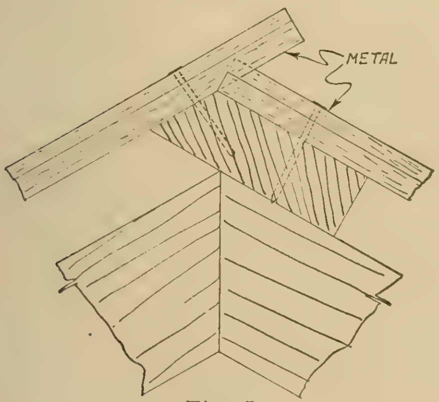


Fig. 5

Figure 7 shows, perhaps, the best rake construction for corrugated metal where the sides of the building as well as the roof are covered with this material. This construction does not leave any wood exposed, and for most purposes will give the required service. If, however, a more conventional rake construction is desired, it can be used with corrugated metal, just as it is with other roofing.

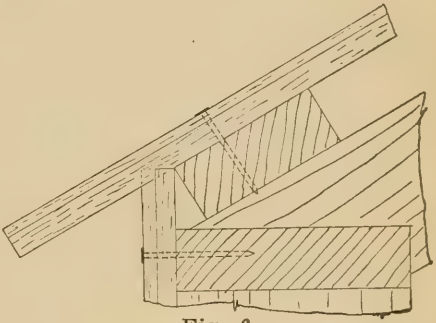


Fig. 6

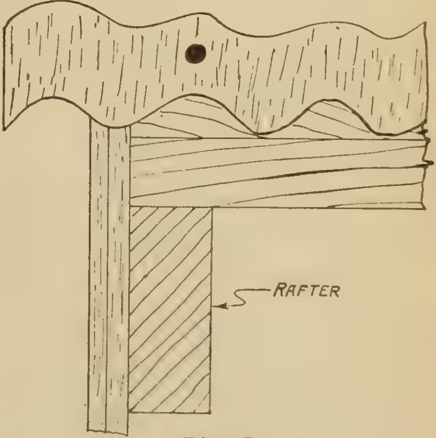


Fig. 7

Figure 8 shows another method of framing the skeleton roof for corrugated metal. The upper drawing is a section showing the ends of two rafters with headers for supporting the roofing between the rafters. The rafters are spaced 2 feet on center. The bottom drawing shows, from left to right, the eaves construction, the comb construction and the relative position of the header to the rafter.

A word more should be said about nailing. A good rule is to nail every third ridge to every bearing or nailing strip. If, though, the nailing strips are rather closely spaced or the building is to serve for only a short time, then the workman should use his judgment in the matter of nailing. Where it is known that a building is to be dismantled in a short time, the fewer nails used the better. In most such cases, a nail for each joint at every bearing is sufficient, which will increase the salvage value of the roofing.

As to cutting corrugated metal, tin snips is the legitimate tool, especially for making cross or angle cuts. For cuts parallel with the ridges and valleys, some workmen use a straight-edge and with the corner of a sharp chisel partially cut the metal from end to end in a valley. This done, the metal is bent back and forth until it breaks.

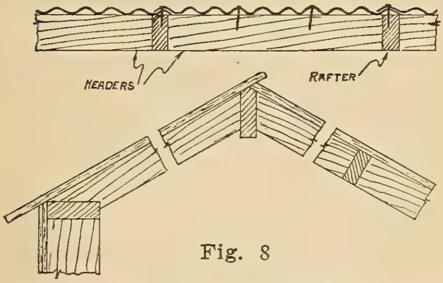


Fig. 8

Flashing, where a roof joins the side of a building covered with corrugated metal, is difficult. The best method is to use tin flashing and fit it as closely as possible and then seal it with fibered roofing cement against the side of the building. The edge of the flashing that comes onto the roof should not be sealed, for the expansion and contraction of the metal, in time would break loose the cement from the side of the building and cause leaks.

Builder's Mathematics

By L. Perth

1. ARCHITECTURAL GEOMETRY

In going over our files containing inquiries from readers it was found that the subject of "Mathematics" is one of those heading the list.

It is gratifying to know that the importance of the knowledge of mathematics as applied to the trade is realized and this in face of a popular notion that building mechanics have no use for this branch of knowledge.

Those who are in the habit of doing analytical thinking may quickly detect the fallacy of such conclusions. For what is ordinary "roof framing" if not carpenter's trigonometry? Is it not the solution of right angled triangles? And how is the carpenter going to determine the amount of building materials needed for a certain job if he has no working knowledge of the rules of elementary mathematics? How can one intelligently and proficiently prepare an estimate of a construction job if he is not well versed in the operation of fractions, decimals, proportions, percentage, etc.

Carpenters need no higher mathematics but they certainly cannot do without what is known as "Builder's mathematics."

To supply this need we will endeavor to prepare various articles touching the subject in its most needed aspects. These will not contain anything the builder does not need and they will furnish everything one cannot do without.

Following the established policy of the Journal the material which is to appear in its columns will be in plain language, void of all complicated technical terms.

The present paper as the title implies deals with elementary geometrical definitions.

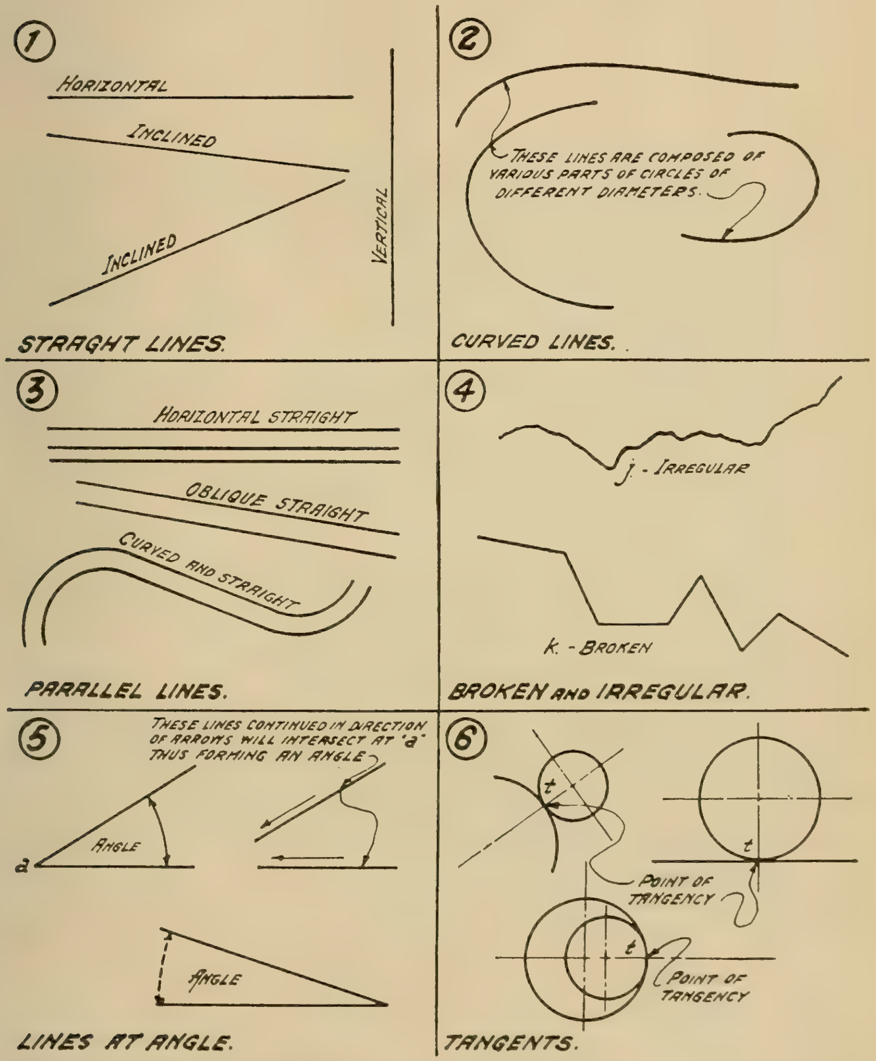
We earnestly urge those who have any difficulty grasping the meaning of any part of this article to communicate with the writer and it will be explained, demonstrated or otherwise elucidated.

ARCHITECTURAL GEOMETRY

Geometry is that branch of mathematics which deals with lines, angles, surfaces, and solids. It describes the definite figures upon which all objects, however complex, are based, and the principles and methods by which these figures may be measured and graphically constructed. Geometry is thus fundamental in all engineering drawing and constructive arts.

1 GENERAL DEFINITIONS.

Solids—A physical solid or material object occupies a certain portion of space and has shape, size, weight, color, etc. Geometry is concerned simply with the shape and size of the space which a physical solid occupies or is conceived to occupy; hence—a geometric solid is a limited portion of space.


①
HORIZONTAL
INCLINED
INCLINED
VERTICAL
STRAGHT LINES.
②
THESE LINES ARE COMPOSED OF VARIOUS PARTS OF CIRCLES OF DIFFERENT DIAMETERS.
CURVED LINES.
③
HORIZONTAL STRAIGHT
OBLIQUE STRAIGHT
CURVED AND STRAIGHT
PARALLEL LINES.
④
j. - IRREGULAR
k. - BROKEN
BROKEN AND IRREGULAR.
⑤
THESE LINES CONTINUED IN DIRECTION OF ARROWS WILL INTERSECT AT "a" THUS FORMING AN ANGLE
a
ANGLE
ANGLE
LINES AT ANGLE.
⑥
t
t
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POINT OF TANGENCY
POINT OF TANGENCY
TANGENTS.

ARCHITECTURAL GEOMETRY.

A solid has dimensions or extent in three principal directions at right angles to each other, namely: length, breadth or width, thickness or height, altitude and depth.

Surfaces—The boundaries of a solid are called surfaces. A surface has only two dimensions; length and breadth or width.

Lines—The boundaries of a surface are called lines. A line has only one dimension: length.

Points—The limits or ends of a line are called points. A point has position but no dimension.

Points, lines, and surfaces may be considered as apart from a solid, or as combined in any conceivable figure; also a line may be imagined as generated by a point, a surface line, and a solid by a surface in motion.

Figures—Similar figures are those having the same shape; equivalent figures, those having the same size, and equal or congruent figures, those having the same shape and size.

Plane—A figure that lies wholly in one plane is a plane figure. A figure whose lines are straight is rectilinear; one whose lines are curved is curvilinear.

Axis—The axis of a figure is a straight line which passes through its center and about which it is symmetrical or balanced.

An axis of revolution is a straight line about which a figure is revolved.

Intersection—When two lines, two surfaces, or a line and a surface meet or cross they are said to intersect or cut each other and the point or line in which they intersect is their intersection.

Bisector—a bisector is a point, line, or plane which divides a figure into two equal parts, that is, bisects it. To trisect is to divide into three equal parts; to quadrisect, into four equal parts.

2. LINES.

Straight Line—A straight line or right line has the same direction throughout. It is a path developed by a point moving in one direction and is the shortest distance between two, points. Fig. 1.

Curved Line—A curved line or curve is one no part of which is straight. Fig. 2. A reversed curve is one whose direction of curvature changes. Fig. 2.

Horizontal Line—A horizontal line is one that is level throughout. Fig. 1.

Vertical Line—A vertical line is one that is upright or plumb. Fig. 1.

Oblique Line—An oblique line is one that slants. A line not vertical. Fig. 1.

Broken Line—A broken line is one composed of straight lines running in various directions and consequently intersecting. Fig. 4k.

Irregular Line—An irregular line is a path generated by a point moving in a changing and nonuniform direction. Fig. 4j.

Parallel Lines—Two lines having the same relative direction are parallel to each other. Their relative points are equidistant or equally distant from each other. Parallel lines never meet and consequently never intersect. Fig. 3.

Two straight lines which extend from the same point or which would intersect when extended are said to be at an agle with each other. Fig. 5.

Tangents—Two curves, or a straight line and a curve, are tangent to each other when they touch in but one point and cannot intersect. The point is the point of tangency. Fig. 6.

Early American Blanket Chest

By Charles A. King

I have yet to see the first woman who does not look with covetous eyes upon such chests as I will discuss herein. In fact I shall always believe that two young men who each made a similar chest in an adult evening class the writer taught, found in them just the needed additional ounce of persuasion required to bring an affirmative answer from the young women they brought into class one evening, for the weddings came a little later. While the original chest of this article was made of pine and dated 1665, the chest from which the photo was taken was made of maple, but there is no reason why the craftsman may not make one of any wood he prefers.

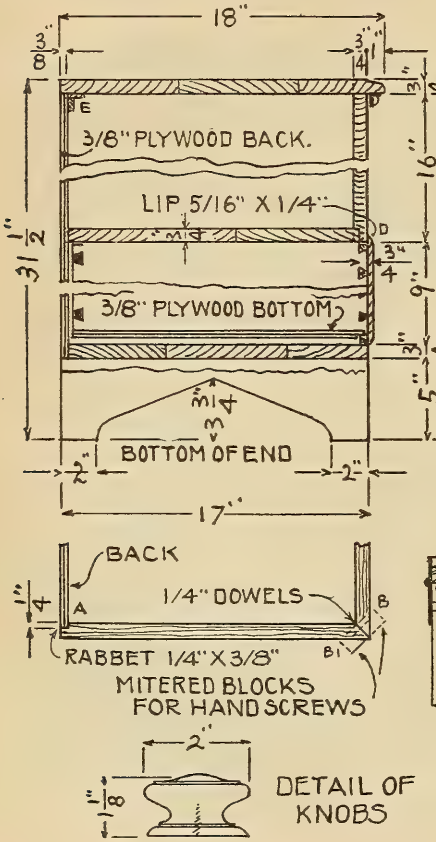
Unless otherwise noted all boards will be ¾″ thick; the ends will be 17″ x 30¾″, the bottom end of each being shaped as indicated. Groove ¼″ x ¾″ for shelves as dimensions require. Stop the front of the bottom groove ⅝″ from the front edge which will later be part of a dovetail. Rabbet the back inside corners A ¼″ x ¾″ from the top to the bottom of the bottom groove and miter the front corner to the drawer opening D as at B. Make the middle shelf 16⅛″ x 43″, verify all dimensions as the work progresses. Get out the bottom shelf 16⅝″ x 43⅝″ which will allow the front edge to be dovetailed as at C; this will allow for the dovetail at each end which will come 3/16″ from the outside of the end of the case when assembled, allowing the back of the shelf to be 43″ long from the dovetail back.

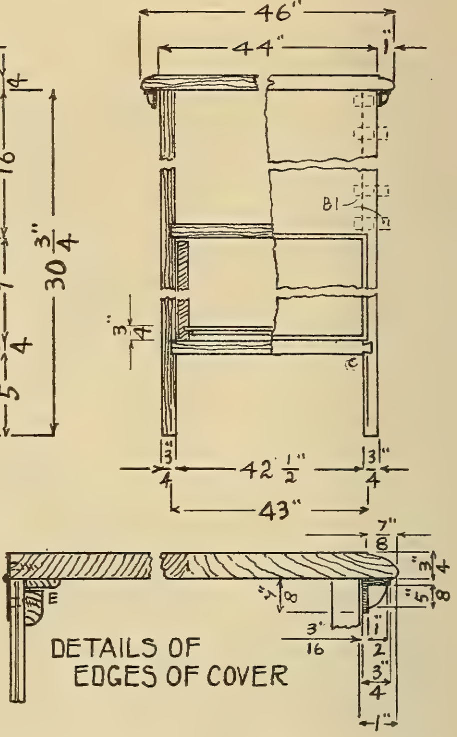
If desired a pine bottom may be used and the front edge faced with a piece of face wood ⅝″ x ¾″ x 43⅝″, dovetailed and glued in place. The front should be 16″ x 44″ with a ¼″ x ¾″ rabbet as at D. Square carefully and miter the ends as at B and fit. Get out a ⅜″ plywood back 25¾″ x 43″ and square it.

Make a template or pattern of veneer 13/16″ wide and 15¼″ long. Begin ¼″ from the bottom or rabbet end ½″ from the top end; make marks about 1¼″ apart which will locate the centers of the dowels; place the other, or the outside edge of the template to the outside of the mitered edge, the rabbet end resting at the rabbet; with a scratch awl mark the center of each dowel; do this accurately to each mitered face of each joint and bore ¼″ holes as deep as possible so they do not come through the face. Smooth all exposed surfaces.

Miter twenty-four ¾″ triangular pieces 1½″ long of pine as at B1, and rub glue six on each side of the joint opposite each other to provide grips for six handscrews at each joint. When hard, fit dowels in the holes, the shelves in their grooves and try together dry if there is any doubt that they will come together easily. Assemble permanently with slow drying casein glue. Fasten the back in place with brads and that with the selves and the front will square the chest and hold it there. When glue is set remove and smooth the mitered joints.

Make the top of two or three pieces of quarter sawed stock to resist tendency to warp and shrink, 18″ x 46″; shape ends and front edge as in detail. Get out pieces for E ¼″ x 1″ and ½″ x 1″ and each 42½″ long; fit, glue and brad as at E to resist vermin and to strengthen the top edge of the back to hold hinges. Make rabbet strip ¾″ x ⅞″ x 84″; rabbet to leave 3/16″ on each side and fit ½″ x ⅝″ quarter round. Hang the top with three 2″ back flap hinges of suitable width, turn the chest bottom up and miter rabbeted pieces around the chest with a piece of stout pasteboard laid between each and the front ends of the chest to allow for clearance. Glue and brad the front; glue and brad to the cover the front 6″ of the end rabbeted pieces to hold permanently, and fasten them back of that to the cover with screws to allow for shrinkage of the latter. Fit and fasten quarter rounds with glue and brads.


18"
3/8"
3/4"
3/4"
E
3/8" PLYWOOD BACK.
16"
LIP 5/16" X 1/4"
3/16"
D
3/4"
31 1/2"
30 3/4"
9"
3/8" PLYWOOD BOTTOM
3/4"
5"
3/4"
3"
BOTTOM OF END
2"
2"
17"
BACK
1/4"
A
1/4" DOWELS
B
RABBET 1/4" X 3/8"
B1
MITERED BLOCKS
FOR HAND SCREWS
2"
1/8"
DETAIL OF
KNOBS


46"
44"
1"
B1
3/4"
C
3/4"
42 1/2"
3/4"
43"
7/8"
3/4"
E
1/8"
5/8"
3/16"
1"
2"
3/4"
1"
DETAILS OF
EDGES OF COVER

EARLY AMERICAN BLANKET CHEST

Make the drawer front of ¾″ stock, thicker if possible but STRAIGHT, 9¼″ x 43″. Any difference in thickness up to ⅛″, add to the front to make the lip thicker, not to the depth of the dovetails. The drawer sides and back are all ⅝″ thick for this is a large drawer. Two sides 9″ x 15⅞″, one back 8⅛″ x 42½″ one ⅜″ x 15⅝″ plywood bottom; verify. Make a ¼″ x ¼″ groove in the front and two sides ¾″ from its top to the bottom of the front and sides, or ½″ between the bottom edge of each and the bottom of the grove. Rabbet the plywood bottom on ¼″ to fit the groove as indicated. Fit sides closely to the opening, the front also but allow a little play on the latter in preparation for dovetailing. Make the front ends of the sides to coincide with the front of the chest to insure that the inside of the lip fits. Dovetail the drawers and fit them closely for the close fitting drawer is the drawer that runs easily. Turn the two knobs of curly or burl grain for they will be finer than plain grain.

Finish the chest either in the wood or stained, with oil and turpentine and a little japan. If a warmer tone is desired in maple, add a little dry burnt umber. If preferred, stain and give three or four light coats of shellac, rubbing each coat with 6/0 sandpaper and the last coat with pumice stone and oil, finishing with rotten stone. If a soft velvety sheen is desired, polish with wax.

Sinking Foundations

Few homes in these days, whether in the country or in the city, are without a private garage. These garages have in many instances not only light superstructures, but also light foundations. Frequently (altogether too frequently) it develops that the foundation of such garages sink, which throws the doors out of adjustment. This is always bad, but if the doors are swung on hinges the results are somewhat on the order shown by Fig. 1, where we are showing a front view of the doors with the foundation exposed.

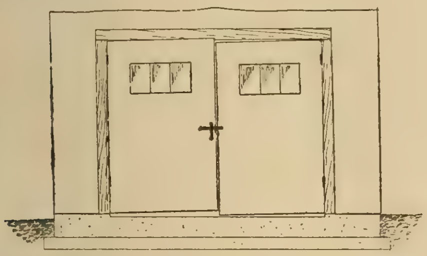


Fig. 1

Figure 2 shows the same lay-out after the foundation has been leveled and supported with concrete piling. The piles were put into place by boring holes with a post-auger to the proper depth, and filling them with concrete reinforced with rods. The piles are shown in an angular position, because it is more convenient to bore the holes that way. (If it is desired to have the piles perpendicular, that can be done by boring the holes perpendicular.)

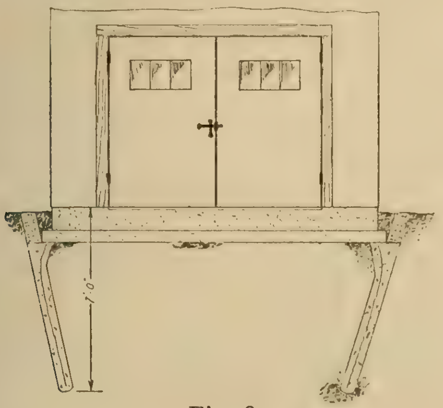


Fig. 2

Enough earth is taken from under the foundation to form a shoulder at each of the piles, which supports the load.

We are showing only two piles, assuming the foundation is reinforced and self-supporting at the center. In case the foundation is not self-supporting at the center, it should have a pile placed there. In other words, as many piles as the case might require should be put in. The purpose of the piling, is to get below the influence of frost and dry or wet weather.—H. H. Siegele.

Diagram of Building Terms

ANSWERS

A complete diagram of terms used in building construction was published in a recent issue. The purpose of the diagram was to test one's familiarity with the most commonly used terms.

It was suggested that the student write out the answers to the respective numbers indicating the various parts of a building.

The correct answers follow:

1. Footings,
2. Basement floor,
3. Foundation wall,
4. Buttress,
5. Steps,
6. Platform,
7. Porch column,
8. Porch cornice,
9. French doors,
10. Frame wall,
11. Eaves cornice,
12. Gable end,
13. Rake cornice,
14. Finial,
15. Valley,
16. Chimney flashing,
17. Shingle lath,
18. Ridge Board,
19. Common rafter,
20. Hip rafter,
21. Purlin,
22. Collar beam,
23. Jack rafter,
24. Chimney cap,
25. Chimney,
26. Corner post,
27. Plate,
28. Diagonal sheathing,
29. Sheathing paper,
30. Shingle,
31. Balcony,
32. Veranda,

33. Piers,
34. Water table,
35. Underpinning,
36. Cleanout door,
37. Sub-floor,
38. First floor beams,
39. Finish floor,
40. Column base,
41. Plaster partition,
42. Column cap,
43. Iron column.
44. Girder,
45. Window sill,
46. Pilaster,
47. Ground course,
48. Brick wall,
49. Sliding door,
50. Wainscoting,
51. Stair soffit,
52. Metal lath,
53. Platform,
54. Newel post,
55. Hearth,
56. Fireplace,
57. Casement window,
58. Rough head,
59. Bridging.
60. Rough sill.
61. Truss over opening,
62. Ceiling beams,
63. Studding,
64. Second floor beams,
65. Ribbon,
66. Gutter,
67. Balustrade,
68. Leader head.
69. Dormer window,
70. Handrail.

—L. Perth.

◆

Joining Finish Flooring

There are many instances where joining finish flooring becomes necessary. This is especially true in remodeling. When a new floor is joined to the edge of the old, the process is simple, but when the joint must be made on the ends of the old flooring, then we have a problem requiring skill.

Figure 1 shows a part of an old floor that must be extended over a new part. How to make the joint so it will not be noticeable after the floor is finished is illustrated by Fig. 2. Here we are showing shaded, Marked A, a section of the new flooring joined to the old. At B we are showing the old flooring prepared to receive the new, and at C we have shaded the pieces of old flooring that must be removed before the new flooring can be joined. The arrows show how the pieces of old flooring are taken out. This is further illustrated by Fig. 3. To the left of this figure we are showing a section of an end joint with the chisel (shown in part) ready to be inserted to open the joint enough so that the point of a bar can be used to drive the board out. The point of the bar in position is shown to the right.

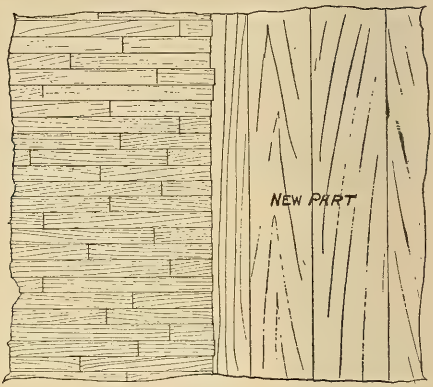


Fig. 1

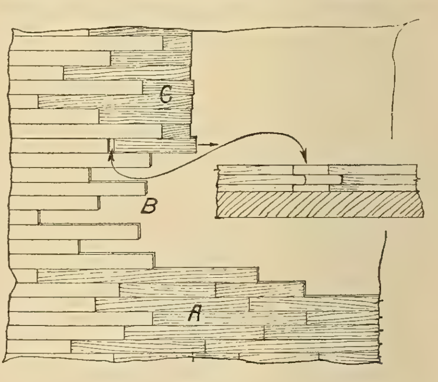


Fig. 2

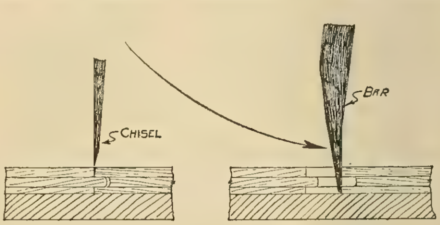


Fig. 3

The arrow shows where to strike the bar with a heavy hammer to get the best results.—H. H. Siegele.

From St. Paul Again

The third problem the brother from St. Paul is interested in, deals with circular stairs for frame buildings.

So far as the finished stair is concerned, we recommend that it be turned over to the mills; for they are prepared to do such work much better and with less expense than it can be done on the job. However, the rough work must be done by the field carpenter, and that is the part we are going to take up here.

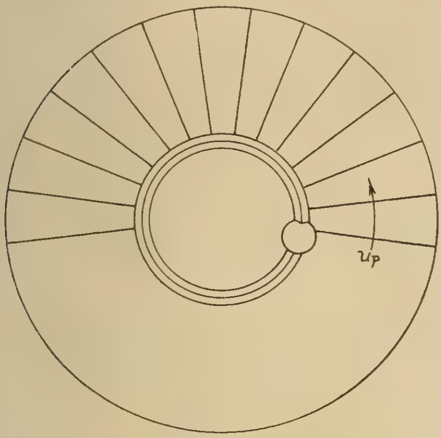


Fig. 1

Figure 1 is a floor plan of a circular stair, showing the direction and line of traffic by the arrow. To build the rough work for this stair it will be necessary to build two circular horses. (If the stair is a wide one, three horses should be provided.) These we are showing at A and at B, Fig. 2, where, for the sake of clearances, they are shown as if they were placed in a straight line. The inside supports are made of 2x4's set in a circle and in an upright position and notched at the upper end to receive a 2x2 tie which forms the step, as we are showing by the drawing. The outside supports are 2x6's set in a circle and in an upright position with notches at the top for the 2x2 ties, which form the steps. To the right of Fig. 2 is shown a story pole on which are marked the elevations of the rough steps.

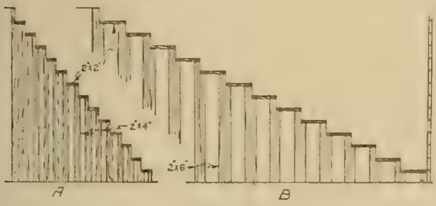


Fig. 2

The brother from St. Paul has done what many other readers have done; namely, when they found that their problems were not covered in the Craft Problem Department of our journal, they proceeded to present their problems for treatment. That is as it should be, for it is impossible to deal with all the problems that need attention, just when they need it, without being informed; and even if informed, they must wait their turns for publication.

—H. H. Siegele.

◆

Company Announces New Portable Handsaws

The Mall Tool Company, 7740 South Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, announces two new portable electric handsaws; one known as the Model 1B with a cutting capacity of 2¾" and the other, the Model 2AA with a cutting capacity of 3⅛" on straight cuts.

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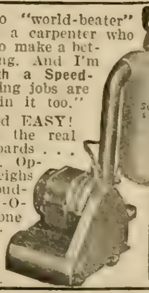

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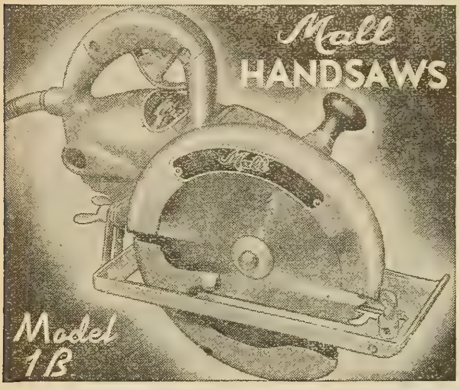

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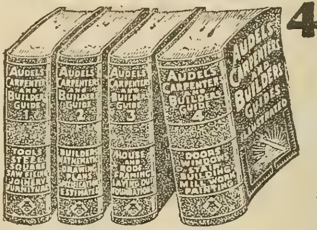
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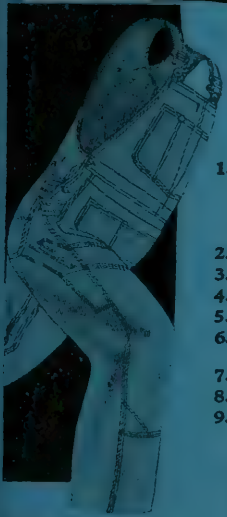

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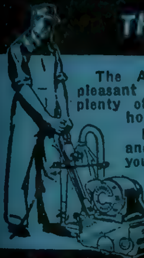

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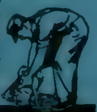

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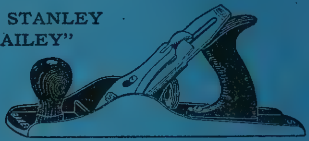

The famous No. 5 Jack, 14" long, with 2" cutter.

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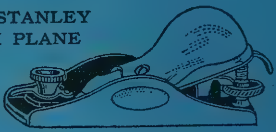

Distinctive shape and "Handy Grip" fits the hand comfortably. 1⅝" cutter, adjusts endwise and sidewise. 6" long overall.

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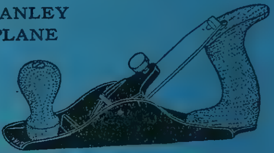
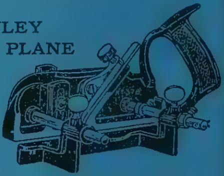


A time and energy saver in removing large amounts of stock. Heavy, narrow, rounded cutter brings material down to rough dimensions quickly. 1¼" cutter. 9½" long overall.

No. 378 STANLEY WEATHERSTRIP PLANE



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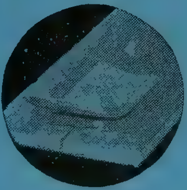
March
1939

So long as manufacturers add $6 to the price of their products for every dollar wage boost, labor's buying power will remain stagnant.

Here's how joints are *CONCEALED*



in Sheetrock walls

1. The recessed edge forms a channel at joints—
2. —which is filled with a special cement
3. Perf-A-Tape—strong, perforated fiber tape—is then imbedded in the cement, and—
4. —more cement is applied over it, leveled and sandpapered, completely concealing the joint.

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HELP YOU GET WINTER WORK

Recessed Edge Sheetrock* and Perf-A-Tape* are one of America's most popular remodeling combinations. With them you can build good-looking walls and ceilings over which any type of decoration can be applied. Sheetrock and Perf-A-Tape are easy to apply—go up quickly—cause a minimum of dust, dirt and inconvenience to building occupants. And—joints are CONCEALED in Sheetrock walls.

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To help you keep busy this winter on inside jobs—as thousands of other builders are doing—USG has prepared a special Sheetrock book. It tells you WHERE TO FIND JOBS—HOW TO SELL THEM.

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Write today for free copies of the "Inside Jobs" and "Monthly Payment Plan" books. They'll help you keep busy—and warm this winter. They're both free to you.

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THE CARPENTER

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Labor Has A Plan—Will Congress Listen?

At the end of 1938, there were still 10,380,000 out of work in the United States. This is 3,000,000 more than in September, 1937. Although 1,200,000 have gone back to work since last May, there are 500,000 more job seekers than in December, 1937, due to our increasing population.

Federal spending has failed to solve this grave problem. A National Planning Board of representatives from business, labor, agriculture, consumers, government and expert economists has been proposed by the American Federation of Labor.

All present governmental experiments have failed miserably. Will Congress listen to the voice of Labor for a change?

What's Ahead for 1939 and 1940?

BUSINESS has started the year 1939 at a substantially higher level than that of a year ago. Steel ingot production in the week of January 21 was 713,000 tons, which compares with 485,000 tons in the corresponding week of 1938. This is a sign of new life in many basic industries: Builders are ordering steel for a volume of heavy building contracts 88 per cent above last year (first three weeks); railroad steel orders are expected to be 50 per cent above last year because rising freight haulings have made the need for new rails, cars, locomotives imperative; orders for machine tools in December were more than double the May 1938 low figure, orders for electrical equipment, farm tools and other machinery have increased substantially and are still increasing. Automobile plants turned out 90,000 cars this year compared to 65,000 last year in the week of January 21. This increase means that there is more activity in the industries manufacturing parts, paint, glass, tires, upholstery materials, batteries and accessories, and there will be more work for gasoline stations. Automobile manufacturers are keeping their production closely geared to sales, and sales have been well above last year. Business activity as a whole is 11 per cent above last year, according to the New York Times index, which stood at 91, in the week of January 14, compared to 82 in the same week last year.

The rapid business rise which began last June tapered off in mid-November to a temporary lull which observers believe is normal after so swift an upswing. War scares had a dampening effect in January, but observers point out the underlying soundness of the business structure and the stimulating forces now present, believing that the spring will bring a new upsurge of recovery. Inventories have been sold off, workers' buying power is rising, there is no inflation of credit, and prices have held almost without change since mid-November. Government spending has been running at very high rates and will continue in the first half of 1939. In addition to railroad building, utilities must now plan new construction to meet record demands for power; residential as well as heavy construction is increasing, contracts for the four weeks ending January 7 being more than double last year's. Observers seem unanimous in the belief that, barring war, recovery will soon be resumed. The outlook for 1939 is distinctly encouraging. A more constructive labor policy is developing, typified by Roger Babson's advice to his clients that "regular conferences with labor's representatives may avoid serious trouble."

WAGES: Of the wage increases which, due to union activity, lifted the general hourly wage from 54¼ cents in 1936 to 65¼ cents at the end of 1937, very little was lost in the recession of 1938. There were some wage cuts, but no general move of wage cutting. By October 1938 the wage tide had turned upward again and the average was 63 cents for industry as a whole. Thus, of the 7-cent gain only 2 cents were lost, and losses are already being recovered. In manufacturing, wage gains in 1937 were greater than in industry generally, rising 9 cents, from 57½ (1936) to 66½ (end 1937); and in 1938 losses in the first three quarters were partially restored in October and November so that the manufacturing wage level is now 64¼ cents (November), showing a net loss of only 2 cents also. By November wage cuts in factories were being replaced by wage increases and 90 plants reported wage increases to the Labor Department, while only 23 reported wage cuts. This compares strikingly with the worst 1938 month, when 233 wage cuts were reported and only 36 increases (May). In building, union scales averaged $1.36 per hour in 1938 compared to $1.26 in 1937. Thus it is clear that labor, through its trade unions, has been able to keep wages well intact through the 1938 recession. Because of this achievement, buying power will expand rapidly with reemployment and lift production to higher levels than would otherwise be possible.

BUYING POWER: Trade unions have done important service to American industry. Maintenance of buying power was one of the chief reasons why the recovery of 1938 was the swiftest in our history. At a time when general wage cutting was imminent, trade union resistance checked this destructive force. This point comes out clearly when we compare the peak business months of April and May 1937 with the same months a year later, when the recession had its bottom. While buying power of non-farm labor declined only 6 per cent, production of consumers' goods fell 19 per cent and production of producers' goods 33 per cent. Buying kept on while production was cut, and the large inventories of goods which had choked the market were sold off. In December 1937, inventories in the hands of wholesalers were 6 per cent above 1936, and sales were down 12.5 per cent; today (December 1938) inventories are 14 per cent below last year and sales are up 1.5 per cent. This healthy situation is one of the reasons for the brighter 1939 outlook. Orders are coming straight through to manufacturers with every increase in employment and workers' buying. WPA has also been responsible for maintaining buying power by giving jobs to those laid off by industry and adding $500,000,000 to workers' income in the last half of 1938.

What reductions occurred in buying power in 1938 were due chiefly to unemployment. By the year end unemployment was still above last December by 2,000,000; neverthless, the total buying power of non-farm workers, including WPA and relief payments, was slightly above December 1937, totaling $3,790,000,000 for the 1938 month compared to $3,736,000,000 last year.

COST OF LIVING: At the end of 1938 cost of living was somewhat lower than a year ago. The index of the National Industrial Conference Board for December was 85.8, 3 per cent below that of December 1937, which was 88.6. But the cost of living increased two-tenths of 1 per cent in December over November, due to higher food costs. While large increases in living costs are not anticipated in the near future, Labor should watch this important point. At the present price levels it takes a wage of 75 cents per hour with employment of 40 hours a week for 50 weeks a year to give a worker's family of five a bare subsistence level of living; such a living level affords no provision for emergencies or illness, or higher education for the children. It cannot be considered an American standard. A wage of $1.00 per hour, with employment as above, will provide a minimum health and efficiency level of living, or a minimum American standard. Budgets for skilled workers are much above this level.

PRODUCTIVITY AND LABOR COSTS: It is not high wages, but high labor costs that run up the employer's expenses. Labor costs are often low when wages are high; and labor costs are bound to decline as production rises. The National Industrial Conference Board gives the following figures, to show changes in wages, productivity and labor costs from 1929 to October 1938: In these nine years, output per man-hour in American factories increased 22 per cent; hourly wage rates rose 16 per cent, but labor cost today is 5 per cent below 1929; and the average work-week is 23 per cent shorter than in 1929. We are entering the year 1939 with higher wages and lower labor costs than in predepression days. As production increases, labor costs will decline further.

UNEMPLOYMENT: At the end of 1938 (December) there were still 10,380,000 out of work in the United States. This is nearly 3,000,000 more than in September 1937, when unemployment reached its recovery low point. Although 1,200,000 have gone back to work since last May, when the recession was at its worst, there are 500,000 more work seekers than there were in December 1937, due to our increasing population. Labor-saving machinery has probably eliminated about 2,000,000 jobs in the last 9 years, in spite of the general reduction of work-hours to 40 or 44 per week. In these years, 5,000,000 have been added to our working population, so that we must find jobs for 7,000,000 more persons than in 1929, even after recovery has put the depression-unemployed back to work. Louis H. Bean of the United States Department of Agriculture, estimates that by 1940, even if recovery reaches normal proportions and industrial production is 9 per cent above the 1929 level, there will still be 6,000,000 unemployed. To find work for these unemployed in private industry is America's major task today. There is nothing as yet in the industrial outlook which would reduce 1939 average unemployment below the 9,000,000 mark.

PROFITS: With the improvement in business activity in the third quarter of 1938, profits turned upward, but from a low level. Standard Statistics index for 158 companies, which had been 84.5 in December 1937, fell to 36.5 in the first and 35.4 in the second 1938 quarter, and rose in the third quarter to 40.4. It is too early for fourth quarter reports. With the improved 1939 outlook and higher business activity, profits should be considerably above last year's low level.

OUTLOOK FOR 1940: There is no prospect of a return to 1929 levels of production and employment in 1939. Unless the American nation can devise some means of National Planning, labor will be permitted full employment to create full production only for short periods of prosperity; the years between will be times of widespread unemployment and low production, with miserable living standards and actual hunger for millions.

A very real danger lies ahead for 1940. The Federal government, with all its spending for recovery, has not succeeded in getting private industry to put men to work and produce goods to capacity. By 1940 the present wave of government spending will have largely exhausted its stimulating effect on business, and unless plans are devised to set private industry to work producing goods and raising living standards, we shall either face another depression or a greater armament program to put men to work. Excessive armaments lower living standards and increase danger of war. Also, government cannot forever go on piling deficit on deficit.

In this critical outlook, which literally may be a matter of life or death to all of us, the first step is to establish a National Planning Board of representatives from business, labor, agriculture, consumers, government with provisions for experts to assist them and a mandate to stimulate the production of goods by private industry.

Demand the Union Label

Lewis Sabotaging Labor, Martin Declares

LABOR has been watching with interest the interfactional strife within the CIO's Automobile Workers Union.

As sideline observers watch this struggle between those supporting Homer Martin, former executive member of the CIO and the group representing John L. Lewis, they are again brought sharply up with the fact that Lewis and his lieutenants are intent on a labor policy of rule or ruin.

Such a statement Homer Martin makes in his letter of resignation to Lewis. This knowledge of Lewis' present policy regarding organized labor is not new to those who have watched his tactics since he launched the CIO.

Below are excerpts from Martin's letter to Lewis. The letter clearly sets forth Martin's conflict with Lewis and his disappointment in the present goal of the CIO.

* * * * *

> You are hereby notified that I am officially resigning as a member of the executive board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. As president of the United Automobile Workers' Union of America and as an advocate of democratic principles and procedures in the labor movement, I can no longer subscribe to the policies and tactics to which you and your representatives have resorted in your conduct relating to the affair of the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America, in particular, and the affairs of the labor movement in general.
>
> * * * * *
>
> We, of the Automobile Workers' Union, were of the opinion that the objectives of the CIO were the objectives of any legitimate, democratic labor movement. It is, therefore, with the deepest regret that we are forced to the conclusion that whatever lip service you may have paid to these principles and objectives, it is now evident that in practice you have utterly repudiated them. Your action has convinced me and multitudes who have followed you that you are unable to rise above your personal ambitions and dictator complex.
>
> It is now clear that you have lost sight of the basic ideals of the labor movement and have given yourself to a policy of rule or ruin.
>
> * * * * *
>
> Having driven the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union out of the ranks of the CIO by your totalitarian method of leadership, you are now driving the United Automobile Workers of America into the same position. Whereas you should have played an important role in uniting the forces of labor, your dictatorial policies have driven the wedge of separation even deeper into labor's ranks.
>
> * * * * *
>
> You have represented the CIO as guaranteeing the autonomy of the United Automobile Workers of America at the very moment when you and your lieutenants were conspiring to destroy it.
>
> * * * * *
>
> While we were engaged in carrying on the work of our organization, your lieutenants, Phillip Murray, Sidney Hillman, and

others, were holding secret conferences, both with members of the United Automobile Workers of America and the automobile employers, for the purpose of transferring control of the organization to yourself.

Your agents did not dare to make an open move to impeach me; they have, therefore, in a sneaky and cowardly manner moved to strip me and the other loyal officers of the union of every right and power accorded us by the constitution of the union.

There has not been a blacker chapter in the annals of American labor than that written by you and your agents in your deliberately planned sabotage of the vigorous efforts of our union to organize the employes of Henry Ford and obtain a collective bargaining agreement with the Ford Motor Company. All of these moves against the membership of our union were animated solely by your desire to make a mockery of its autonomy and to foist upon it your iron dictatorial rule.

We warn you that while this method and these policies might work in the lands lorded over by ruthless dictators of the stripe of Hitler, Mussolini, and Stalin, we are confident that the intelligent union-conscious workers of America, loyally devoted to democratic principles and procedure, will never submit to such dictation. And among these workers, the membership of the United Automobile Workers of America have taken and will continue to hold a leading and determined position.

Booth-Kelly Recognizes Lumber Workers

ONE of the most important victories for the American Federation of Labor in the Northwest during the closing weeks of 1938 was the memorandum of recognition which the Booth-Kelly operation in the Willamette Valley gave to the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union, Oregon-Washington Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

The memorandum gave exclusive bargaining rights to the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union and notice of the termination of the agreement with the Independent Employes Union.

The Union Register, official newspaper of the Oregon-Washington Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, said the memorandum, "was hailed with great rejoicing throughout the Northwest," adding:

"Booth-Kelly is one of the oldest operations in the Pacific Northwest. For more than half a century the firm has been cutting timber. The grandsons of some of the men who worked at Booth-Kelly are now working for the same operation.

"Booth-Kelly is undoubtedly the key operation in the entire valley, and the victory in the Wendling Mill and camp is the greatest yet made in unionizing the entire area. The operation has been the center of the organizational drive for the past several years.

"The importance of the Booth-Kelly victory cannot be overestimated. The way is now paved for sweeping through the Willamette Valley with a drive to completely unionize the hundred odd operations existing there. The most difficult task in the valley has been completed and the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union has been given the green light."

USHA Expansion Means More Jobs

EXPANSION of the United States Housing Authority's slum clearance program through authorization by Congress of another $800,000,000 for additional rehousing loans will mean full time jobs for one-third of all the unemployed workers in the building industry, it was set forth in a report received by Nathan Straus, USHA administrator, from the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

The report, signed by Joseph McInerney and Herbert Rivers, President and Secretary, respectively, of the A. F. of L. Building and Construction Trades Department, highly commended the progress made by the USHA during its first year of operation and urged immediate enactment of pending amendments to "guarantee the extension and continuity of the program."

"It is estimated that under the program authorized by Congress to date, a total of 270,000,000 man-hours of work will be created at the site and more than $257,000,000 will be paid in wages to laborers at the sites of construction," the report pointed out.

"The proposed amendments will double these benefits to the building workers, providing 540,000,000 man-hours of employment at the site, or two full years' work to 330,000 building workers. This outlook is especially significant in view of the estimate that at the close of 1938 there were nearly 1,000,000 building workers totally unemployed."

The text of the report follows:

The United States Housing Authority, set up under the Act of Congress originally sponsored by the Building and Construction Trades Department, has completed the first year of its operations. In the development of this program, which has been new and without precedent in our experience, many complex problems had to be solved and many difficulties had to be met. The success of the work of the USHA is attested by the following facts:

1. Whereas there were only 46 housing authorities when the program was begun in November, 1937, there were 221 local housing authorities by the end of December 1938.

2. Earmarkings have been made for projects of local authorities in 27 states. Although under the amendments passed in 1938 the lending power of the USHA was increased from $500,000,000 to $800,000,000, the actual amount made available for housing loans was in practical effect limited to about $650,000,000. This is because the $28,000,000 fixed by the law as the maximum annual contributions is sufficient to cover only $650,000,000 in Federal loans. Substantially all of the sum of $650,000,000 available for earmarking and loans has now been earmarked.

3. Actual loan contracts have been approved for 73 cities and 2 counties in 22 states, the District of Columbia and Hawaii. This brings the total amount of loan money contracted for to $321,000,000 at the end of December, 1938. In addition to the loan contracts already signed, earmarkings are outstanding for 120 cities and 3 counties in 27 states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Peurto Rico, in the amount of $329,000,000. The total amount of earmarkings outstanding and loan contracts approved for 151 cities and 4 counties in 29 states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, was $650,000,000 at the close of 1938.

4. By the end of 1938 there were 14 USHA projects under actual construction. These projects will provide 9,956 new homes. Additional pro-

jects will be begun almost immediately and it is estimated that construction will be started on about 80,000 additional dwellings during 1939. In other words, the increasing volume of reemployment and construction activity in 1939, and the opening of projects for occupancy in 1940, will result from loan commitments of the USHA made in 1938. By the same token construction activity and reemployment in 1940 will depend on new authorization of funds being made in 1939 for the initial undertaking of additional projects. This authorization is especially important to prevent an interruption in the program and to permit many cities which have not yet entered the program to participate in its benefits.

Fifteen States have not yet enacted necessary enabling legislation to be eligible for participation in the USHA program. The Housing Committee of the A. F. of L. has provided State Federations of Labor in these States with carefully drawn model bills, recommending these bills for introduction in their State legislatures.

Pursuant to the instructions of the Houston Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and of the American Federation of Labor, to further enlarge and perfect the low-rent housing and slum clearance program, the officers of the Building and Construction Trades Department and the Housing Committee of the A. F. of L. have requested Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, the original sponsor of the Act, to introduce in the present session of Congress an amendment to the Act which would accomplish this purpose.

In accordance with this request, on January 12, 1939, Senator Wagner introduced a bill (S.591) known as the "United States Housing Act Amendments of 1939." This bill would increase the authorization of the United States Housing Authority for financing the construction loan for low-rent housing and slum clearance projects, by $800,000,000 bringing the total authorization to $1,600,000,000. As in the original Act this money is available only for loans to local public housing agencies for construction of low-rent housing and slum clearance projects at an interest rate at least one-half cent above the cost of money to the Federal Government. These loans involve no subsidy, right-of, or other cost to the government. They represent a solid capital investment which is completely self-liquidating.

The original Act authorized, in addition to these loans annual contributions by the USHA to bridge the gap between the rents which would otherwise have to charged for decent new housing and the rents which families now living in slums can afford. The purpose of these annual contributions is to bring rents in the new projects down to a level which will make them available to low-income families who must now live in slums. These contributions which effectively prevent competition between such low-rent public housing and good private housing, are paid to the local housing authorities as the only authorized recipients of the USHA's financial assistance.

At the present time the USHA is authorized to spend $28,000,000 a year for these grants-in-aid. The amendment proposed by Senator Wagner increases the authorization for the annual contributions by $45,000,000. In introducing this amendment, Senator Wagner pointed out that this maximum limit of $45,000,000 per year in additional annual contributions, added to the $28,000,000 maximum limit provided under the present law represents the maximum annual cost to the Federal government of the enlarged USHA program. In his statement to the Senate, Senator Wagner said:

> "This is a very small cost in terms of economic and social benefits of slum clearance and low-rent housing, and in terms of the infinitely larger expenditures undertaken for other public purposes that are certainly no more important than decent housing. It indicates that slum clearance and low-rent housing constitute about the most economical method of stimulating reemployment, increasing industrial activity, and uniting business recovery with fundamental social improvement."

Further emphasizing that the additional authorization of $800,000,000 for construction loans will not involve an appropriation and therefore will have no effect upon the budget, Senator Wagner called the attention of Congress to the fact that the bonds to be issued by the Authority to raise these loan funds will not be obligations of such a character as to be included in or added to the national debt. He stressed the fact that not only is the loan program completely self-liquidating, but that instead of providing for the immediate expenditure of the entire amount, it merely enables the USHA to enter into loan contracts initiating this amount of construction while the actual development of the projects and the complete use of these funds will require at least two years.

According to Senator Wagner:

> "The present program will provide decent American Homes for about 150,000 families or more than half a million persons now living in the slums. It will mean a total increase of employment, on the site of construction and indirectly in factories, of more than 330,000 men for a full year. This program of uniting reemployment with the improvement basic housing conditions must be continued in order that the country may move nearer to the objective of a revived construction industry, a completely restored industrial system, and a decently housed nation of American families."

It is estimated that under the program authorized by Congress to date, a total of 270,000,000 man-hours of work will be created at the site and more than $257,000,000 will be paid in wages to laborers at the sites of construction. The proposed amendments will double these benefits to the building workers, providing 540,000,000 man-hours of employment at the site or two full years work to 330,000 building workers. This outlook is especially significant in view of the estimate that at the close of 1938 there were nearly 1,000,000 building workers totally unemployed.

It is recommended that the Executive Council of the Building and Construction Trades Department:

1. Give favorable consideration to the facts regarding the progress made under the USHA program summarized in this report, and commend the Administrator of the USHA for his work.

2. Take appropriate action to assure the passage of the USHA amendments of 1939 (S591) and thus guarantee the extension and continuity of the program, as directed by the Thirty-Second Annual Convention.

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A brave man is clear in his discourse, and keeps close to the truth.

High Court Ponders Powers of U. S. to Deport Red

AS The Carpenter was about to go to press, Communism was put on trial before the United States Supreme Court.

The issue of whether Communist beliefs are sufficient to subject an alien to deportation was argued before the High Court in the much-debated case of Joseph G. Strecker, Austrian-born restaurant man of Hot Springs, Ark.

Robert H. Jackson, Solicitor General, appearing for the Department of Labor, maintained that Strecker should be sent back to his native land because of his former membership in the Communist Party and his present advocacy of the Communist cause.

Jackson went deeply into the history and the program of the party, contending these proved the Communists look forward ultimately to the overthrow of the American form of government by force.

Strecker himself was quoted as admitting that Communist leaders considered use of armed force as essential to their purpose. Jackson declared that Strecker said he would not bear arms now against the government, but that if it came to a show-down between Communism and capitalism, "I would be a fool to get killed fighting for capitalism."

Jackson's arguments were challenged by Whitney N. Seymour, New York attorney assigned by the International Labor Defense to Strecker's cause. He maintained the Communist Party had the same peaceful objectives as other political parties— namely, the election of candidates to office.

The Supreme Court took the Strecker case under advisement. On its decision will hinge the fate of Harry Bridges, West Coast CIO leader and Australian-born alien. Bridges has been accused of Communist membership, but Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, has held up deportation proceedings against him pending disposition of the Strecker action.

Miss Perkins' delay on Bridges provoked a resolution from J. Parnell Thomas (Rep., N. J.), a member of the Dies Committee on Un-American Activties, demanding her impeachment. The resolution was believed slated for burial by the House Judiciary Committee.

Meanwhile, the Dies Committee, which some time ago heard testimony on Bridges, began organizing a staff to continue its inquiry into subversive organizations. The committee indicated that it will turn over a new leaf, in so far as its methods of investigation are concerned, and urged that judgment of its work be withheld for the present.

Bill Gives Aliens Year to Become Citizens

Every alien who does not apply for first citizenship papers within a year after he becomes eligible to do so would be deported, under a drastic bill proposed recently by Congressman Jennings Randolph, (Va.)

The bill, if passed, would hit 3,500,000 to 5,000,000 non-citizens now in this country, Randolph estimated.

You will find your value increased by courtesy.

* * * * *

A cheerful temper joined with innocence, will make beauty attractive, knowledge delightful and wit good natured.—Addison.

L. S. W. Wins Another Victory

From The Seattle Union Register

AFTER the shortest strike ever recorded in the annals of organized labor in the Pacific Northwest, the thousand-odd employes of the Bloedel-Donovan operations, affiliated with newly organized local 2667 of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union of the United Brotherhood returned to work with all wage cuts eliminated.

The strike lasted less than an hour. In returning to work the men won an unconditional victory. Even the men in the upper brackets whose wages were higher than those prevailing in other sections had their pay restored in full. There were no adjustments of any nature whatever.

All Bellingham was jubilant at the sweeping victory won for the men by the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union. Negotiations for restoration of the pay cut had been carried on for over a week. When no satisfaction was forthcoming from the management, the employes—to a man— refused to start the plant. In less than an hour the management capitulated. All wage cuts were terminated and the men returned to work under the scale which the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union won for them originally.

Thus "finis" was written to one of the outstanding examples of the havoc which dualism can create. In common with practically all the rest of the industry, the Bellingham men were working under the fine wages and conditions won by the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union prior to the advent of the International Woodworkers of America. With the appearance of the dual CIO organization, dissension and disruption began.

The men voted to affiliate with the dual body. Work became uncertain; mistrust and bitterness crept in. Finally the mill went down entirely. For the better part of a year the men walked the streets while their wives and children went under-fed and under-clothed.

No help of any nature was forthcoming from the dual organization which caused the men all their grief. The situation rapidly became desperate—the men were out on the end of a limb and they began to realize it.

In sheer desperation, they organized the Independent Lumber Workers Union, a body without any sort of affiliation. In order to feed their women and children, the men accepted a wage cut of sixty cents a day.

Soon, however, they realized that they were still out on the end of a limb without anywhere to turn except to the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union which had won for them the only gains they ever knew. At a meeting held recently, the men voted unanimously to return to the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Out of nearly seven hundred men present at the meeting, only twelve votes were cast against reaffiliating with the American Federation of Labor sawmill group.

A charter was immediately sent for. At a meeting held not long ago, the charter was installed and the men were received into the union. Negotiations for the restoration of wages were undertaken immediately. Many meetings were held, but the raise was not forthcoming until the culmination of the recent strike.

Steady employment and harmonious relations now face the members of 2667. Gone is all the uncertainty and bitterness which prevailed under the I. W. A. The local is now facing the new year with the utmost confidence and optimism.

The situation is now cleared up once and for all time. Rebuilding the havoc created by the I. W. A. is now the chief task facing the Bellingham workers.

The Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union won for the Bellingham lumber workers all the gains they ever enjoyed. For over a year the dual organization kept dissension and disruption alive while the men walked the streets. In the end, the same union that won the wages and conditions for the men had to step in to clean up the mess and restore to the workers the wages and conditions they enjoyed before the advent of the I. W. A.

What happened in Bellingham will eventually have to happen everywhere that the I. W. A. has gained a foothold. In the end, the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union will have to take over to restore wages, peace and harmony.

80 YEARS IN ONE SHOP

On December 31, 1938, four members of Carpenters Local Union 200 Columbus, Ohio, retired after serving the State of Ohio many years in the State University Carpenter Shop. They have been very loyal members and have many friends who honored them with a banquet on January 4, 1939, at Carpenters Hall.

From left to right, their names and records follow:

John Kraner, Foreman of Shop,	**Served 27 ys., A member of Brotherhood 38 yrs.**
E. I. Martin	**Served 23 yrs., A member of Brotherhood 36 yrs.**
W. E. Steele	**Served 13 yrs., A member of Brotherhood 13 yrs.**
Charles Blesch	**Served 17 yrs., A member of Brotherhood 40 yrs.**

To date three appointments of the younger members of Local 200 have been made to fill the vacancies.

Hands-off Business, A. F. of L. Tells U. S.

THE Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor closed its mid-winter session with a ringing challenge to industry to put its shoulder to the wheel and contribute its share in getting the nation out of the depression and idle workers back into jobs.

At the same time, the Council called on the government to step aside and give business an opportunity to function with a minimum of restraint.

A lengthy statement issued by the Council described the unemployment situation as "appalling." It emphasized that 10 years of recovery spending have failed to provide a permanent solution of the problem, and cited more than 10,000,000 idle workers as proof of its contention.

"Fear, a lack of confidence and distrust in governmental, social and economic procedure," the Council said, "should be removed. A political and economic state of mind should be created which would enable all financiers and the owners and management of industry to face the future with confidence, willing to risk in the expenditure of funds for the development of industrial enterprises and in the manufacture and sale of manufactured products."

Declaring it could not "accept the claim that we must be prepared to maintain constantly an army of unemployed as wards of the government," the Council continued:

"We must turn to private industry for the solution. It should and must serve the nation. Our national interests require that private industry be accorded the widest opportunity to do so.

"Whatever stands in the way—whatever barrier may have been created, either as a result of fear or as a result of affirmative action on the part of those who administer the affairs of government—ought to be broken down, so that our industrial processes may function in a proper way and unemployment may thus be overcome."

The Council reaffirmed the A. F. of L. position that "private initiative, private investment and private endeavor" should be encouraged and supported.

"We assert," the Council said, "that those who invest in private industry should earn a fair return upon such investment and that labor should be paid a wage which would accord to all workers and their families an opportunity to live in decency and comfort.

"We urge the development of the highest and most perfect form of cooperation between management and labor. We are convinced that the best interests of all the people of the entire nation can be served through the acceptance by those who administer the affairs of our government of the well-considered plans and recommendations which both management and labor can submit for information and consideration."

At a press conference President William Green amplified the Council statement, saying:

"There has been strong complaint against the excess profits tax for one thing. We believe its repeal would help."

Green vigorously assailed what he called "surprising and unexpected regulations by Federal administrative agencies" and demanded "that the rules of the game be made clear and plain."

Before concluding its sessions, the Executive Council also revised its recommendations for overhauling the National Labor Relations Act. It proposed the creation of a five-man board to replace the present three-man setup. President Green declared this enlargement would speed disposition of board cases.

Organizing drives in the coal and maritime industries were announced. The Progressive Miners, A. F. of L. affiliate, will demand recognition from 250 coal operators hitherto under contract with John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers, the council declared. In the maritime field, A. F. of L. unions are to be united in a maritime department.

Site of the next national convention was shifted from San Francisco to Cincinnati, because of reported inadequate hotel and meeting facilities in the former city. Sessions are to be held in October.

Law Asked to Halt Strike Breaking

THE report of the Senate Civil Liberties Committee, headed by Senator Robert F. La Follette, Jr., of Wisconsin, condemning the use of strike breakers and proposing the enactment of a Federal statute to prohibit employers from hiring agencies or individuals to engage in strike breaking activities is the result of the committee's protracted investigation of this notorious scheme used by anti-union employers to destroy trade unionism.

The committee, of which the other member is Senator Elbert D. Thomas, of Utah, and which is already drafting legislation to support its proposal, makes use of the legal principle now upheld by the United States Courts that Federal jurisdiction over interstate commerce includes industrial relations affecting interstate commerce. Strike breaking, the committee holds, vitally affects interstate commerce, and therefore comes within the purview of Federal legislation.

Reviewing and compiling the testimony evoked at hearings during two years of investigation, the committee listed 150 professional "finks," or strike breakers, many of them "career" men in the business, and a third of them allegedly with criminal or arrest records, the crimes including burglary, rape, larceny, assault and other types of violence. The report mentioned 108 plants at which it said strike breakers had been employed and fifty-three detective or other agencies furnishing such service.

Also listed in the parade were "missionaries," who, the committee said, offered, for pay, to spread "word-of-mouth propaganda" for strike-threatened employers and to organize helpful citizens' committees.

Strike breaking agencies make 25 to 100 per cent profit, the report declared. Strike breakers, it charged, had created violence to extend their services or to discredit or break the strikers.

The La Follette committee report rejected as too cumbersome a possible system of regulating detective agencies and employers' associations in interstate commerce as a means of banning objectionable practices. It held ineffective also the existing Federal legislation stopping interstate transportation of strike-breakers; local strikebreaking units were available, it declared.

Thus the committee urged that the direct prohibition be placed on the employer as "the key to the strike-breaking problem." "His responsibility for the persons he pays to take his part in an industrial dispute cannot be denied or evaded," the report stated.

Lewis Still Prevents Labor Peace

THE controversy of the American Federation of Labor with the Congress of Industrial Organizations was thoroughly considered by the A. F. of L. Executive Council during its Winter session in Miami, Fla.

Following the survey made by the Executive Council, William Green, president of the A. F. of L., stated that there could be no possibility of making peace with the CIO until John L. Lewis, the leader of that group, withdrew his ultimatum that all the CIO unions must be taken into the American Federation of Labor with separate charters, despite the fact that in many instances the charters demanded for the CIO unions would overlap present A. F. of L. charters. The Lewis ultimatum meant that in a number of cases there would be two unions in the same field carrying A. F. of L. charters.

Mr. Green said he could now report "that private citizens as well as representatives in public life have presented their views and have appealed for conferences and for a settlement" of the inter-labor conflict.

"There has been great pressure in that direction since the Houston convention of the A. F. of L. in October," he said. "I am not in a position to go into detail."

Although the ultimatum laid down by Lewis to the conference composed of representatives of the A. F. of L. and the CIO held in Washington, D. C., in the latter part of 1937 broke up the peace negotiations at that time and although the intransigent and dictatorial attitude of the CIO leadership since the peace conference has maintained the barrier then set up by Mr. Lewis, Mr. Green said he believed today that, "psychologically," the atmosphere is more favorable for a settlement than it has been, but that the number of national unions chartered by the CIO has raised mechanical difficulties to the adjustment of the differences.

According to Mr. Green, acceptance by the A. F. of L. of the Lewis ultimatum that these new and competitive unions be chartered by the American Federation of Labor and placed on an equal status with existing Federation unions would mean innumerable wars within the A. F. of L. He felt that to court such internal troubles was manifestly impossible. Despite this, he said, CIO leaders persistently demanded the admission of all their unions on an equal status with the older Federation unions covering the same jurisdictions.

Regarding Mr. Lewis' other demand, which was supported by the CIO convention in Pittsburgh last November, that no compromise was to be made with the principle of the industrial form of organization, Mr. Green declared that this was not a stumbling block to peace. He said the American Federation of Labor already embraced, along with its scores of craft unions, a number of unions established on an industry-wide, plant-wide or vertical basis.

"We have recognized the principle of industrial unionism," he asserted, "but we don't know what that term may mean in the minds of others in regard to the fields into which industrial unionism may be extended. We have never been opposed to that form of organization where we thought it was suitable."

"It appears that the state of mind favoring peace has improved," he went on. "That is reflected in the general statements of leaders on both sides and by declarations in local unions of the A. F. of L. and the CIO.

"In my opinion the state of mind favoring peace has grown more rapidly among the CIO rank and file than in that of the A. F. of L. The pressure on the leaders of the CIO to attempt to negotiate a settlement has become very great."

"But the CIO ultimatum must be withdrawn and its position changed before there can be any possibility of peace. If a settlement is reached it must be on the basis of blended unions in one field organized into one union. There cannot be two competing unions within the same organization."

Declaring that the views he expressed were shared by the A. F. of L. Executive Council, Mr. Green made it clear that the continuing disintegration of the CIO and the factional fights cropping out in various CIO units all tended to buttress the validity of the position taken by the American Federation of Labor.

Frisco To hold Label Exposition

WITH A "patronize home industry" and general education theme in behalf of American products and the endorsement of all major A. F. of L. organizations, plans are announced for the annual Union Label and Industrial Exhibition to be held May 10 to 14 in San Francisco's Civic Auditorium.

Working exhibits of various industries will be a feature of the Exhibition, along with an elaborate program of entertainment by radio, motion picture, and other stars, according to Thomas A. Rotell, secretary of the Union Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council, and managing director of the Exhibtion.

"We want to make it plain at the outset that the forthcoming Exhibition is part of an educational program under legitimate auspices of an accredited unit of the American Federation of Labor, strictly a nonprofit affair, and not a racket in which private promoters have any part," Rotell said.

"The aim of the project is to display to the people of California the methods pursued in preparing their products for the markets of the world, and to show our own people the advantages which we of California enjoy, as well as to demonstrate to our visitors during the Golden Gate International Exposition the wonders of California's industries."

The annual Union Label and Industrial Exhibition will be held under auspices of the Union Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council, and has the accredited endorsement of the California State Federation of Labor, the San Francisco Labor and Building Trades Councils, Bay District Joint Council of Teamsters, Metal Trades Council, Joint Board of Culinary Crafts, Allied Printing Trades Council, California State Federation of Butchers, Theatrical Federation, Federation of Building Service Crafts, District Council of Clerks, and various other groups.

Numerous exhibitors spaces have already been contracted for and preference is being given California exhibitors who qualify under the rules of the Union Label Section, an affiliate of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, Rotell said. Organization headquarters are maintained at the Union Label Section in the Labor Temple, 2940 16th Street, San Francisco.

Blind ambition quite often mistakes her road.—Young.

Newspaper Guild Slogan—"Rule or Ruin"

WITH the last vestige of hope gone for winning the walkout staged against the Hearst newspaper of Chicago on December the 5th, the Chicago Newspaper Guild, an affiliate of the CIO, is fighting to destroy that which it cannot control.

The Chicago Guild has made many false statements in its literature which it has distributed in an attempt to win sympathy for its so-called "cause."

The Chicago Herald and Examiner and the Evening American, the two newspapers involved, have a combined payroll of $8,000,000 a year and support more than 3,300 workers in Chicago, 90 per cent of them on the membership lists of the American Federation of Labor, divided among nine A. F. of L. labor unions, covering every avenue of employment on these papers.

There are less than 100 Guild members on strike today. More than 150 of them have returned to their jobs, convinced that they were betrayed by the Guild leaders. A few of them have obtained jobs on the outside.

The remainder are being "kidded" by their leaders into the belief that ultimately they are going to win and be returned to their jobs with full back pay.

As a matter of fact there is nothing before the National Labor Relations Board in connection with the walkout or in any other matter brought by the Guild.

The Rev. Irwin St. John Tucker, vice-president of the A. F. of L. Chicago Editorial Association, an employe of the Herald and Examiner and also pastor of an Episcopal church, in a signed statement for publication has this to say about the walkout:

"Nobody in the newspaper world in Chicago is in any doubt as to what power is behind the strike, nor what its objectives are. If by using the Guild two newspapers can be destroyed, then by using the Guild the same forces can destroy all newspapers—except the communist papers.

"This is an attempt to destroy the American press by members of the communist movement."

Dr. Tucker is leading a movement of employes of the two newspapers to obtain "job security," not by joining the walkout, but by opposing it and the tactics of the Guild, which involve threatening advertisers of the papers and in that way destroying their income.

These employes are A. F. of L. members, working under contracts and conditions that are satisfactory to them.

Speaking over station WCFL, owned by the Chicago Federation of Labor, Dr. Tucker appealed to the people of Chicago not to permit themselves to be misled by lying statements and false issues. He said in part:

"In the course of years the American Federation of Labor has built up a structure of industrial democracy like the American Federation of States. Each industry is in effect an industrial state. Such industrial states must be governed neither by a tyrant from above nor by a mob from below, but by the basic common sense of men who know and trust one another, in the general good faith necessary to maintain any common enterprise.

"The are only two possible foundations for any government; trust or terror. Trust, good faith; that is democracy. Terrorism is tyranny, whether it is terror of a dictator from above, or terror of a mob raving below.

"When a mob gets control of a city, either order must be restored or that city will be destroyed. When a mob gets control of a union, the union is destroyed.

"That has been the fate of the Chicago Newspaper Guild. It was started as a professional union of editorial workers, seeking to improve their standards and working conditions. As such, its objectives and ideals commended themselves highly to men and women of the newspaper editorial world.

"But this Guild, started as an American Federation of Labor union, was sold out to the CIO. Immediately it entered the mob stage. Here in Chicago it admitted anybody even remotely connected with any phase of the newspaper business. Editorial workers of twenty and thirty years standing in the profession of journalism were outyelled and outvoted by loud-mouthed recruits.

"To such men, violation of a contract means nothing; so the Guild violated its contract by a walkout. Defiance of a Federal law means nothing to such men; so they violated the rules of any Federal hearing when, having placed their case before a Federal board, they refused to await the decision of that board, but tried to win their cause by force.

"Every day a swarm of them parades on the sidewalk outside the building where three thousand American Federation of Labor union men and women earn a living. They shout epithets and sing wild songs, led by hoarse-voiced communists.

"The editorial workers of the Herald and Examiner and the Evening American, disgusted and outraged by the tactics of this gang, organized their own union and secured a charter from the A. F. of L. and adopted a constitution which effectually prevents control, either by one man or a gang.

"This union has signed a highly beneficial contract with the management. Its most significant feature, aside from generous allowances, vacations, sick leave and severance pay, is for a board of arbitration. Any dismissal of a union member, any reduction in pay of a union member, must first be passed upon by the board of arbitration.

"The Newspaper Guild had a contract but walked out on it two months before its expiration.

"So the members of the Guild who followed the hoarse yelling of the mob leaders now find themselves without jobs—and without hope. They got no severance pay, as they would if they had been discharged. They certainly cannot get a job on any other paper after their wild and repeated assertions that they are going to destroy these two.

"But the objective of the Guild command is not now—if it ever was—to provide jobs. They have proclaimed loudly and repeatedly that their intention is to destroy these papers, which employ more than three thousand men and women.

"Against this hysteria of destruction, the American Federation of Labor and the Chicago Editorial Association, which is a part of it, offer the policy of sturdy common sense.

"Let us save our industries and protect our jobs, instead of permitting a wild-eyed, hoarse-voiced and irresponsible gang of professional wreckers destroy them."

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Don't let the dust storms blind your eyes to the Union Label, Shop Card and Buttons.

CIO IS Headed for Ultimate Liquidation

ABSOLUTE confidence in the validity of the principles of the American Federation of Labor and equal confidence that the CIO, organized in 1935 as a rebel and seccessionist group with the purpose of destroying the A. F. of L., is headed for ultimate liquidation was expressed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, following a session of the Winter meeting of the Executive Council Federation's at which the controversy with the CIO was considered. The Council's conclusion was that the CIO group, headed by John L. Lewis, is rapidly disintegrating.

In amplifying the views of the Executive Council, Mr. Green cited the withdrawal of the International Ladies Garment Workers from the CIO and claimed that the United Textile Workers of America were also leaving the Lewis dictatorship. In addition, dissension has torn the United Automobile Workers into factions.

With regard to the strength of the CIO, Mr. Green said he had reported to the Executive Council that the vaunted membership of the Lewis group had become "largely fictitious."

"The Steel Workers Organizing Committee is nothing more than a paper organization," he charged. "It has practically no dues-paying members. From a practical stand-point the CIO is now made up of the United Mine Workers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and the miners are financing it all."

"The other unions affiliated with the CIO are a liability to the miners and clothing workers. In order to get more money, Mr. Lewis ordered a special $1 assessment on the miners for February, 1939. That will bring $400,000 more into the CIO. The United Miners' financial report for the six months ended November 30, 1938, showed $1,250,000 collected in dues and revealed that in the same period the miners' union had contributed $1,400,000 to the CIO."

Turning to the internal fight in the Automobile Workers Union, Mr. Green said he had "confidential information" showing that the bulk of the membership would be represented at the convention called by Homer Martin, whose leadership Mr. Lewis and the CIO have repudiated. His information, Mr. Green said, was that more than 200 of the 300-odd locals in the auto union would attend the Martin convention in Detroit next month, leaving only a minority to attend the other convention called by Martin's rivals in Cleveland later in March.

So far, Green said, the Federation had entered no discussions and made no overtures to either group in the divided automobile union regarding a relationship with the A. F. of L. either now or later on. However, he added, the Executive Council at its Miami meetings has "speculated to some extent upon the future status of the Martin group." Whether the Martinites could proceed as an independent union was a question he said the Federation's Council members "couldn't answer for ourselves." He recognized they lacked the strength of David Dubinsky's independent garment workers' union.

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Construction Contracts Hailed as Recovery Sign

Construction contracts placed in the first seven weeks of 1939 totalled $454,673,000, an increase of 30 per cent over the $360,826,000 contracts in the same period last year, according to a report by the "Engineering News Record," authoritative journal of the construction industry. This nearly one-third rise in building is cited as a favorable sign of recovery.

The Lowdown On Oregon's Labor Ban

WHY DID Oregon, last November, by a majority of almost 50,000, adopt the most stringent anti-union law ever placed on the statute books of any state?

Organized labor has told its side of the story, charging that the scheme was put over by propagandists, drilled and financed by the utilities, the bankers and hard-boiled employers who wished to cripple the labor movement.

Now, a special correspondent sent to Oregon by "Collier's" substantiates the story told by organized labor, but also blames the ravings of Harry Bridges of the CIO maritime workers, who scared a lot of people stiff by his talk about a "class war."

The most interesting thing of "Collier's" article, however, is its expose of the propagandists. Here's the story in part:

"The official sponsor of the law was an organization called the Associated Farmers of Oregon. The scheme was presented to the voters as a brain child of outraged farmers whose crops had rotted in the fields because of strikes in the shipping and trucking industries and became known as "The Farmers' Measure.'

"Not much was known about the Associated Farmers except that the organization seemed generously financed, that it had been badly beaten when it tried to elect one of its members master of the Oregon Grange, and that its only platform was hostility to labor unions.

"Gradually a few additional circumstances became evident. The 'farmer' in charge of the Associated Farmers' headquarters turned out to be W. W. Knight, attorney for the Industrial Relations Association.

"The 'farmer' soliciting finances for the Associated Farmers turned out to be George Baker, a former mayor of Portland, who was almost recalled and now represents the Oregon Manufacturers' Association.

"The 'farmers' contributing to the Associated Farmers turned out to do their tilling and harvesting in corporation law offices and similar fields.

"Baker went on the radio and pleaded for the passage of the law on 'behalf of 65,000 farmers,' but the automobile dealer who paid for his speech admitted carelessly: 'It is no secret that business men of Oregon are actively supporting this bill and providing most of the money for the campaign.'

"Although some blunders were made, such as mailing out the Associated Farmers' leaflets from downtown Portland, when the organization was supposed to originate in such rural areas as Hood River and Heppner, the public thought right up to election day that the law really was a farm product.

"Some of that illusion has since been dispelled. The campaign expense accounts published by the secretary of state allegedly show that the farmers spent $32,440.65 in support of the law. Of this amount, $32,336 came from the Oregon Business Council.

"This left the staggering sum of $104.65 apparently contributed by farmers.

Now that the law is on the statute books, even Oregon conservatives are becoming nervous about the possible consequences of the propagandists' crooked work.

The new governor says he thinks the statute is "too severe." Many newspapers are expressing the same view. The A. F. of L. has challenged the constitutionality of the law and will carry the matter to the United States Supreme Court.

Report Is "Who's Who" of Labor's Foes

WOULD you like to meet "Stinkfoot" McVey, "Weasel" Epstein, "Eat 'Em Up" Fisher, "Snake Eyes Kid" Steinie, the "Brass Monkey," "Chowderhead" Cohen, "Crying Nat" Shaw, "Benny the Fink" Gross, "Red Demon" Berghoff, and a lot of other gentlemen with equally strange and sinister names?

Then get a copy of a report published by the Senate Civil Liberties Committee. Every union man ought to have one on his "five-foot shelf."

It is a "Who's Who" of professional strikebreakers and a history of strikebreaking, divided into two periods:

First, the years from 1933 to 1938, during which the National Industrial Recovery Act, National Labor Relations Board and Senator Robert M. La Follette's committee, have been trying to protect workers in their right to organize and bargain collectively.

Second, the report describes the "origin and history of strikebreaking ing," from the Homestead Steel massacre by the Pinkertons in 1892 down through other famous labor struggles to 1933.

Most of the methods used in the past few years "are old devices long recognized as useful in the employer's fight against unions," the report says. It adds that these methods depend on three kinds of "industrial shock troops."

1—Professional strikebreakers—who take the strikers' jobs temporarily.

2—Professional "strikeguards"—armed thugs known as "nobles."

3—"Strike missionaries," or "street operators," who, "disguised as strikers, sympathizers or salesmen, spread propaganda against strikes and often urge or commit acts of violence."

Scattered through the 200 pages of the report are the names of almost countless men who had a hand in breaking the strikes which were investigated by the Senate committee.

From these names, the probers compiled a list of 150 men and women who "worked' on two or more "jobs," and are proved professional strikebreakers.

Some of them have done nothing else for as long as 35 years, and have drawn pay from practically every industrial detective agency and anti-union employers' association.

The report gives the police records of 48 of the 150 professionals, including murder, rape and scores of other crimes. It tells what strikes they helped break, and by whom they were hired and furnished to employers.

The report says that the list of 150 is only a sample. There are many times more professional strikebreakers, strikeguards and missionaries, but they are hard to identify because they frequently change their aliases. Moreover, the committee's probe was limited to a few strikes.

"These professionals of anti-union warfare form a distinct class or occupation," the report continues. "Men who engage in strike work congregate in large cities or industrial centers and can be readily recruited through a word-of-mouth 'grapevine.' Persons familiar with the ways of the strikebreaking profession can recruit large numbers with ease in almost every large American city.

"These men are generally social misfits. They are a sort of underworld. Many are professional criminals."

Yet they are often deputized by police chiefs and sheriffs, who thus give these criminals badges and the authority of the law to back them in smashing strikes and unions, the report points out.

Often this deputizing is profitable to police chiefs, sheriffs and local officials, it explains.

As one example, it tells how C. R. Ely, former mayor of Euclid, Ohio, collected $32,919 from that city's treasury to pay guards deputized during the Chase Brass and Copper strike of 1934, put "at least $7,000 in his own pocket," and "directed the rest to the pockets of the detective agencies" which furnished the guards.

In recent years some detective agencies have added the formation of "citizens' committees" to their strikebreaking services, the report says, and gives examples.

It says that neither Federal nor state laws have yet put much of a dent in the professional strikebreaking business.

The report ends with a chapter of "conclusions and legislative recommendations," signed by La Follette and Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, who toiled side by side with "Young Bob" throughout the long investigation.

"The committee is drafting legislation which will shortly be submitted to Congress," the chapter says. It explains that the proposed laws "will forbid employers to engage agencies or individuals who have made the strikebreaking business notorious.

"The employer is the key to the problem," it continues. "His responsibility for the persons he pays to take his part in an industrial dispute cannot be denied or evaded. He should be subjected to penalties for tactics of aggression."

◆

Death of Pope Pius Mourned by A. F. of L.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at its Winter meeting in Miami, Fla., adopted the following minutes on the death of Pope Pius XI:

"The Executive Council was shocked and greatly grieved by the sudden passing of Pope Pius XI. It joins with all our people—regardless of faith or of religious affiliations—in expressing deep sorrow for the loss of this great religious and spiritual leader.

"Pope Pius was not alone the leader of the Catholic world, he was likewise a great champion for and defender of the rights, liberties, welfare and well-being of the wage earners of the world over. His life's work for humanity, for peace, for democracy, for relief to the suffering and oppressed will long be remembered by all classes and by none more than by the working people. His death is a great loss and is received by labor in America in terms of deepest sympathy."

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, added his own statement, as follows:

"Pope Pius XI's interest in social, economic and labor problems was reflected in a most impressive way in his encyclical on labor. We regarded it as measuring up to the labor encyclical issued by Pope Leo XIII."

◆

Earth's worst tempters are gold and ambition.

AVERAGE AMERICANS

Oh, we are but average fellows,
Who lead the most commonplace lives,
Our names never stare from the "yellows,"
We never steal other men's wives;
We're never caught cutting the capers
Of those on Society's list,
No stories we furnish the papers—
We're men the reporters have missed.

Nor wealthy, nor wild, nor romantic,
Our lot on the level is cast,
We never drive silly maids frantic
To trace our mysterious past;
The tenderloin doesn't adore us,
We're neither be-curst nor be-kist,
We couldn't tell one in the chorus,
We're men the reporters have missed.

It may be we bow to the fashion
In owning an auto—what then?
We are not possessed of the passion
For running down babies or men,
The killing of gentle old ladies
Amuses us not, we insist;
But then we're not headed for Hades,
We're men the reporters have missed.

Yes, we are but commonplace fellows,
And ours is the average lot;
Our lives don't appeal to the "yellows,"
We furnish no columns of "rot";
And yet, gentle reader, don't blame us,
'Twere better like this to exist
Than shine with the foolishly famous—
We're men the reporters have missed.

—D. A. McCarty.

Editorial

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

LABOR IS NOT RECEIVING ITS SHARE

THE manufacturers of the United States continue to add $6 to the price of their products at the door of the factory every time they give their employes an additional $1 in wages.

They have been doing that for a long time, as LABOR has repeatedly pointed out. All the facts are in the reports of the Census Bureau, in Uncle Sam's Department of Commerce.

The latest Census of Manufacturers, covering the year 1937, is just off the press. Let's compare its figures with those compiled by the same authority for 1933. We find:

Average number of wage earners in 1937, 8,569,578; in 1933, 5,787,611; an increase of 48.1 per cent. Total wages for 1937, $10,112,808,089; for 1933, $4,940,146,002; an increase of 104.7 per cent.

Value of products for 1937, $60,710,072,958; for 1933, $30,557,328,149; an increase of 98.7 per cent.

Now let's take our pencils and do a little calculating: The increase in wages was a little over $5,000,000,000. That's very gratifying. But the increase in the value of products was more than $30,000,000,000, **or six times as much as the increase in wages.**

To be exact, labor's share of the things it produced in 1937 was 16.6 per cent; in 1933 it was 16.7 per cent. That reveals what we mean when we say that every time the employer put down an additional dollar on his payroll he added $6 to the value of his products.

According to these official records, the same thing has been happening for the last 30 years. Away back in 1909 the value of manufactured products was $20,672,051,870 and wages totalled $3,427,037,884, or 16.5 per cent. During all the intervening years, labor's share has not varied more than three-tenths of 1 per cent.

There was a time when labor got a higher percentage. In 1849 labor's share was 23.2 per cent; 40 years later, in 1889, it was 20.1 per cent; for the last 30 years it has hovered around 16.5 per cent.

* * * * *

Thus we discover one of the principal causes of our economic difficulties. **Labor is not receiving its share.** Thus labor lacks the buying power to stimulate American industry.

If labor's share were restored to the 1889 figure of 20.1 per cent, it would be necessary to grant employes of manufacturing concerns a horizontal wage increase of 25 per cent. For 1937 that would have amounted to about $2,500,000,000. **Had the workers secured that increase in 1937, there would have been no industrial recession in 1938.** We would be out of the depression and on the high road to prosperity.

* * * * *

Almost 20 years ago LABOR began calling attention to the story told by the figures supplied by this official Census of Manufacturers. It was the first paper in this country to perform that task. It will continue to do so, because we can never achieve enduring prosperity until the workers' buying power is broadly increased.

So long as we permit employers to add $6 to the value of their products every time they add a dollar to wages, we are inviting disaster. **In other words, higher wages and shorter hours remain the only solution for our economic problems.**—Labor.

MUCH REMAINS TO BE DONE

THE 26th annual report of the Department of Labor is a readable and also remarkable survey of recent improvements in the status of labor, and also of the reforms still waiting to be accomplished. At the start the report, says:

"Of particular significance in this fiscal year was the passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act, applying in interstate industries and putting a floor under wages, a ceiling over hours of work, and ending child labor in those industries.

"While it is too early to evaluate fully the effect of this measure, there is no reason to doubt its ultimate contribution to the social and economic betterment of these United States."

Noting that everything which benefits labor also helps pretty nearly every one else, the report goes on:

Already the beneficial effects of these policies have been shown in the marked economic gains made since 1933 and shared in by workers, owners, and farmers. Weekly factory pay rolls, for instance, rose from $72,697,000 in March, 1933, to $134,271,000 by June, 1938, a gain of $61,574,000 or 85 per cent, and in the same period there was an advance in non-agricultural employment from 25,946,000 to 31,781,000, a rise of 5,835,000 or 22 per cent. Building construction in cities with a population of 2,500 and over went up from $287,739,000 in the first half of 1933 to $782,697,000 in the first half of 1938, an increase of 172.0 per cent."

The report notes the improvement in state labor laws, and gives credit for some of this gain to the annual meetings of representatives of state governors at Washington. Then it takes up the things still to be done.

"All the progress of recent years, encouraging as it is, must be balanced against needs still outstanding. On the debit side we still have 23 states without minimum-wage legislation, 30 states without a legal limit of 8 hours, even for women, and 26 states with a legal weekly limit in excess of 48 hours (including 8 states with none at all). We have to face the fact that most hours laws fall short of covering all workers. . . .

"Twenty-eight states still leave occupational diseases uncompensated under workmen's compensation laws— and very few of such laws as we have compensate for all diseases arising out of employment.

"Perhaps most disconcerting of all is the fact that while workmen's compensation is our oldest form of major social legislation, and 46 states have such acts, **actually today not more than half of our workers enjoy the protection of these laws.**"

And in conclusion, the report gives the objectives of the Department's work for wage-earners:

1. High wages on a national basis;
2. Continuity of income;
3. Stability of employment;
4. Reasonable profits;
5. Opportunity for investment of saving in expanding industries and in new industries; and
6. The conservation and adequate utilization of natural resources, including human life and happiness.

HUMANITY MARCHES ON!

THE character and extent of human progress should not be judged by the immediate situation, whose seriousness we so easily over-emphasize because it is the age in which we live, and by which we are personally affected, but by the study of a period of time which will clearly show wherein humanity has made substantial progress.

Here are some of the facts to which we might give consideration.

First, in international affairs:

On Christmas Eve, 1814, Great Britain and the United States signed the Treaty of Ghent, which on next Christmas Eve will have resulted in 125 years of continuous peace between these two countries.

Trade agreements with nearly 20 countries throughout the world have brought the United States into closer economic relationships with these countries, thus breaking down barriers which have long kept them apart in bitter rivalry.

The agreement which has just been entered into at the Lima Conference between the United States and the 21 Countries of Latin America, by which we shall stand together in opposing aggression by countries across the seas, thus setting up a united front in the Western Hemisphere.

Transportation facilities have so greatly improved, that instead of taking weeks and months to cover the continent, or to cross the sea, the journey may now be made in a fraction of the time formerly required.

Communication has drawn together the people of the world so that we may converse with anybody, anywhere, anytime, instead of wearily waiting for the slower processes of former days.

Second, in social, economic and physical conditions:

Whereas at one time many of the workers of the United States were employed 16 hours a day, for which they received very low wages, the hours of labor have been cut in two and the wages received have been multiplied.

Standards of living for all toilers have been vastly improved, so that today they enjoy comforts many of which were at one time the exclusive privilege of the royalty.

Death rates have been decreased to such an extent that today the average length of life is twice as long as it was a few generations ago, and certain forms of illness which in former days were responsible for plagues that threatened to wipe out entire communities, have almost completely disappeared.

Third, in education, religion and general culture:

Education which was once the privilege of a small minority of the people, has advanced so generally that illiteracy in our country is now almost negligible.

Religion, which once divided the people into bitter opponents, is now bringing together for mutual cooperation Protestants, Jews and Catholics, who work in close harmony to bring in a better world.

America has become the haven of countless millions from foreign lands, who have become important factors in building up our country, contributing the wealth of their traditions and their cultures, making the United States the richest country in the world.

A MUCH NEEDED SURVEY

EVERY business man is talking about his tax problem. Yet no one actually knows the present tax burden on trade or industry. It is well known that the tax load on business has grown heavier in recent years, that taxes frequently absorb a large part of potential profits. Nevertheless, business men do not know which industries carry the heaviest burden; whether taxes bear most heavily on small, medium or large concerns; or how much tax is Federal, how much State and Local.

Currently two million questionnaires are being mailed to every business concern listed in the Dun & Bradstreet's Reference Book. Every manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer in the country is asked to give his experience. The questions have been prepared with the advice of leading business men, economists and tax experts to yield a maximum of information with minimum effort on the part of contributors.

Most men have more courage than even they themselves think they have.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Official Information

General Officers of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, **T. M. GUERIN**
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, **WM. J. KELLY**
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, **HARRY SCHWARZER**
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, **ROLAND ADAMS**
4155 Lakeshore Blvd., Jacksonville, Fla.

Fifth District, **R. E. ROBERTS**
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, **A. W. MUIR**
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, **ARTHUR MARTEL**
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

STAYAWAY NOTICES

Any report that work is plentiful in Rochester, N. Y. is false. Local 72 wishes to advise that two-thirds of its members are unemployed.

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Building in New Orleans, La., is not progressing as we anticipated, therefore we request you stayaway as we have ample men to take care of the work.

C. H. Gravois, Recording Secretary, Local 1846.

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We have more than enough carpenters in Scottsbluff, Neb. to take care of our 1939 building program.

Ted R. Johnson, Recording Secretary.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2213	Tonkawa, Okla.
2214	Festus, Mo.
2215	Marlin, Texas
2216	Chattanooga, Tenn.
2219	Houston, Tex.
2220	Douglas, Wyo.
2221	Opelika, Ala.
2223	Dothan, Ala.
2224	Jacksonville, Fla.
2225	Gideon, Mo.
2226	Effingham, Ill.
2661	Fordyce, Ark.
2227	Montevallo, Ala.
1324	Rochester, N. H.
2228	Liberty, Tex.
2658	Schofield, Wis.
2660	Huttig, Ark.
1975	Graham, Tex.
2155	Oroville, Calif.
2229	Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
2657	Kansas City, Mo.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, 1939

Since the previous meeting of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon.

November 21, 1938.

Columbus, Indiana, L. U. 1155.—Movement for the 40 hour week, effective January 1, 1939. Official sanction granted.

November 25, 1938.

Santa Cruz, Calif., L. U. 829.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour. Official sanction granted.

December 5, 1938.

Crawfordsville, Indiana, L. U. 1355.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.10 per hour, effective January 23, 1939. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

December 13, 1938.

Johnstown, Pa., L. U. 1419.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.15 per hour and the 40 hour week, effective April 1, 1939. Official sanction granted.

December 15, 1938.

Hornell, N. Y., L. U. 1295.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour and the 40 hour week, effective January 7, 1939. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Dover, N. H., L. U. 1031.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.00 per hour, effective January 1, 1939. Official sanction granted.

December 16, 1938.

Penn Yan, N. Y., L. U. 996.—Movement for an increase in wages and shorter hours, effective January 1, 1939. Official sanction granted.

State College, Pa., L. U. 1333.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.00 and $1.25 per hour on heavy construction, effective January 1, 1939. Official sanction granted.

December 21, 1938.

Chattanooga, Tenn., L. U. 74.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.10 to $1.25 per hour, effective February 1, 1939. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

January 4, 1939.

Mobile, Ala., L. U. 89.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.00 per hour and 40 hour week, effective February 1, 1939. Official sanction granted.

January 6, 1939.

Sayre, Pa., L. U. 145.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1.00 per hour, effective January 1, 1939. Official sanction granted.

January 10, 1939.

Warren, Pa., L. U. 1014.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective January 2, 1939. Official sanction granted.

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Carpenters' Home,
Lakeland, Florida.
January 17, 1939.

The General Executive Board met in regular session at Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida on January 17, 1939, all members present.

The report of the Delegates to the Thirty-first annual convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor held in Houston, Texas, September 29th and 30th, 1938 was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in The Carpenter.

The request of the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters, to list each Local Union separate and in its respective place in the October issue of our official monthly journal The Carpenter, giving meeting place, meeting night, rates of wages, hours worked per day and week, and other such information, was carefully considered by the General Executive Board and as District Councils have authority, among other things to establish working hours, rates of wages and working conditions, and to enforce same, the Board could not see the necessity of publishing this information twice, first under the head of District Councils and then under the head of Local Unions; therefore the request was denied.

Audit of books and accounts of the Home commenced and continued the balance of the day.

January 18, 1939.

Tiffin, Ohio, L. U. 243.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1939. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Waukesha, Wisc., L. U. 344.—Movement for the establishment of a rate of wages of $1.00 per hour on all classes of carpenter work to take effect April 1, 1939. Official sanction granted.

Ann Arbor, Mich., L. U. 512.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour to take effect March 1, 1939. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Columbus, Ga., L. U. 1723.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.00 per hour to take effect March 15, 1939. Official sanction granted.

Audit of books and accounts of the Home continued.

January 19, 1939.

Youngstown, Ohio, L. U. 171.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½ per hour, effective March 1, 1939. The Board cannot sanction any trade movement until our laws have been fully complied with.

Vero Beach, Florida, L. U. 1447.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.00 per hour and the 40 hour week to take effect February 15, 1939. Official sanction granted.

Valpariso, Ind., L. U. 1873.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour to take effect April 1, 1939. Official sanction granted.

Audit of books and accounts of the Home continued.

January 20, 1939.

Clarks Summit, Pa., L. U. 339.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective April 1, 1939. Official sanction granted.

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The following resolutions were received from Local Union 1859, Minneapolis, Minn., and met with the full approval of the General Executive Board.

WHEREAS, resolution No. 89, introduced at the 1938, Houston convention of the A. F. of L. constitutes an application by the Upholsterers International for extension of their jurisdiction to include all Upholstered Furniture, Bedding, Mattress and Casket Workers, and

WHEREAS, the largest portion of the organized workers in these fields are now organized in Local Unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; and further, these thousands of Frame and Casket Workers not only have chosen the United Brotherhood of their own free will, they desire to maintain that affiliation, and

WHEREAS, the making of frames for upholstered furniture and also the building of all wooden caskets is a woodworking operation properly coming under the jurisdiction of the Carpenters' Woodworkers' Locals, and

WHEREAS, the forced transfer of these Casket and Frame workers to another jurisdiction would not meet with the approval of these workers, and would result in great damage to the present status of these workers, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that this Local Union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America protest to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. against any decision that would grant jurisdiction over these workers to any other organization than the Carpenters Brotherhood, and be it further

RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be forwarded to President William Green, asking that same be brought before the next meeting of the Executive Council at which the aforementioned resolution No. 89 is considered; and also that copies be sent to President Hutcheson of the United Brotherhood in order that he may take such action as the facts warrant to protect the interests of the workers involved.

WHEREAS, resolution No. 90 introduced at the 1938 Houston convention of the A. F. of L. constitutes an application by the Upholsters International for transfer of existing Federal Labor Unions in the Upholstered Furniture, Bedding, and Casket Industries to that International, and

WHEREAS, unity of organization in these fields with the existing organized furniture worker unions is essential to further progress and to hold gains now enjoyed, and

WHEREAS, the thousands of such workers now organized within the United Brotherhood of Carpenters desire to maintain their present affiliation, and at the same time desire and realize the urgent necessity of the unity above referred to, therefore be it.

RESOLVED, that this Local Union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America protest to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. against the transfer of any of the above mentioned existing Federal Labor Unions to any other jurisdiction except the Carpenters Brotherhood, be it further

RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be sent to President Wm. Green, that he may call same to the attention of the Executive Council when it considers action on the above mentioned resolution No. 90; and also sent to General President Hutcheson of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in order that the Brotherhood may use its full influence within the said Eexcutive Council to prevent the transfer of these workers to any other jurisdiction outside the Brotherhood.

Approved by Local Union No. 1859,

Minneapolis, Minn.
SEAL. Fred Diedrick, President
Edw. P. Kirby, Recording Secretary.

Audit of books and accounts of the Home continued.

January 23, 1939.

York, Pa., L. U. 191.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour and the 40 hour week, to take effect April 1, 1939. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Appeal of L. U. 1016, Rome, N. Y., from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim on account of death of Wm. D. Williams, L. U. 1016, Rome, N. Y. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Mrs. Agnes Cerneckis, wife of Boleslaw Cerneckis from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim on account of the death of Boleslaw Cerneckis of Local Union 23, Worcester, Mass. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

The request of the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters "To prepare and issue to all affiliated Local Unions, in pamphlet or book form its decisions and instructions on all material to be applied by Carpenters at the present time" was referred to the General President for further consideration and action.

Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, L. U. 1325.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Request denied.

St. Catherines, Ont., Can. Frontier District Council, request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Livermore, Ky., L. U. 1554.—Accounting of appropriation made for relief of men on strike, received and filed. We are pleased to learn that the strike has been settled and that an agreement has been signed for one year.

Fort Frances, Ont., Can. Rainey River District Council, requests the General Executive Board to assign an Organizer for the Lumber and Sawmill Workers in the Province of Ontario. Referred to the General President.

Fort Frances, Ont., Can. Rainey River District Council requests the General Executive Board not to disrupt our relations with the Canadian Labor Movement. Referred to the General President.

Audit of books and accounts of the Home continued.

January 24, 1939.

The appeal of the Los Angeles County District Council from the decision of the General President in the case of B. F. Summers et al, versus the Los Angeles County District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

* * * * *

The General President submitted the following report from a Sub-Committee of the Board on

CONFERENCE BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVES OF UPHOLSTERERS, PAINTERS AND CARPENTERS

The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America entered into an agreement with the Upholsterers, Furniture, Carpet, Linoleum and Awning Workers' International Union of North America on June 30, 1938 as follows:

THE AGREEMENT

AGREEMENT made this 30th day of June, 1938, by and between the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, an International Labor Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, hereinafter called the "PAINTERS," and Upholsterers, Furniture, Carpet, Linoleum and Awning Workers' International Union of North America, an International Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, hereinafter called the "UPHOLSTERERS."

WHEREAS, each of the contracting parties to this agreement is an international labor union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, each of the parties hereto have had, heretofore granted to it by the American Federation of Labor, jurisdiction over employees engaged in certain crafts, as set forth in the respective Constitutions and By-Laws; and

WHEREAS, divers jurisdictional disputes have hertofore occurred between the respective parties hereto; and

WHEREAS, it is the mutual desire of the respective parties to settle these divers jurisdictional differences;

Now, THEREFORE, it is, in consideration of the mutual covenants herein contained, agreed as follows:

1. The Upholsters agree to transfer to the Painters all local unions and membership and relinquish jurisdiction on linoleum cutting, laying and measuring; linoleum work on floors, walls and ceilings; sheet rubber on floors and walls and ceilings; laying of floor covering material in sheets, squares or interlocking; laying, measuring, cutting and fitting of carpets; laying of matting, linen crash and other floor coverings; fitting of all devices for the attachment of carpets and other floor coverings, which shall include drilling of holes for sockets and pins. The membership of the locals involved is approximately three thousand, in thirty local unions, excluding women workers, who shall be retained by the upholsterers but who shall receive protection on jobs from the Painters.

2. The Painters concede that the following work is within the jurisdiction of the Upholsterers' International Union. The hanging, cutting, measuring, estimating and sewing of draperies, curtains, window shades and awnings, cutting and sewing of furniture covering and slip covers; cutting and sewing and making up cushions. Drilling holes in stone, metal cement, wood, etc., for the purpose of installing or attaching fixtures which are a part of the equipment used with the

work above enumerated; window trimming and display workers, awning, canopy, tent and canvas workers; upholstery, curtain, drapery sewers, carpet sewers and sewers of all materials used in the upholstery industry.

3. The Painters relinquish to the Upholsterers their jurisdiction of Finishers and Varnishers in Upholstered furniture, bedding and Burial Casket Factories.

4. The Painters agree to transfer to the Upholsterers any and all upholsterers, bedding, Burial Casket and Awning Workers, who are now members of the Painters' Brotherhood.

5. Any workers who are acknowledged, herein, to be under the jurisdiction of the Upholsterers and who are now members of Painters, with the exception of those specified in Paragraph 1, shall be transferred to the Upholsterers upon the consummation of this agreement.

6. It is agreed that the Carpet and Linoleum Layers, within the Brotherhood of Painters, will be guaranteed trade autonomy and will be permitted to form a National Council, if they so desire. The Painters agree to protect the jurisdiction of the Carpet and Linoleum Layers by every means at their disposal.

7. It is agreed that all Carpet and Linoleum Layers' Locals, now in the Upholsterers, must pay the per capita tax up to and including May 31, 1938, to the Upholsterers, before being released to the Painters and that they shall be transferred to the Painters as of June 1, 1938.

8. The parties hereto mutually agree, by and between each other, to cooperate with each other in the enforcement of each and every covenant, condition and provision herein contained, in all proceedings that may arise pertaining to any of the items herein contained, before the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, the National Labor Relations Board or any of its Regional Boards in any part of the United States, or before any State Labor Relations Board in any of the States of the United States, and to call to the attention of any of the above mentioned bodies the existence of this agreement between the parties hereto; and each of the parties agree to do everything in their respective powers to bring about the complete enforcement of this agreement in any and all other places and at any and all times during the continuance of this agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have hereunto set their respective seals and executed this agreement by the authority of the respective International General Executive Boards, on the day and year first above written.

Signed for the Upholsterers' International Union.

Sal B. Hoffman, Int'l Pres.
George V. Fay, Int'l Sec.-Treas.

Signed for the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.

L. P. Lindelof, Gen'l Pres.
George Tuckbreiter, 1st G. V. P.
Jos. F. Kelley, 2nd G. V. P.
Edward Ackerley, 3rd G. V. P.
Joseph F. Clarke, 4th G. V. P.
M. H. Crow, 5th G. V. P.
L. M. Raftery, 6th G. V. P.
Arthur W. Wallace, Sec.-Treas. D. C. 14,
(Representing Linoleum Workers of Chicago, Ill.)

SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT

The General Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America will grant the Upholsterers, Furniture, Carpet, Linoleum and Awning Workers' International Union of North America the sum of Fifteen Thousand ($15,000.00) Dollars, to be expended by the Upholsterers' International Union for cooperative organizing purposes, to protect the jurisdiction of both International Unions.

This Memorandum will become effective when the agreement entered into is approved by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor.

Signed, L. P. Lindelof, General President.
George Tuckbreiter, 1st G. V. P.
Jos. F. Kelley, 2nd G. V. P.
Edward Ackerley, 3rd G. V. P.
Joseph F. Clarke, 4th G. V. P.
M. H. Crow, 5th G. V. P.
L. M. Raftery, 6th G. V. P.

As the terms of this agreement constituted an infringement on the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, General President Hutcheson protested the approval of this agreement by the American Federation of Labor.

The agreement and Protest was submitted to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. at its regular meeting held in Atlantic City, New Jersey, in August, 1938.

At that meeting, Secretary Duffy of the Carpenters protested the approval of the agreements for several reasons;

1st. There is no such an organization affiliated with or chartered by the American Federation of Labor as the Upholsterers, Furniture, Carpet, Linoleum and Awning Workers' International Union of North America.

2nd. Furniture Workers belong to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, ever since the Convention of the A. F. of L. in 1911 when the Amalgamated Wood Workers to which the Furniture Workers belonged were ordered by Roll Call vote of that Convention to affiliate with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

3rd. That no part of the $15,000.00 given the Upholsterers, Furniture, Carpet, Linoleum and Awning Workers' International Union of North America by the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America could be used to organize Furniture Workers.

4th. That the fitting, cutting and laying of cork tile, Composition tile, Linoleum tile, Rubber tile, interlocking tile, etc., belongs to the Carpenters.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor refused to approve the Agreement, and directed President Green of the A. F. of L. to call a conference of all parties interested at the earliest possible date for the purpose of arriving at an understanding.

In accordance with these instructions President Green called a conference at Headquarters of the A. F. of L. in Washington, D. C. on Wednesday, November 30th, 1938.

The Brotherhood of Painters were represented by;

General President Lindelof
2nd General Vice-President Kelley,
and another Vice-President.

The Upholsterers were represented by;

President Hoffman, and their New York City Business Agent.

The Carpenters were represented by;

1st General Vice-President M. A. Hutcheson,
General Secretary Frank Duffy,
2nd District Board Member W. J. Kelly,
3rd District Board Member Harry Schwarzer.

President Green acted as Chairman of the Conference and read the Agreement and Protest.

President Lindelof of the Painters asked for a copy of the protest and President Green of the A. F. of L. had copies made for each member of the Conference.

It herewith follows:

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson, General President
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners of America.

July 28, 1938.

Mr. Wm. Green, President,
American Federation of Labor,
A. F. of L. Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

There has come to my attention a copy of agreement recently entered into between the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America and the Upholsterers International organization.

For your information I herewith quote copy of communication addressed to Mr. Joseph A. McInerney, President, Building and Construction Trades Department by President Lindelof of the Painters organization.

"Upon my return to the office today I received your Day letter of July 8, 1938 pertaining to the strike on the part of the Glaziers on the Glyckman job, New York City, and in answer thereto will say it will be necessary for me to inject a brief summary regarding what has taken place between the Upholsterers and Brotherhood of Painters.

"As you know the controversy between these two internationals has existed for many years terminating two years ago with the Brotherhood taking over some locals formerly affiliated with the Upholsterers' International.

"You are familiar with the action taken by the A. F. of L. at their last two conventions.

"The Upholsterers and Representatives of the Upholsterers and the Brotherhood of Painters' representatives have met with committees of the Executive Council and several times with President Green endeavoring to get an adjustment. At the last meeting of the Executive Council of the B. T. D. you will recall Green requested me to appear before the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., then in session.

"The Executive Council as well as President Green implored me to exert every endeavor to adjust the difficulty between the Upholsterers and our Brotherhood. They wanted an adjustment on just any basis satisfactory to both international organizations and I agreed to do all I could to bring same about before the next convention.

"The outcome is that the Executive Council of the Upholsterers' International Organization and the General Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Painters met here early in June and arrived at an agreement whereby the Upholsterers were to turn over to our Brotherhood all members known as LINOLEUM MECHANICS and after this agreement had been ratified by the convention of the Upholsterers' International in Cincinnati the last week in June,—this agreement was carried out and charters issued to LINOLEUM MECHANICS formerly affiliated with the Upholsterers' International.

"Inclosed (for your information) find copy of the agreement entered into. President Green is likewise being furnished with copy.

"We realize while this to some extent ended the dispute between the Upholsterers and Brotherhood of Painters there are yet many features to be ironed out. However in view of the fact that the Upholsterers have relinquished jurisdiction over all linoleum work to the Brotherhood of Painters we feel there should be no serious dispute arise in the future."

You will note in said letter he sets forth, at the last meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor the Executive Council and yourself implored him to exert every endeavor to adjust the difficulty between the Upholsterers and their Brotherhood, and that they wanted an adjustment on any basis satisfactory to both organizations.

I am not censoring the Executive Council or yourself in requesting that President Lindelof exert every possible effort to reach an adjustment with the Upholsterers, but the agreement entered into, copy of which I have, and in his communication he states he sent a copy to you, sets forth, among other things, that the Painters shall have jurisdiction over the laying of floor covering material in sheets, squares or interlocking.

For many years members of our organization have been employed in laying various types of floor covering such as rubber tiling, cork tiling, mastic tiling, etc., and we do not propose to relinquish claim to jurisdiction for that type of work to the Painters, merely because they entered into an agreement with the Upholsterers, wherein the Upholsterers consented to the Painters having the right to do that work.

Never in the history of building construction has the Painters performed the work of applying any type of floor covering.

The purpose of this communication is to convey to you our position in the matter.

Fraternally yours,
(s) WM. L. HUTCHESON,
General President.

Secretary Duffy of the Carpenters accused President Hoffman of the Upholsterers of taking advantage of the Painters in several ways.

First, entering into an agreement with the Painters under an assumed name.

Second, giving to the Painters, work the Upholsterers never had—the laying of flooring such as Linoleum tile, Composition tile, Cork tile, Rubber tile, Interlocking tile, etc., which belongs to the Carpenters.

Third, making the Painters believe the Upholsterers had this class of work.

Your representatives pointed out that the Painters never had at any time in the history of the labor movement the laying of any kind of flooring.

President Lindelof of the Painters tried to explain that he and his associates did not know that the Upholsterers used an assumed name and they took for granted that they were dealing with the Upholsterers' International Union of North America.

Secretary Duffy of the Carpenters then presented the protest of the General Executive Board of the Carpenters on change of name of the Upholsterers:

"December 23, 1937"

Mr. William Green, President,
American Federation of Labor
A. F. of L. Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

You are herewith officially notified that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America most vigorously protests The Upholsterers' International Union of North America using the name, "The Upholsterers' Furniture, Carpet, Linoleum and Awning Workers' International Union of North America" as that is an infringement on the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The Upholsterers are using this new name or title continually in violation of Section 11, Article IX of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor which specifies that "No affiliated International, National or Local Union shall be permitted to change its title or name if any trespass is made thereby on the jurisdiction of an affiliated organization without having first obtained the consent and approval of a Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Please see to it that the Upholsterers discontinue using this new name herein before mentioned and oblige.

Fraternally yours,
FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

President Hoffman of the Upholsterers read several communications from President Hutcheson of the Carpenters and demanded to know when the Carpenters were given this work.

Your representatives replied that the Carpenters always had it and that they would not surrender it to the Painters or anyone else. It was their work and they would do it no matter what the cost may be.

We accused President Hoffman of the Upholsterers of not being on the square with those present, that he read several letters dated 1937 and 1938 and asked him why he did not read a letter from Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor dated June 22, 1937, which throws a lot of light on this case and at the same time the action of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. on the proposed change of title of the Upholsterers in the year 1930 to that of Upholsterers, Carpet and Linoleum Mechanics' International Union of North America.

On this matter we submitted the following documents:

"June 22, 1937"

Mr. Sal. B. Hoffman, President
Upholsterers' International Union of North America
230 East Fifty-eighth Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Your telegram dated June 21st received.

Replying, I will advise that charter was originally issued to your international Union on September 20, 1900, under the title of Upholsterers' International Union of North America, and a duplicate charter was issued on February 9, 1922 under the same title.

There is no record that a change of title has been authorized for your International Union. Our records do show that in January 1930, the Executive Council acted upon an application for your International Union for change of title to read: "Upholsterers', Carpet and Linoleum Mechanics' International Union of North America." The Executive Council directed that a copy of the jurisdiction Claims filed with the application be sent to President Hutcheson of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. I attach a copy of a communication received from President Hutcheson in which protest was filed against the authorization of the change.

The records of the Council further show that in June, 1931, President Kohn, under direction of the General Executive Board of the International Union, formally withdrew the application for change of title. This information was communicated to the Executive Council at the following meeting, August 1931.

I might advise that we also have been advised by President J. W. Williams of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor that in laying floors of linoleum, cork, rubber, tile, etc., the jurisdiction of other building trades organizations is involved.

In the use of the title "Upholsterers, Furniture, Carpet, Linoleum and Awning Workers International Union," you may be under the impression that this title was authorized by the American Federation of Labor. As I have indicated however the American Federation of Labor has not authorized any change from the original title—Upholsterers' International Union of North America.

With best wishes, I am

Yours fraternally,

(s) FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary-Treasurer,
American Federation of Labor.

Wm. L. Hutcheson, General President,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners of America.
Office: Carpenters' Building,
222 East Michigan Street
Indianapolis, Indiana.

"February 5, 1930"

Mr. Wm. Green, President,
American Federation of Labor,
A. F. of L. Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I have your communication of January 27th in regards to the request of the Upholsterers' International Union for a change in title, and also, as I take it, recognition of increased jurisdiction of work.

I note among the various work mentioned by them in their claims is the laying of cork, rubber and all forms of Lino-Tile. Also the slatting of all walls for the hanging of fabrics tacked on the walls. The drilling of all holes in wood, etc., for the purpose of installing or attaching fixtures.

To one who is conversant with work in connection with building construction claims of that kind by the Upholsterers is ridiculous in the extreme. While they have always been conceded the right to lay carpets, and also the laying of ordinary linoleum they never have been conceded the right to lay cork, rubber or any other form of tile, or the heavier forms of rubber flooring. For instance many of the rubber companies like the U. S. and others make a form of floor covering which is sometimes laid in tile form, again it is laid in sheet form, but in each instance it is laid in a glue material; some people might call it cement, but it is a glue substance the same as is used for laying cork tiling and the same as is often used in laying parquette flooring and the manner of laying rubber tiling, cork tiling or similar materials is identical with the laying of parquette flooring, and our organization never would consent to the Upholsterers or any other organization being given jurisdiction over that class of work. Neither would we consent to them being given jurisdiction of nailing on furring, or slats as they term it, for wall decoration, or the drilling or boring of holes for the purpose of installing fixtures of any kind.

Fraternally yours,

(s) WM. L. HUTCHESON,
General President.

JURISDICTION OVER LINOLEUM MECHANICS

E. C. Minutes,
January 8-17, 1930
St. Petersburg, Florida.

The application was considered of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America for change of title to read—"Upholsterers', Carpet and Linoleum Mechanics' International Union of North America." Attention was called to the fact that the Carpenters are doing work in branches of linoleum floor covering.

It was decided that the matter be laid over until Vice-President Duffy is present.

The Council took up again the charter application of the Upholsterers' International Union for change of title to "Upholsterers' Carpet and Linoleum Mechanics" International Union of North America."

It was decided that a copy of the jurisdiction claims filed with this application be sent to President Hutcheson of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and that further consideration of the application be laid over until the next meeting of the Executive Council.

President Hutcheson of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was advised of the application for change of title. He replied; (Letter dated February 5, 1930.)

> "While they have always been conceded the right to lay carpets, and also the laying of ordinary linoleum they never have been conceded the right to lay cork, rubber or any other form of tile, or the heavier forms of rubber flooring. For instance many of the rubber companies like the U. S. and others make a form of floor covering which is sometimes laid in tile form, again it is laid in sheet form, but in each instance it is laid in a glue material; some people might call it cement, but it is a glue substance the same as is used for laying cork tiling and the same as is often used in laying parquette flooring and the manner of laying rubber tiling, cork tiling and similar materials is identical with the laying of parquet flooring, and our organization never would consent to the Upholsterers' or any other organization being given jurisdiction over that class of work. Neither would we consent to them being given jurisdiction of nailing on furring, or slats as they term it for wall decoration, or the drilling or boring of holes for the purpose of installing fixtures of any kind."

President Kohn of the Upholsterers was duly informed and was asked to file any further statement that he might desire in response to the position of the Carpenters.

June 22, 1931—President Kohn under direction of the General Executive Board of the Upholsterers' International Union formally withdrew the application for change in title.

E. C. Minutes,

August 6-19, 1931.

Atlantic City, N. J.

The Executive Council was informed that the application of the Upholsterers for change of title to include linoleum mechanics has been withdrawn.

After the submission of these documents the Painters did not have much to say.

However, as the Upholsterers gave away the laying of certain types of flooring to the Painters that means they relinquished all claims to that work, and the Upholsterers can not lay claim now to the laying of any kinds of floors.

President Green ruled that as far as the A. F. of L. is concerned there is no agreement between the Painters and Upholsterers.

Signed,

M. A. HUTCHESON,
FRANK DUFFY,
WM. J. KELLY,
HARRY SCHWARZER.

The report of the Committee was unanimously approved.

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Audits of books and accounts of the Home continued.

January 25, 1939.

Norwich, Conn., L. U. 137.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.00 per hour and the 40 hour work week to take effect April 1, 1939. Official sanction granted.

Beacon, N. Y., L. U. 323.—Movement for an increase in wages from $10.00 to $11.00 per day and the 7 hour work day to take effect April 1, 1939. Official sanction granted.

Audits of books and accounts of the Home continued.

January 26, 1939.

Harrisburg, Pa., L. U. 287.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour to take effect January 1, 1939. The laws must first be complied with before the General Executive Board can sanction a trade movement.

Audit of books and accounts of the Home continued.

January 27, 1939.

Audit of books and accounts of the Home completed.

In auditing the Books and Accounts of our Home at Lakeland, Florida the Board found the Superintendent of the Home, Harry Allen, was short in his accounts. He acknowledged his shortage.

The United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company under which, he (Allen) is bonded was immediately notified and claim was made for the shortage. He was then discharged.

There being no further business to come before the Board the minutes were read and approved and the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

Our Hidden Taxes

AN INVESTIGATION by the Illinois Federation of Retail Associations disclose that 28 cents of every $1 spent for retail purchases goes to the government in hidden taxes. Its survey shows that 125 different taxes are paid on such purchases as new overalls, dresses, dishes, furniture and other retail items. They are levied on the raw products, on the manufacturers and in other ways all along the line to the ultimate consumer. Those who make and handle the goods have no alternative except to add the tax to the cost price and the ultimate consumer pays the bill.

The association's survey report says, for example, "When your favorite shops sells you a new cotton dress at $7.85 you get about $5.65 worth of dress and about $2.20 worth of government." The automobilist who drives up to a filling station and gets 10 gallons of gasoline knows he is paying 50 cents in taxes, if he stops to think. He does not know, even if he stops to think, how much he is paying to the cost of government when he makes the other purchases that are necessary every day.

The billions that are expended annually by governmental agencies, much of it expenditures unknown to public departments a few years ago, is not picked from bushes. It comes from the pockets of the people. The Social Security Board, for example, has reported that governmental aid to the needy last year totaled $2,995,705,000. That is approximately $23 for every man, woman and child in the country.

The board estimates that 20,000,000 shared in the benefits of those expenditures. Obviously they would not be able to bear their full share of the per capita burden of $23, so the cost was proportionately greater to other citizens. And that item of aid to the needy is only one of many that go to make up the total of public expenditures, all of which is either advanced by the consumers of today, or borrowed and loaded onto posterity as a burden that must be carried until paid.

Canadian Labor Congress Suspends All CIO Unions

R. J. Tallon, acting president of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, officially advised the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor that the Congress had suspended all CIO unions in Canada.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

BROTHER EDWARD S. FEENEY, LOCAL 377, ALTON, ILL.

Brother Edward S. Feeney of Local 377, Alton, Ill., passed away January 1. Brother Feeney was born in Bunker Hill, Ill.

During his years of membership, extending over a period of 38 years, Brother Feeney distinguished himself by outstanding active interests in many problems that must be overcome in furthering the growth of organized labor.

Brother Feeney held various offices in Local 377 over a long period of years, as well as various offices in Local Central Bodies. He was known for his loyalty to organized labor from the time of its infancy in Alton until the time of his death.

It was through the help and unfailing courage of Brother Feeney and men like him that enabled the trade labor movement in Alton to grow into the substantial and beneficial movement that it is today. A resolution in tribute to the memory of Brother Feeney was passed by Local 377, and the Charter ordered draped for thirty days, with the resolution being made a record in the minutes of Local 377.

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ODE GRUBB, YOUNGSTOWN LABOR LEADER, PASSES ON

Organized labor throughout the state of Ohio and particularly of Youngstown has lost one of its staunchest supporters in the death of Ode Grubb.

Brother Grubb was business agent for Carpenters' Union 171 for 17 years He was born in Enon Valley, Pa., March 6, 1878, and came to Youngstown when 7 years of age.

Initiated May 3, 1903, Brother Grubb held office as president of the Ohio State Council of Carpenters the last 10 years, and also former president of the United Labor Congress of Mahoning County.

In 1929 he was appointed a special investigator for the Ohio State Industrial Commission in the Department of Safety and Hygiene, a position he held until his death Saturday, January 7, 1939. He was always active in the trade union movement in Youngstown and all over the State and was responsible for many of the improved conditions won for the workers.

He was a member of the Masonic Order Western Star Lodge, Youngstown Odd Fellows and Junior Order of American Mechanics.

A delegation headed by Anthony Hubbard, Business Agent and Financial Secretary and President of the United Labor Congress attended the funeral and officiated as pall bearers.

The following labor leaders over the state attended the funeral to pay their last respects to Brother Grubb:

Neil Collins, Bricklayers, Akron; Pete. Janns, Carpenters, Akron; Fred Watson, Carpenters, Toledo; Thomas Murry, Carpenters, Cincinnati; Harry Schwarzer, Indianapolis; Scott Bowen, Carpenter, Steubenville; R. O. Morrison, Carpenters, Dayton; John Jockel, Bricklayers, Ohio State Building Trades; Arnold Bill, State Carpenters, Financial Secretary; Thomas Kerns, Factory & Workshop Inspection Industrial Commission; Ben Godfrey, Carpenters, Columbus; John Rowen, Carpenters, Steubenville; Earl Spencer, Bricklayers, Cleveland; D. Cook, and R. Bowen, Youngstown Building Trades; and M. J. Lyden President of the Ohio State Federation of Labor.

A letter of condolence was received from Honorable Michael J. Kirwin, United States Congressman for the 19th District.

Resolutions were passed by: Local Union 437, Portsmouth; Local Union 716, Zanesville; Trumball County Trades Council and the State Industrial Commission.

BROTHER WILLIAM GRAY, LOCAL 2127, CENTRALIA, WASH.

With deepest regret members of Local 2127 of Centralia, Wash., report the death of Brother William H. Gray.

Brother Gray had long been an active worker in the order and had filled all offices of the Local. He was born November 29, 1867 and died at the age of 69. Brother Gray was held in high esteem by all who knew him.

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BROTHER SIMON J. RENNIE, LOCAL 540, WALTHAM, MASS.

Local 540 of Waltham, Mass., mourns the passing of its last charter member, Brother Simon J. Rennie. Brother Rennie died January 19. He had been an active member and officer of Local 540 for thirty-six years and had held the office of financial secretary for the last twenty-eight years.

His loyalty and honesty to his Local won him a host of friends.

Local 540 ordered its charter draped for thirty days in honor to Brother Rennie.

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BROTHER H. H. THORNTON, PRESIDENT OF LOCAL 2261, FT. MYERS, FLA.

Brother Harry H. Thornton, president of Local 2261, of Fort Myers, Fla., died in October of pneumonia.

He was a member of the American Legion and Navy Club and was very popular as president of Local 2261. The Local draped its charter for sixty days in his memory.

* * * * *

BROTHER J. J. LINDSEY, LOCAL 465, ARDMORE, PA.

Brother J. J. Lindsey, an active member for thirty-eight years in the Brotherhood, passed away last December. He held the office of financial secretary of Local 465 for many years. He was initiated into the Brotherhood, May 19, 1900.

* * * * *

LOCAL 393, CAMDEN, N. J. MOURNS BROTHER WM. FRANZEN

Brother William Franzen, a devoted veteran member of Local 393, died January 22. When death removed from our ranks Brother Franzen it took from the labor movement a man who spent his life serving his brother workers. A man of sterling character and loyal devotion to our cause, his passing leaves a vacancy in the ranks of organized labor which will be hard to fill.

He was initiated into Local 1532 of Camden, N. J. on December 6, 1905 and until the time of his death was a very active member of Local 393. During his many years of membership he was never in arrears and Local 393 points with pride to the distinguished record of one of its most devoted members.

A Resolution was passed by 393 in tribute to the memory of Brother Franzen ordering the Charter draped for thirty days. The Resolution will also be inscribed on the permanent records of the Local.

* * * * *

LOCAL 564, JERSEY CITY, LOSES TWO LONG TIME MEMBERS

Brother Peter Fernie of Local 564, Jersey City, N. J., was initiated into that Local May 9, 1916. His date of birth was January 9, 1893. Brother Fernie died January 19, 1939 with more than 22 years continuous membership to his credit.

The members of Local Union 564 feel keenly the loss of this member. For many years he held the office of President of Local Union 564, and was also Delegate to the District Council. He gave unselfish devotion to the local trade movement, and at all times responded to any call for his services.

Brother Adolph Klarman of Local Union 564 was initiated into that Local, February 20, 1906. His date of birth was March 8, 1869. He died on January 18, 1939, with more than 32 years continuous membership to his credit, and held the office of Warden until illness prevented him from continuing in this office a year ago.

DEATH TAKES TREASURER OF LOCAL 246, NEW YORK CITY

William L. Stuart, faithful treasurer of Local 246, New York City for many years, passed away February 4, 1939, after an eight days illness of pneumonia.

Born in Elmira, N. Y. in 1866 he came to New York in 1900. He was a thirty-second degree Mason of Irma Lodge, New York and a gold card life member of Lodge 15, Loyal Order of Moose. He had many friends besides Lodge and Union members and was never known to say "no" to anyone in distress.

Many lodge members, union members and others attended the impressive ceremonies before the funeral. His Masonic Lodge ceremony was very beautiful and impressive. Floral pieces were in abundance from organizations and friends.

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CINCINNATI LOCAL MOURNS LOSS OF TWO BROTHERS

Two highly esteemed members of Cincinnati Local 224 passed away in January. They were Paul Hartfield and George Wilkens.

Brother Hartfield was born April 10, 1854 and was initiated into the Brotherhood July 18, 1882. He died January 18.

Brother Hartfield had held the office of warden of Local 224 for many years.

Brother Wilkens was born November 12, 1851 and was initiated October 18, 1899. He died January 8.

* * * * *

BROTHER GEORGE P. FIRST, LOCAL 1007, HUNTINGTON, IND.

Brother George P. First, an employe of the Caswell-Runyan factory of Huntington, Ind., and member of Local 1007, died suddenly at his work January 30. He had been an employe of the factory for twenty-three years.

Brother First was born February 27, 1882, in Huntington County.

Nathan First, twin brother of George and Asher Lee, a half brother are also members of Local 1007.

* * * * *

DEATH REMOVES TWO VETERAN MEMBERS OF LOCAL 119, NEWARK, N. J.

January and February saw the deaths of two long time members of Local 119, Newark, N. J.

January 25, Brother Samuel R. Fleming, a pension member of the Local, died and February 7 he was followed in death by Brother Charles Hermann.

Brother Fleming joined Local 119 February 12, 1902. His advice was often sought on the steel square, a tool that he had made a complete study of and could answer any question pertaining to it.

Brother Herrmann, 85 at the time of his death, was the oldest member of 119.

* * * * *

BROTHER HARRY C. FRENCH, LOCAL 249, IRVINGTON, N. Y.

Local 249, of Irvington, N. Y., lost one of its most highly respected members when death took Brother Harry C. French, December 27. A resolution passed in memory of Brother French remembered him as a "good citizen, upright and honest and deserving the respect of all who knew him."

The resolution called for the charter of Local 249 to be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days and the resolution be spread on the minutes as a tribute of respect by his Brother members of Local 249.

"Padlock" Law to Stay, Says Quebec's Premier

Quebec's "padlock" law will stay, as far as Premier Maurice Duplessis is concerned, according to a declaration made by him before a Montreal club recently.

The padlocking of a house where communism is propagated, he said, is parallel to the quarantining of a house where smallpox exists.

He insisted the law has checked definitely the danger of communism in the Province of Quebec.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Local Starts Class to Train Apprentices

Editor, The Carpenter:

I am writing you in reference to the class started December 14, 1938, by the Carpenters Local Union 543, in Mamaroneck, New York, for the training of apprentice carpenters. The class meets every Wednesday night at 631 Mamaroneck Avenue and it not only instructs young apprentice carpenters in doing better work but also plans their reading and teaches them how to do estimating.

In the class at the present time are twenty ambitious young men. They are now working on a plan and drawing of a six room house. In the four weeks that they have worked, they have already accomplished the down-stairs rooms and are now attempting the second floor.

We felt that in starting a class of this kind not only would we help the young men, but also make the people in Mamaroneck labor conscious. The question has come up if there is any such class present in any other part of the country. If not the notice of our progress might start other Local Unions along the same lines. I have started the class here in Mamaroneck, and naturally am desirous of seeing the idea spread. I am enclosing an editorial from our paper.

The instructor of the class is a member of our Local, William Lagani of Mamaroneck.

On the whole our Local has been quite active. At Christmas time we delivered baskets of food to our sick and old members. As a celebration for the holidays we had a dinner for the men, which was put up by Brother Bernardo Fraiolo.

With best wishes to you in the New Year,

Fraternally yours,

Louis R. Tolve, Business Agent.

* * * * *

Helping Young Men

> We shall watch with exceeding interest a new undertaking which Carpenter's Local Union No. 543 of Mamaroneck is now engaging in. We refer to the class which was started for the training of apprentice carpenters. It is to meet every Wednesday night at 631 Mamaroneck Avenue and it will not only instruct young apprentice carpenters in doing better work but also will plan their reading and teach them how to do estimating.
>
> This seems like an excellent work and one which may help young men to get permanent jobs or, at least, part-time work. We are told that this is the only carpenter Local Union in the state which has such a class for apprentices. Well, Mamaroneck has been first in a lot of worthwhile things before and it looks as though Local No. 543 has added another to the list.

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Local 1939 Marks 15th Anniversary

On January 28, 1939, Local Union 1939, of Clifton, New Jersey celebrated its 15th anniversary with the attendance of all members, including charter members.

Charles Belli, president, spoke for the organization, and Adolph Zanetti, ex-president, spoke on the organization of the Local. He presented Joseph De Saudre, father of the Local.

This Local was chartered January 24, 1924.

Crosley Corporation Lauded for Labor Fairness

To All Affiliates of the American Federation of Labor

The Crosley Corporation is one outstanding manufacturer in the radio and refrigeration industry that operates under a closed shop contract with our Brotherhood. Our wage scale is among the highest in the industry and working conditions are excellent.

The Crosley Corporation has been very cooperative by participating in Union Label exhibits and advertising the Union Label extensively. All our radios and refrigerators bear the "Mark of Distinction," the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Label. We feel that great material benefit will inure to labor generally if we are successful in making this appeal to labor for support, so that the label will be a definite selling point to the extent that our competitors will ask the right to use the Union Label.

We respectfully request your local to actively support us in helping to spread the gospel of "Buy Products with the Union Label." We believe that each and every member of your local will be willing to ask his family and friends to look at a Crosley when thinking of a refrigerator or radio, knowing that when they buy a Crosley they are buying a quality product that proudly bears the Union Label.

This letter has the wholehearted approval of the Cincinnati Central Labor Council. Jack Hurst, its president and Regional Director of the American Federation of Labor, especially appeals to you as he aided our organization with our first contract and feels that the Crosley products should be in every American Federation of Labor home in appreciation of their cooperation. Will you do this local and the entire Brotherhood a favor by calling this message to the attention of your members and posting it on your bulletin board?

Fraternally yours,
LOCAL B-1061, I.B.E.W.,
Harold R. Latimer, President.

Canadian Brother Member of Organization 67 Years!

Editor, The Carpenter:

In the last two or three issues of The Carpenter, I have read accounts of enviable records of long unbroken memberships in the Brotherhood, but I think we in Winnipeg, Canada, can boast of a member who has a record that beats all that I have read of up to now.

He is Brother John Rossie, of Local 343. Brother John was born in Kirkwall, which is the main town of the Orkney Islands, situated on the extreme north coast of Scotland. When a youth he went south to Glasgow, where he joined the Associated Carpenters and Joiners November 13, 1871.

In 1911, he came to Winnipeg and deposited his clearance card with 2655, and in March, 1924, he became a member of Local 343 when Local 2655 amalgamated with us.

Brother John Rossie has then a continuous membership of 67 years and 3 months to date. Surely this is a record that one can be justly proud.

It might be of interest to our membership to know that Brother Rossie, up to ten years ago, was an active worker in the organization of our craft. Before coming to Canada he was for many years a member of the General Executive Board of the Associated Carpenters and Joiners. If there was a difficult job of organizing to be done, John was always sent, and generally accomplished his task successfully. During the time he was a member of Local 2655, he represented that Local on the District Council, besides being a member of the Executive.

Brother John Rossie is now 87 years and 3 months old, with a mind as keen and clear as a younger man. Recently he moved nearer the center of the city and one of his first acts was to get in touch with me to have his address changed at the General Office so that he should not miss a copy of The Carpenter.

Fraternally yours,
Frank H. Chambers, Financial Secretary.
Local 343.

Shamokin, Pa., Local Marks Its Fiftieth Year

The fiftieth anniversary of Shamokin, Pa., Local 37, United Brotherhoood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was celebrated with 125 members and guests participating. In addition to the local membership, guests were present from Shenandoah, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City and Lansford.

Dana Young, supervisor of industrial arts of the Shamokin High School faculty, presided as toastmaster at the program presented subsequent to the banquet. Francis and Elmer Welker, oldest living members of the charter organization, were honor guests at the anniversary celebration as was Doc Baughner.

A feature of the meeting was the reading of the minutes of the first meeting of 50 years ago, held in Bennet's Hall, North Market Street, with 28 charter members present. D. K. Lockard, president, and W. C. Ogden, vice-president, veteran carpenters, were the first officers of Local 37. The minutes of later years showed that carpenter work was dull in Shamokin, especially in 1888, when wages varied from $1.75 to $2.25 a day. Employment improved slightly the following year, with carpenters working nine to 12 hours a day.

M. J. McDermott, national organizer from international headquarters at Indianapolis delivered the principal address of the evening, speaking on the new agreement to be entered into before April 1 with contractors and builders. The address was followed by a general discussion of the major topic by the following speakers: Dana Young, William Rhoades, Benamin F. Snyder, Joseph H. Fry, thirty-eighth member of the original local; William Reed, Peter Schley, Elysburg, and Roy Yost, Mahanoy City. The entertainment program was concluded with the showing of motion pictures.

Officers of Local 37, Carpenters and Joiners, are: Robert Johnson, president; William Reed, vice-president; Joseph H. Fry, treasurer; Benjamin Snyder, financial secretary; H. G. Bender, recording secretary; Fred Kohler, warden; William Zimmerman, conductor; Hurd Geist, Frank Schweitzer, C. E. Raker, trustees; William Rhoades, delegate to district council.

The following members of Local 37 composed the anniversary banquet committee: Dana Young, chairman; Benjamin F. Snyder, William Reed, Herbert Bender, Robert Johnson and Wm. Rhodes.

CIO Must Restore Funds Taken From L. S. W. Unions

The Supreme Court of the State of Washington, in an important decision, has upheld all the contentions of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in three suits against the I.W.A., an affiliate of the CIO, over union funds and other union property. In all three cases the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union won complete victories.

The cases arose over the action of certain members of three A. F. of L. unions who seceded and confiscated the funds and properties of the unions.

The court held that although at the time the seceding members constituted a majority of the membership in the A. F. of L. unions their withdrawal did not constitute a dissolution, because more than ten members of each local remained loyal.

The court held that the locals which remained loyal to the U. B. of C. and J. were the legal custodians of the funds and properties of the locals and ordered the CIO secessionists to return such funds and properties to the union involved.

Officials of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union said the decision of the Supreme Court will require the CIO unions involved to restore around $12,000 to the A. F. of L. Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union which is directly affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

When a man tires at the "slow progress" of the labor movement a good recipe is to stand off a bit and survey the work actually accomplished.

The Yarnin' BASKET

Auxiliary 122, Kansas City, Mo.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Ladies Auxiliary 122 just celebrated another birthday with a dinner for all its members and families, about 250 in all.

Since last we wrote we have taken in 38 members.

We have appointed two new committees—The Courtesy Committee to call on applicants before they are initiated and the Hospitality Committee to extend a most gracious welcome to the newly initiated members and any kindness they see fit to render to any member at a regular meeting or party.

The drill team thought it would enjoy being self-supporting. The members have given several card parties and dinner dances which have proved very enjoyable and profitable.

The Auxiliary members had a very enjoyable Christmas season. A lovely party with a beautifully trimmed tree, Santa Claus and a nice program with gifts for all. There were five baskets sent out and several members dues paid who have been less fortunate within the past year.

Our secret pal party will be a Valentine party. Our pals for the past year will be revealed at this party.

We are just starting the traveling basket. We trust we shall enjoy it. We have placed a box on the President's desk where pennies may be placed to go towards dues for members who are unable to keep dues paid up.

It has been suggested each member get one new member and we would double our membership. This seems a worthy suggestion.

We are looking into 1939 for a most enjoyable and profitable year. We extend this sincere wish for all.

Fraternally,
Mrs. J. W.McMillan, Scribe,
Auxiliary 122, Kansas City, Mo.

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Auxiliary 303 of Toronto, Canada

Greetings from Toronto Ladies Auxiliary of Carpenters 303. We are writing at this time to tell of our first birthday, which was celebrated January 26, with a banquet and dance.

Members and Brothers enjoyed the program arranged by the social and executive committees.

Our table decorations were pink and white, with a lovely birthday cake donated by Sister Sinclair.

We are one year old and have 79 members. In spite of the fact that we are not a large organization we do our best to help our members.

We have Ladies who attend as delegates at the Trades and Labor Council and report back. Those who study the emblem of our organization realize that we must endeavor to surround our members with better conditions, socially and morally. The day is gone for the old adage which says that "Woman's place is in the home." Women should take part in the labor movement and learn the way to help their husbands.

We as women must help to keep that light burning which means a good trade union and a good trade unionist.

Fraternally,
Alice Trenchard, Secretary.

Auxiliary 266 to Celebrate Third Birthday

Just a bit of yarn to tuck into "The Yarnin' Basket."

In March we will celebrate our third anniversary. Reaching that date we shall look back and see the good we have accomplished. Also think of the many things, we could have done, but for some unknown reason neglected. We have progressed during the past year, so are not discouraged and feel we shall accomplish more during 1939.

Our meeting nights are the second and fourth Fridays of each month. We extend best wishes to all Sister Auxiliaries and welcome visiting Sisters to our meetings.

Christmas we spent a considerable sum toward charity work, supplying food, clothing and good cheer to those in needy circumstances.

The past two months we have held a social after each meeting playing Bingo. (Members bringing white elephants for prizes.) This social hour is creating a new interest.

Our membership keeps growing, with plenty of capable and willing workers.

Now this bit of yarn is in the Basket with the following epigram, "There is an idea abroad among moral people that they should make their neighbors good. One person I love to make good: Myself. But my duty to my neighbor is much more nearly expressed by saying that I love to make him happy if I may be"—Robert Lewis Stephenson.

Fraternally yours,

Julia Downie, Recording Secretary,
Ladies Auxiliary No. 266 Wheeler, Ore.

New Auxiliary Boosts Membership 100 Per Cent

Editor, The Carpenter:

We are a new Auxiliary here in Council Bluffs, Iowa, just started last May with just the required ten members to get our charter. We now have twenty-one active members. We meet the first Thursday of each month for our Business meeting and the third Thursday of each month for a family party with the Local members.

We held a dance the first part of February to raise more funds for our Auxiliary.

I am sending a clipping of our Christmas party for the Yarnin' Basket and to it I would like to add that we gave out a few Christmas baskets to members of the Local Union here.

Fraternally yours,

Local Ladies Auxiliary Union 316
Mrs. Chas. Lausen, Recording Secretary.

* * * * *

Members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America No. 364 and families and Local Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 316 held their Christmas party Saturday evening December 17, at the Railroad Y. M. C. A. with 100 present.

The program was opened with words of welcome by Mrs. A. E. Larsen, Auxiliary President, followed, by Mr. E. P. Miles, president of Local No. 364 who presented to each Auxiliary Lady a ribbon of light blue and dark red bearing their letters and number in gold, and the official emblem of their organization.

As it was the wish of the Auxiliary No. 316 members to open their business and social meetings with a pledge to the flag, we were very happy to have the flag presented to us at this party, by Grenville M. Dodge Post No. 737, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Participating in the presentation were Mrs. Hazel Brazelton, patriotic instructor, color bearers Mesdames Lucille Rogers, Cora Farrow, Florence Mintum and Anna Sauers.

Mrs. A. E. Larsen in behalf of the Auxiliary No. 316 gave response to acceptance of the flag.

Newly formed Local Asks for Suggestions

Editor, The Carpenter:

The Ladies' Auxiliary, Local 328, of Sweet Home, Oregon was organized December 6, 1938, and we already have a substantial membership.

We hold a business meeting the second Friday of each month, and a social meeting the fourth Friday of each month.

We are at present planning a social meeting to include all members of the Union and their families, at which time entertainment and refreshments will be furnished. We hope in this manner to increase our membership until it includes everyone eligible to join our Auxiliary.

We would welcome suggestions from Sister Auxiliaries toward the better maintenance of our newly formed Local.

Yours very truly,
Margaret Rogers, Secretary.

Auxiliary 247, of Lawton, Oklahoma

Editor, The Carpenter:

Ladies Auxiliary 247 of Lawton, Oklahoma, held a Christmas party for its members and their families on December 22. The evening was spent in playing games. A Christmas tree from which presents and a treat were distributed to everyone, was enjoyed, after which refreshments of coffee and cake were served.

We meet the first and third Tuesday of each month. Several new members have been added to our list the past year. We also meet twice each month and quilt for members of the Auxiliary and at Christmas time several baskets were sent out to the poor.

Fraternally yours,
Mrs. George Skinner, Recording Secretary.

New Auxiliary Sends A Word About Activities

Ladies Auxiliary 322 of Wausau, Wisconsin, was organized October, 1938.

We gave a Bingo party December 4 which netted our treasury a good sum.

On December 19 we had a Christmas party for the children and gave 170 sacks of candy, nuts and fruit. The children sure had a very enjoyable time.

We have one meeting a month, and have about 15 members who are working very hard for a bigger and better Auxiliary.

We would like to hear from other Auxiliaries, and would like to see you all in Wausau at the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor and the State Council of Carpenters convention in 1939.

Fraternally yours,
Mrs. August Griggel,
2409 6th St., Wausau, Wis.

The Editor Stands Corrected

Editor, The Carpenter:

I wish to make a correction in the article written in the December, 1938, issue of The Carpenter. In that article it states that Mrs. V. R. Leek of Tacoma, Wash., was President of her own Auxiliary as well as State President.

She is State President of the Council of Auxiliaries but is not President of her own Auxiliary.

We are gaining new members here and are being backed by our Local Union 36.

We have also changed our meeting date to the second and fourth Friday evenings of the months. Meetings are still held at Carpenters Headuarters, 763-61 Twelfth Streets, Oakland.

Fraternally yours
Mrs. Ruth Thompson,
5764 Adeline St., Oakland, Calif.

Auxiliary 268 Gives Christmas Party for Children

Carpenters Union and Auxiliary 268 of Kenosha, Wis., gave a Christmas party for the wives and carpenters and their children on Thursday, December 29 at the Labor Temple. One hundred and eleven Children were present and all received a gift, candy, nuts and fruit.

The children provided the entertainment with recitations and songs.

Sandwiches, cookies, orange drink and coffee were served to the kiddies and their parents.

The Committee which planned the party had as its members, Mrs. Hilda Birchard, Mrs. Johana Mauthey, Mrs. Margaret Hartle, Mrs. Susan Bern, Mrs. Ida Anderson and Mrs. Marion Quandt.

Fraternally yours,
Carpenters' Ladies Auxiliary No. 268.
Mrs. Ida Anderson, Recording Secretary.

Lumber Company Ballot Won By L. S. W. Union

The Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union, Local No. 2545, of Snoqualmie Falls, Wash., unit of the Oregon-Washington Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, affiliated with the Brotherhood of Carpenters, won an overwhelming victory over the CIO Woodworkers Association in the election held by the National Labor Relations Board to determine the collective bargaining representative desired by the employes of the Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company. When the ballots were counted there were 510 votes for the A. F. of L. union against 330 for the CIO.

The election was ordered following a hearing held by the Labor Board last Summer. The employes of both the woods operation and the mill voted as one unit.

Large quantities of literature containing false statements were distributed to the Snoqualmie employes on election day by the CIO union, but the workers, immune to flabbergasting tactics, registered an outstanding victory for bona fide trade unionism.

Local 2545 has included between five and six hundred men in the mill as paid-up members for many months.

Nearly 6,000,000 Social Security Account Numbers Assigned in 1938

Social Security account numbers assigned in 1938 totaled 5,938,890, according to Mr. H. L. McCarthy, Director of the Social Security Board's Regional Office in Chicago, which serves the States of Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin. This represents an increase from 36,688, 339 on December 31, 1937, to 42,627,229 on the same date in 1938.

During December, 1938, 442,920 numbers were assigned. The Regional Director said an analysis of applications made by the Board's Bureau of Old-Age Insurance in Washington showed that fewer numbers were issued last November than in any recent month. This analysis revealed, Mr. MCarthy said, that States in which applications for account numbers had fallen off toward the end of the year were mainly those in the Northeast; the Southwestern States, and those west of the Mississippi, accounting for an increased proportion of the numbers issued in November and December. This, he added, indicates that registration is more nearly complete in the highly industrialized and more thickly populated States.

The Bureau, he stated, anticipates a normal increase of about 2,000,000 a year, as young wage earners enter the labor market for the first time. If the old-age insurance program should be extended to cover agricultural and domestic workers and other groups excluded under the present law, the number of applications would, of course, take a sharp but temporary upward turn.

IMPORTANT

The Federal Postoffice Department now requires extra postal charges when they notify International Headquarters of any change in address of members on The Carpenter mailing list.

These changes are literally coming in by the hundreds and the expense is a considerable item. This expense can be avoided if all members use the form below, to notify us of change of address. Just fill out the form and drop it in the mail addressed to Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

This is an important matter and it is requested that all members notify International Headquarters of change of address IMMEDIATELY.

(Date) ______________________________________19___

Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Please change my address on Journal file.

From ______________________________________Street

City __________________________State ____________

To ____ Street

City __________________________State ____________

Name in full __________________________________

L. U. No.______, City________________ State______

It is suggested that you cut out blank if you have changed your address and paste it on a one cent postcard to save postage.

Members are not entitled to the Journal if they or their Local are in arrears. Honorary members required to pay one dollar yearly subscription rate.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 125

We have been dealing with wood shingles, asphalt shingles, roll roofing and corrugated metal roofing in several of the preceding lessons. We did not take up tile, slate and asbestos shingles, nor did we take up built-up, tin or cooper roofing. These roofings are usually put on by specialists and for that reason we are not treating them here. This much, however, should be said: The carpenter must build the supporting part of such roofs and consequently should know something about them. Tile roofing (that is tile shingles) by reason of its weight, must have a stronger supporting skeleton under it than any of the other roofings. Slate and asbestos shingles are not so heavy, yet they are heavier than either asphalt or wood shingles. Tin, copper and the built-up roofs require about the same amount of support, with other requirements running the same.

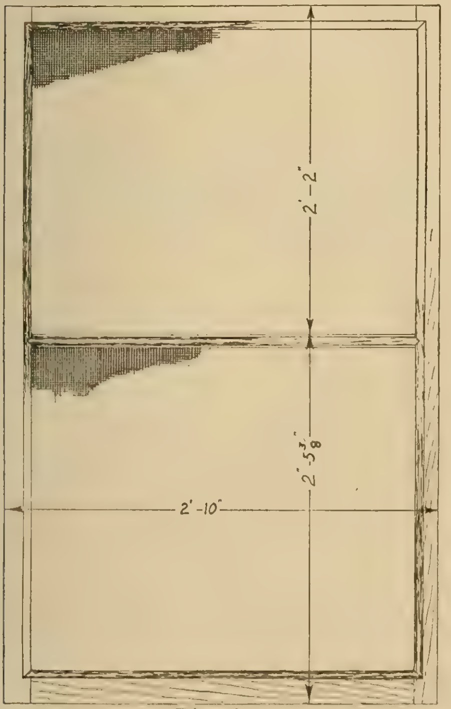


Fig. 1

In this lesson we are taking up screening. This subject is of universal interest, although it is a rather modern requirement. Few homes in these days, are left unprovided with screens. Where the old-style home had blinds for the windows, the modern home has screens. (The last few years has brought a sort of revival of the blinds, without eliminating the screens.)

We are showing by Fig. 1 a screen for a 30"x24" glass, double-hung window. This is the same size window as we used when we were dealing with window frames. Such a window frame is shown on page 59 of the January, 1938, issue of the The Carpenter.

A careful observation of Fig. 1 will reveal that the upper panel is smaller than the bottom one. The reason for this is that the center cross bar must be on the same elevation as the meeting rail of the window sash. The difference is caused by the slope of the window sill and the width of the bottom rail of the lower sash.

Figure 2 shows details of a mortise-and-tenon joint for screen frames. This joint is a good one, but it should be well painted before it is put together, especially if the screen is to be exposed to the weather. Water will get into the joint, and if no provision is made to protect it, the wood will rot and in due time the joint will come apart. This is the only objection to a mortise-and-tenon joint for screen frames.

Figure 3 shows details of a mortise-and-tenon joint which we believe is better than the joint shown in the previous figure. Here the mortise is not cut through the stile as in the other case. This joint, though, should have the same paint protection against water as the other.

Screen doors, as a rule, are made at the mills, but if they are made on the job, the joint shown in Fig. 3 should be used.

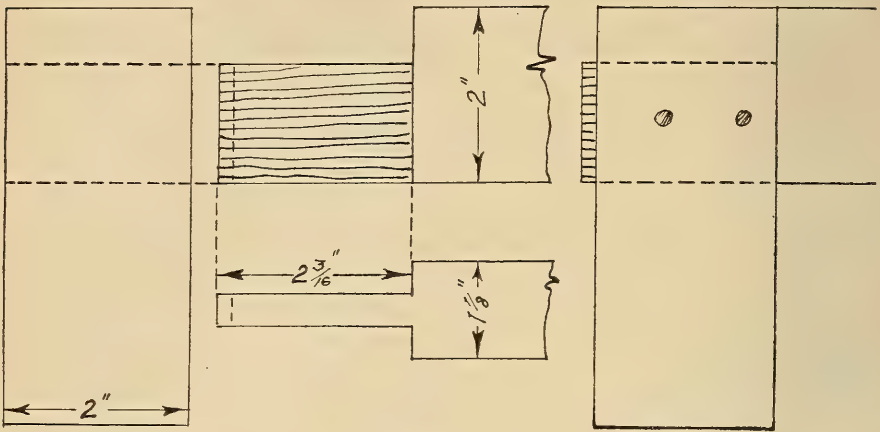


Fig. 2

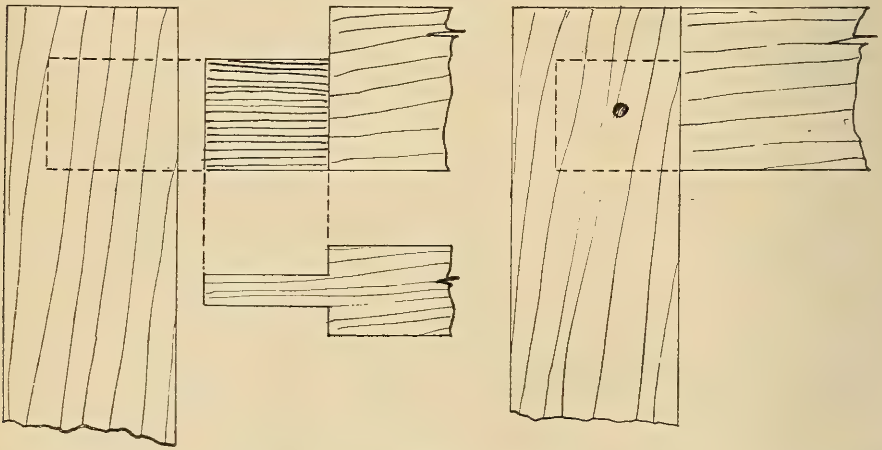


Fig. 3

Figure 4 shows two joints made with dowels. These are both good, although, the one to the left is better and could be used in making screen doors. White lead and oil should be used on the dowels instead of glue when the screen frames are to be exposed to the weather. The holes for the dowels must be accurately bored and the dowels must fit into them tightly, otherwise the joint will be loose.

Figure 5 shows to the left a joint held together with casing nails. Holes a little smaller than the nails should be bored, into which the nails are driven. This will prevent splitting. The nail joint is better than the one shown to the right, where corrugated fasteners are used. Excepting where the screens are protected against moisture, this is a rather unsatisfactory way of fastening joints of screen frames. The metal fasteners will not last long where they are exposed to wet and dry conditions. When corrugated fasteners are used for this kind of work, they should be of the ⅜-inch size. The greatest objection to corrugated fasteners is that they cut the wood in two and quite frequently chunks of wood so cut, split away from the stile and drop out.

Figure 6 shows to the left a miter joint fastened together with corrugated fasteners. In this joint the corrugated fasteners play a more legitimate part than they do in the joint shown in Figure 5. We do not like the miter joint for screen frames, but sometimes frames are made that way. Such a joint, it seems to us, would be better where the screens are protected against wet and dry conditions. To the right in this figure, we are showing the lap joint, which is also sometimes used for screens. An edge view of this joint is shown at the center, with its relationship to the face view indicated by dotted lines. We are not recommending either of these joints for screen frames.

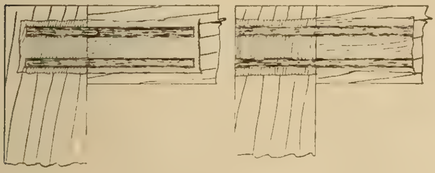


Fig. 4

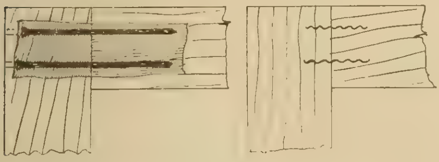


Fig. 5

Figure 7 shows how the screen hinges should be fastened to reinforce the joint. It will be noticed that one screw is set into the upper rail and the other into the upper end of the stile.

Figure 8 shows two designs of the bottom rail of screen frames. The rail shown at A is beveled to fit the sill of the window frame, while the rail shown at B is not beveled. The extra open space between the rail and the window sill here, gives the wind a chance to blow the accumulating dust out of the joint. Another advantage is that it drains better than the joint shown to the left. The bottom fastening is shown on the right drawing, which consists of a short hook and eye.

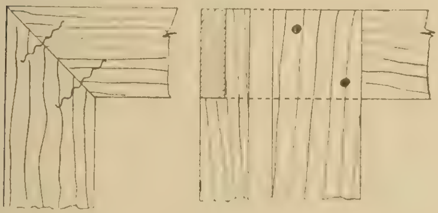


Fig. 6

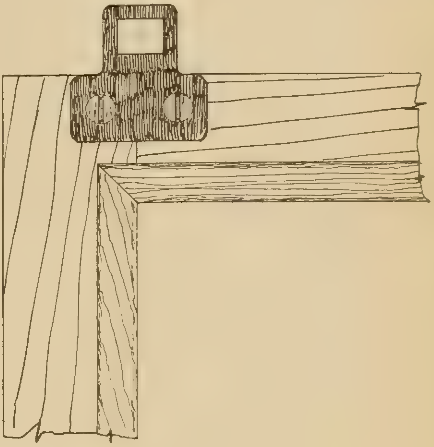


Fig. 7

Half-Screens for windows with the upper sash stationary are made the same as full screens having the upper panel cut off. A cross section of the upper rail of a half-screen is shown by Figure 9, joining the meeting rail of the upper sash by means of the heavily-shaded fillet.

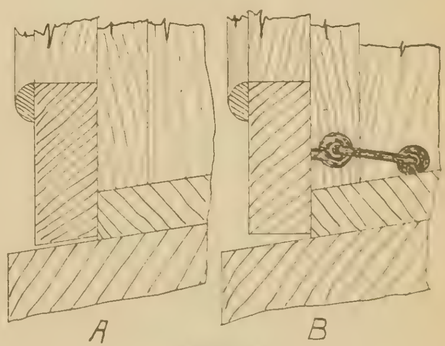


Fig. 8

We have seen screens with the joints reinforced with brackets (both metal and wood). This precaution, we think, is all unnecessary, since screens are practically stationary, and therefore have little strain on the joints, excepting when they are taken down or put up. Besides the waste of time and material, such brackets detract from the appearance of the screens, and if the brackets are of wood, they reduce the ventilation capacity of the screens.

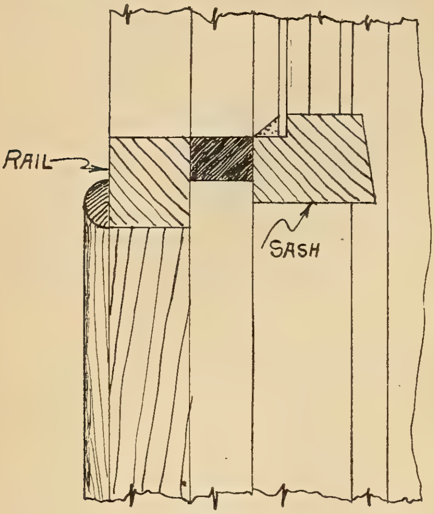


Fig. 9

THE EXCHANGE DESK

L. Perth

CORNER WINDOWS

Since the establishment of this section of our Journal we have received a number of contributions which while being highly meritorious in their nature would not, however, justify the time required for their preparation for publication, nor the space in the magazine due to the fact that they represent rather isolated cases occurring once in a long time during the experience of a builder. And then, too, some of these represent methods which are more complicated than those already in use at present by the members of the trade.

The purpose of the Exchange Desk has been explained. It was established with an end in view of affording the representation of the trade to exchange their ideas pertaining to methods of performing a certain kind of work, time saving schemes, the use of materials, in fact everything which affects the efficiency and progress of those who are connected with the building industry.

It is a noble purpose, and one which would accomplish a wealth of good if the reader of the Journal would only cooperate with us in sending in their ideas freely. By "freely" we mean that one should not hesitate to express his thought because he may think it has no great significance. Send it in any way. All great accomplishments are the result of small ideas. There is no doubt in our mind that the large membership of this organization could supply sufficient new material to enable one to write volumes. For every carpenter certainly has in his mind some sort of an original idea or perhaps an idea he has observed in the work of some one else. Nothing is so trivial or insignificant as not to merit a postage stamp.

Therefore we urge you again to cooperate with us as much as you can and it will not be very long before you will note that the results will be more than gratifying.

This writer suggests "Corner Windows" as the topic of the present paper, and cordially invites everyone to join in the discussion of this rather interesting subject.

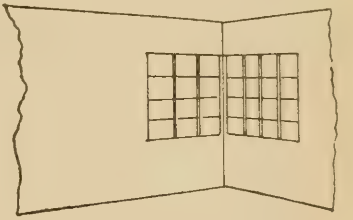
Corner windows have become a very prominent feature in the design of buildings whether residential, commercial or industrial. The advantages of this method of locating openings are only too obvious.

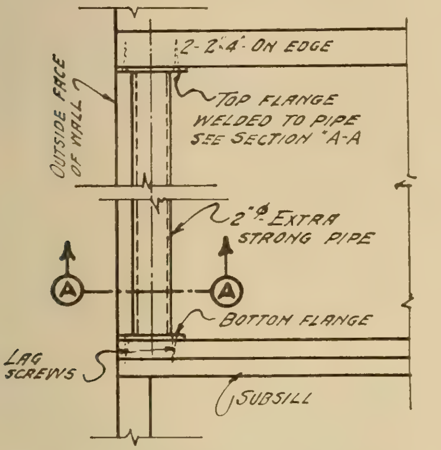
With the advent of the modern style of architecture the ration of window openings is constantly increasing in proportion to the wall areas, and the time is not very far off when walls will be constructed entirely of glass. In many European countries this tendency is even more noticeable than in our country.

The design of windows is also undergoing a tremendous change. Architects are getting away from the heavy, cumbersome frames, mullions, stiles, rails and muntins. In order to provide more light these members must be trimmed down in thickness and width as much as possible, which results in very graceful and pleasing window designs.

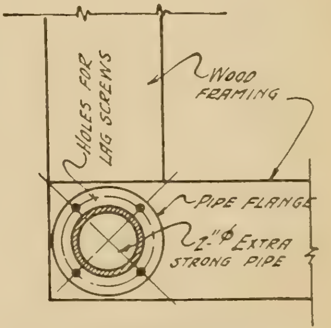
In corner windows a slim, thin corner post is a very essential and outstanding feature. This means that in order to carry out the general scheme of window construction the usual heavy composite corner post must be eliminated or at least that portion of it which represents the height of the two adjoining windows and substituted with a corner post which will be in harmony with the prevailing architectural style.

There is no necessity of explaining what happens when the corner post of a building is reduced in its cross sectional area or still worse when the middle portion of same is entirely removed and substituted by a member whose outstanding feature should be slenderness, minimum thickness. If this cornerpost is not properly designed, or the material it is made of does not insure the requisite strength and rigidity, the sta-

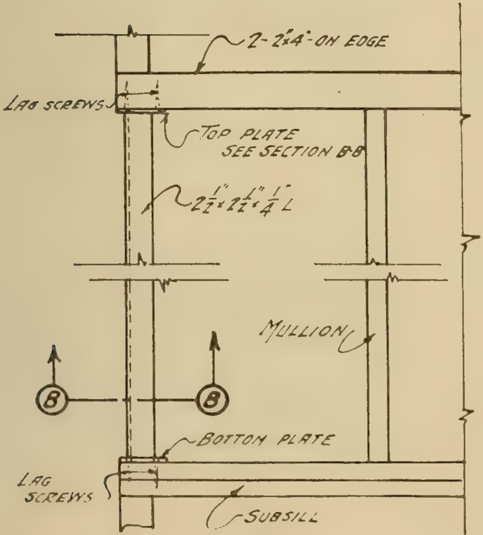



2-2"×4" ON EDGE
OUTSIDE FACE OF WALL
TOP FLANGE WELDED TO PIPE SEE SECTION "A-A"
2"φ EXTRA STRONG PIPE
A
A
BOTTOM FLANGE
LAG SCREWS
SUBSILL

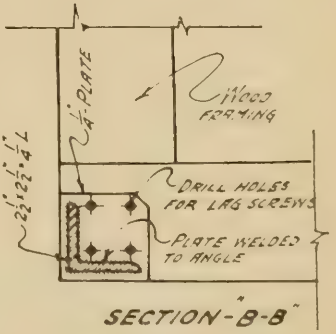
① CAST IRON PIPE.


HOLES FOR LAG SCREWS
WOOD FRAMING
PIPE FLANGE
2"φ EXTRA STRONG PIPE

SECTION "A-A"


2-2"×4" ON EDGE
LAG SCREWS
TOP PLATE SEE SECTION B-B
2½"×2½"×¼" L
MULLION
B
B
BOTTOM PLATE
LAG SCREWS
SUBSILL

② STEEL ANGLE


¼" PLATE
WOOD FRAMING
2½"×2½"×¼" L
DRILL HOLES FOR LAG SCREWS
PLATE WELDED TO ANGLE

SECTION-"B-B"

CORNER WINDOWS.

bility of the structure is greatly impaired.

This is the problem of the builder which must be solved in each individual case. It is more serious in residential construction than in monumental structure where reinforced concrete and structural steel supply the necessary requisites and minimum thickness.

In home building the corner post usually consists of two or more 2" x 4" studs and after the installation of the window frames the thickness reaches undesirable proportions.

There are several ways of correcting this condition which have been successfully applied in building practice and two of them are shown in the accompanying drawing.

Figure 1 represents a corner post built of a 2" extra strong pipe. Standard flanges are either welded or screwed to the ends of the pipe, the flanges being provided with holes to receive lag screws. The overall length of the pipe post from face of flanges should be exactly the clearance between the header and subsill of the window opening. The headers and subsills should be substantially framed and when the pipe is installed in its place and properly secured at the bottom and top it makes perhaps a better corner post than one built up of wooden studs.

In Figure 2 another method is shown employing a structural angle which after being cut to the required length receives two base plates at each end. These plates are drilled for lag screws and welded to the ends of the angle as shown in Section "B-B."

This also makes a very substantial corner post, the size of the angle depending upon the individual condition. The angles illustrated in the drawing is a 2½" x 2½" x ¼" angle with ¼" plates welded to the end. The holes are to receive the proper size of lag screws.

However, the method of using metal corner posts is not always available and the builder is confronted with the problem of constructing a corner post of wood and yet make it look slender.

No doubt there are many ways of doing this and if any of our readers should happen to get an idea, or has observed how someone else has been meeting this problem please send it in to the Exchange Desk and we assure you if it has any merit whatever it will be published in the Journal.

A rough sketch and a description is all that is necessary. You are not expected to make a finished drawing. Show it as well as you can and supplement it with sufficient descriptive material; explain plainly how it is to be done and that is all that is necessary.

Please address all communications to L. Perth, P. O. Box No. 287, Tujunga, California.

Restoring Antique Drawers

Lip drawers in an Early American chest of drawers, a highboy or a chest on chest are evidence, though not conclusive, that the piece was built before 1770. The flush drawer front of selected grain, perhaps inlaid, often with beaded edges or fitted within a beaded drawer opening, did not come into common use until just before the American Revolution. This does not mean that flush drawer front drawers were not occasionally built before that time for they were. Also lip drawers have never since been as commonly used as before the last quarter of the eighteenth century.

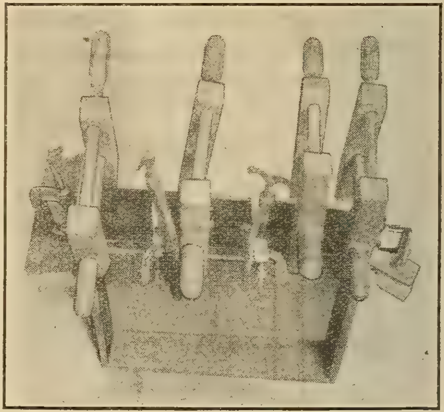


Figure 1—Repairing bruised lips of an antique drawer front.

Always the construction of and fitting of drawers have been considered a test of craftsmanship. In the old days there were as now certain advantages in the use of lip drawers which need not be discussed at this time but the fact that flush drawers have almost entirely displaced lip drawers upon the finest work indicates that the former is considered more desirable by people of discriminating taste.

Any of the old lip draws that have survived the vicissitudes of a century and a half or more are likely to be in rather senile condition from careless handling or unavoidable accidents. The lips have broken or been badly bruised, the bottom edges of the sides have worn away from years of friction and often the wood of the sides below the drawer bottom has split off leaving the bottom unsupported. Such was the condition of the drawers of a pine blanket chest, probably made during the early part of the eighteenth century, which are shown here. In repairing this drawer front, all surface patches were of carefully selected old wood that nearly as possible matched the color, grain and texture of the piece it joined. Note that the long tapering patch ends with a short straight undercut to hold it, for the thin run-out end of such a patch seldom stays put. This patching and all other repair work was done before the paint was removed which process goes far toward toning the patch; if this does not bring the new wood to the tone of the rest of the drawer front it may be brought up with oil stains.

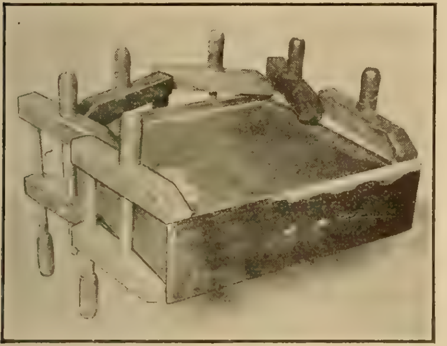


Figure 2—Repairing worn and broken edges of antique drawer sides.

In the case of this drawer the entire top lip and more of the drawer front had broken off; the broken piece of the original lip was badly mutilated by various attempts at repairing by would-be craftsmen who evidently could conceive of no other method of repairing such a place than by driving large nails through it, in this case, hand made nails, which split it badly, but it was all there. The nails were carefully removed, the piece and mutilated joint were repaired as well as possible, the broken lip glued in place with thick casein glue and held there with handscrews and small iron clamps and straight edges as in Figure 1. Note the placing of these and the method of holding the piece in place and in line with the front, with small caul pieces well waxed on the under side to prevent the glue from sticking. Pieces of paper may be used for this purpose if preferred.

The pine drawer sides were so badly worn they would not support the drawer bottom efficiently and the drawer had to be lifted to allow the front to go into its place. The sides were made practically as good as new by straightening the bottom edge and gluing on pieces that made them flush with the bottom of the drawer front, using handscrews as shown in Figure 2. Where a side was broken away below the bottom groove a piece wide enough to bear upon the bottom itself was fitted and glued in place for otherwise the joint would not be strong enough to support the weight of the drawer bottom which was thus carried upon the supporting drawer run by the wide piece just mentioned.

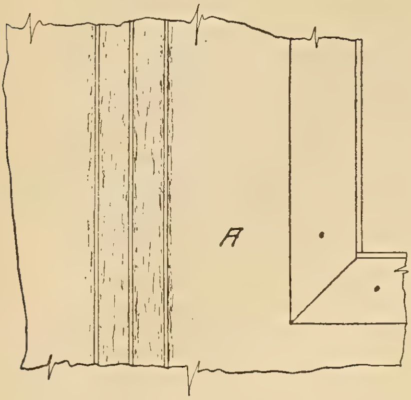
Note that the bottom edge of the back of the drawer is flush with the bottom edges of the sides and that the drawer bottom is grooved into it. This is a specimen of ancient craftsmanship seldom seen in the work of later generations and should be avoided in new work, for it does not make as good a drawer as if the bottom extended under the back; if repairs are necessary a grooved in bottom cannot be removed without taking the drawer apart.—Charles A. King.

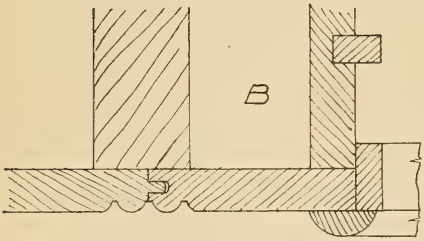
◆

Half-Round Casing

What is called knotty pine, is coming into use for inside finish, taking the place of plastering, wall-board or other wall-finishing material. In reality knotty pine is what could be called ⅞-inch ceiling. It is provided with beads much as ceiling is, and is put into place in much the same way.

One of the problems that the carpenter must solve when he uses this material, is the finishing of the window and door openings. While the regular casing can be used, it does not altogether make the proper finish. The best solution of the problem we have found is what we are showing by the three accompanying drawings.





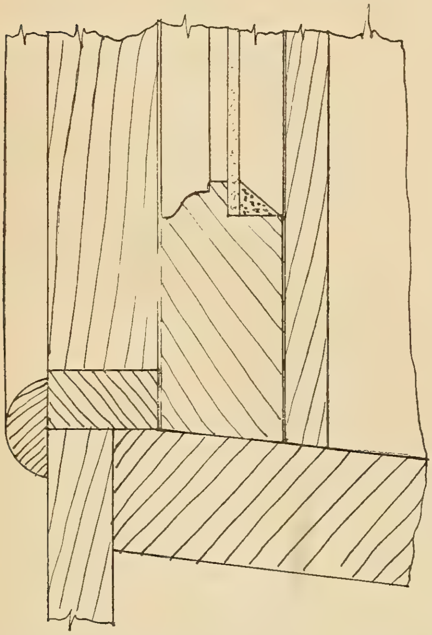


Figure 1, B, shows a horizontal cut of the finish we used on a tourist camp. A little study of this cut will make further explanations unnecessary. At A, we are showing a front elevation of what is shown at B. These drawings will make clear the side construction, as well as the top. The bottom construction is a little different. It does not have a stool, but rather a ⅞-inch stop takes the place of the stool.

This whole construction is simple, inexpensive and at the same time artistic. When the job we used it on was done, the owner was highly pleased, notwithstanding the fact we substituted it in place of what he originally wanted.—H. H. Siegele.

The Breakfast Nook

By L. Perth

"The dining room is the most useless room in the house of today," said a well known builder at a recent gathering of representatives of the building industry.

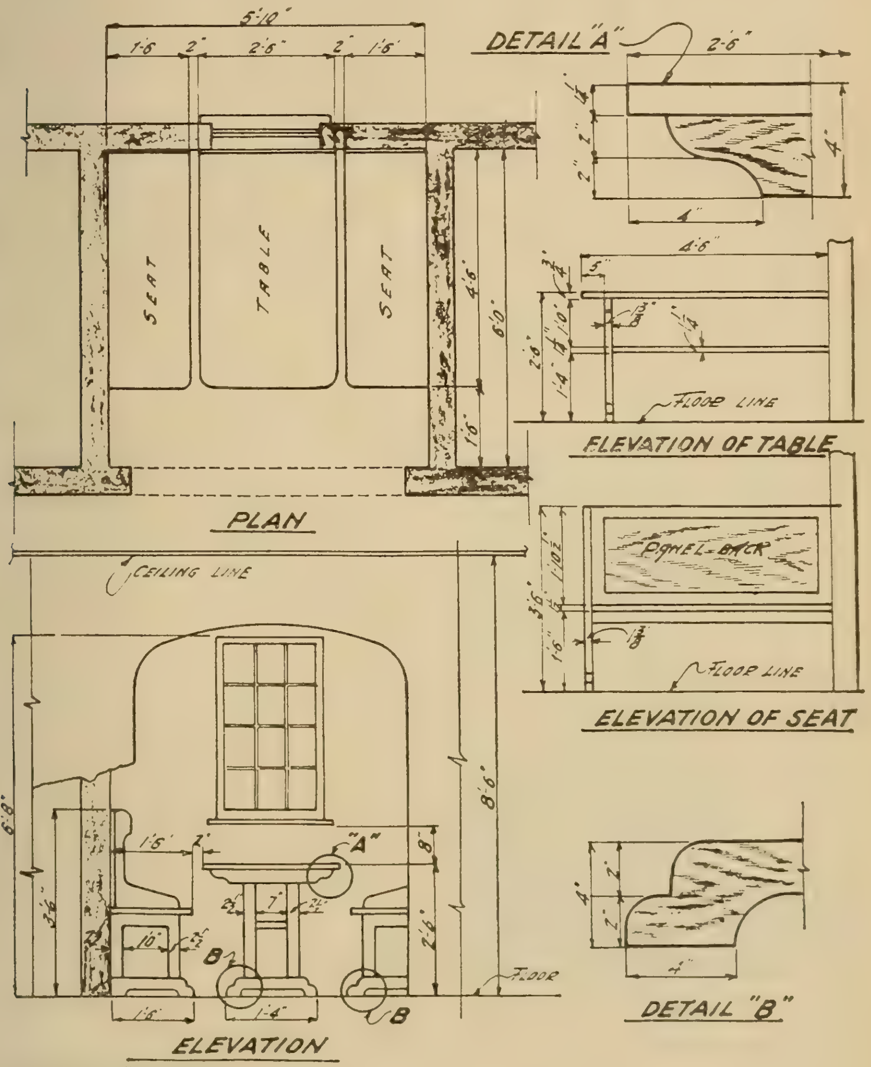
This may seem to be a rather harsh statement, yet how often we find dining rooms which are being used for almost any other purpose.

Isn't it true that in the average small home the dining room is used as a passageway? When you have to go from from the front to the back of the house you pass through the dining room and this is also the main highway from the living room to the kitchen. And when you return from a shopping trip, bundles, books, hats and wraps are all dropped on the invitingly bare dining room table.

A dining room in the true sense should be a room apart from the rest of the house, and under no circumstances be made to lead from one place to another. It should be convenient to the kitchen and easily reached from the living room but it should never be made a connecting link between them.

This may be accomplished by sacrificing some of the living room's size to provide a hallway so that the dining room may be entirely shut away from the rest of the house.

But under these obviously ideal conditions the dining room becomes "lost space," a room which is used only during hours of dining, and in a small house this is a rather serious condition, from a financial standpoint.


5'10"
1'6"
2"
2'6"
2"
1'6"
SEAT
TABLE
SEAT
4'6"
6'0"
1'6"
PLAN
DETAIL "A"
2'6"
4"
2"
2"
4"
4"
4'6"
5"
3"
2"
1'0"
2'6"
1'4"
3/8"
1/4"
FLOOR LINE
ELEVATION OF TABLE
PANEL-BACK
1'10½"
3'6"
1'6"
1/8"
FLOOR LINE
ELEVATION OF SEAT
CEILING LINE
6'8"
3'6"
1'6"
2"
"A"
8"
2"
7"
2½"
10"
2½"
B
2'6"
8'6"
FLOOR
1'6"
1'4"
B
ELEVATION
4"
2"
2"
4"
DETAIL "B"

BREAKFAST NOOK

And so the builder of small houses which are very rapidly becoming the dwelling places for the average American family have met this problem in one way, at least, by eliminating the dining room altogether from the floor plan and giving over its space to a large living room.

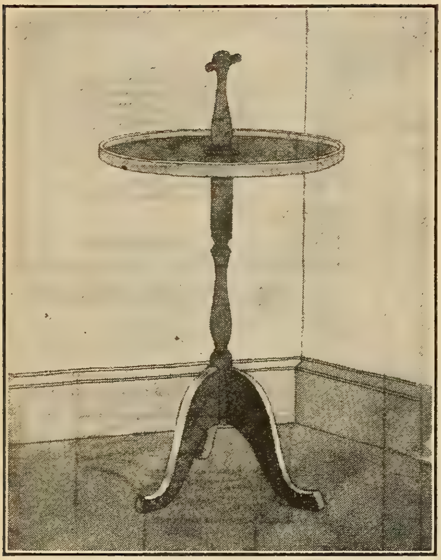
Where do you eat? This question is taken care of by a small breakfast nook located off the kitchen which is used not only for breakfast and luncheon but also for dining at night. The advantages of such arrangement are only too obvious. It reduces the original cost of the house, there is one less room for the housewife to take care of, there is no necessity to purchase dining room furniture, since the table and benches of the breakfast nook usually are built in when the house is being completed, and it reduces the taxes on personal property since the equipment in the dining room becomes a part of the house.

A very popular and comfortable sized breakfast nook is shown on the accompanying drawing. It may fit in very snugly in the average small home and we sincerely trust that many of our readers will have an occasion to utilize same in a practical way.

Refreshment Tray Table

By Charles A. King

One of the main problems of social life is the serving and clearing away of refreshments with the least possible fuss and in the shortest time. The home worker will find this table an interesting project for his home shop and one that will bring a grateful smile to the face of the feminine member of his family while the craftsman, making several of them together during his spare time will find them a worthy motive for his skill and a source of profit, for not only homes, but clubs and lodges will find them a great help in entertaining.

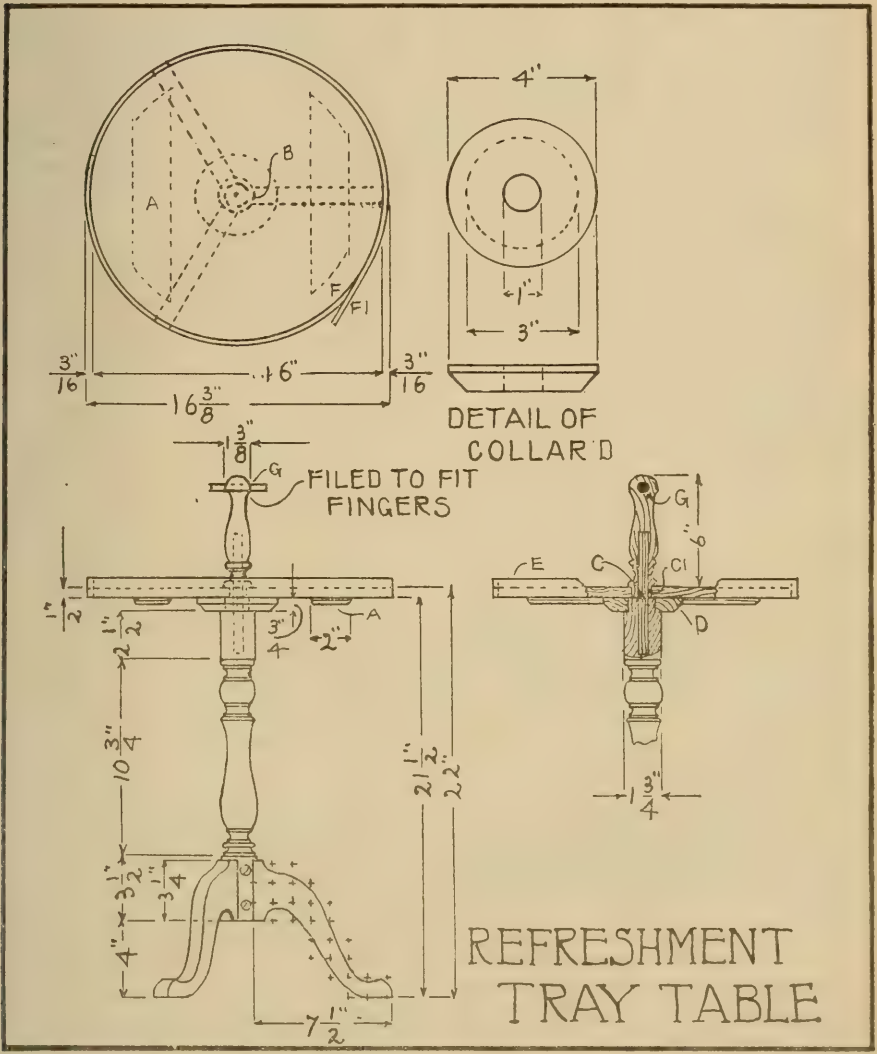


This table, or several of them, will simplify the serving and partaking of light refreshments for two or three isdividual servings may be arranged on the tray and carried to the guests one or two at a time and be removed with equal ease. Guests quickly appreciate the convenience of the table and when not in use it will make a fine end or occasional table or low lamp stand.

The table may be made of any moderately light hard wood, birch or mahogany for example. The tray should be ½" thick and 16" in diameter and made of quarter sawed wood to resist the tendency to warp and shrink or it may be made of plywood which may almost always be depended upon to behave itself. The top should be a true circle, and unless made of plywood, two ⅜" x 2" cleats should be fitted as at A and fastened with screws. Make the rim E 3/16" x 1" and about 53" long; it must be free from blemishes and straight grained. Unless it bends easily, heat it over a blow torch or similar heat and bend it carefully, or steam and bend it into a circle about 15" in diameter to allow for the tendency to straighten. Lay it aside until thoroughly dry.

Smooth and sandpaper the tray and with glue and brads fasten the lip around it. Make the joint at F1 by running the rim by and hold it with glue and handscrew. Make a bevel about 1" long at F. When hard, plane the outside of the lip down to form a true curve; make the top edge of the rim a flat round bead with sandpaper. Bore a ⅞" hole in the center of the tray at C1 and turn the top spindle 1⅜" x 6½" plus chuck ends with a ⅞" pin to fit the hole C1.

Get out the leg 1¾" x 16¾" plus ¾" at the top and turn it the entire length; allow 1" for chuck waste. Cut the three feet from ¾" x 13/16" wood and shape by transferring the 1" squares or crosses and drawing curves as indicated. The bottom member of the leg may be fitted as at B or flattened to receive the foot if preferred with 2½" number 9 round head screws driven from the opposite side of the leg as suggested. Make the leg stand straight by trimming the bottom of the feet. Bore a ½" hole 2½" deep in the top of the leg as at C and glue a dowel 6½" long in it; fit the dowel rather loosely and depend upon glue to hold it accurately and firmly. The collar D ¾" x 4" may be made upon a lathe face plate with a 1" hole in its center and glued and nailed to the top of the leg. Bore a ½" hole in the spindle for the dowel C, glue sparingly and drop over the dowel and press firmly in place being sure the spindle stands straight. Drill a ⅜" hole through the


A
B
F
F1
3"/16
16"
3"/16
16 3/8
4"
1"
3"
DETAIL OF COLLAR D
1 3/8"
G
FILED TO FIT FINGERS
1/2
1/2
3/4"
A
2"
2
10 3/4"
3 1/2
3/4
4"
21 1/2
22"
7 1/2"
G
6"
E
C
C1
D
1 3/4"

REFRESHMENT TRAY TABLE

top at G and square with the axis of the spindle; fit and glue a ⅜" dowel 3" long in this hole and with a round file and sandpaper shape the wood below to allow the fingers to grip the spindle top easily.

Stain, or finish the wood as preferred. Three light coats of shellac finished with wax will make an excellent finish but if hot dishes are to be used upon the table it may be rubbed with boiled oil and turpentine, about ⅓ of the latter; apply this twice a week, rubbing it dry with a soft cloth each time. A heat resisting varnish may be used on the serving surface of the tray if quick results are desired.

A New Tail

It is not always good to follow the owner's ideas too closely, especially if he is a man with little or no architectural knowledge. Someone did that, and the results were bad. The building we have in mind, didn't just satisfy the fancy of the observer. The eaves of the building left the impression of being somewhat dehorned, which was emphasized by the contrast of adjoining buildings.

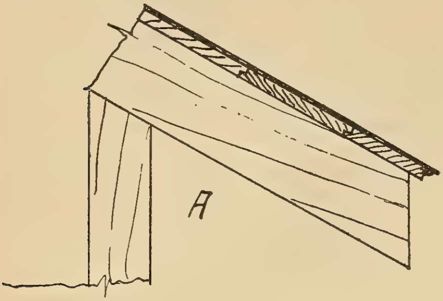
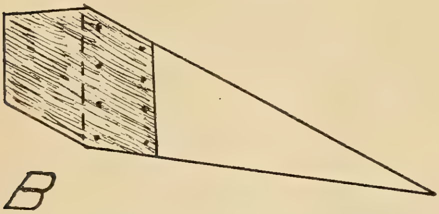
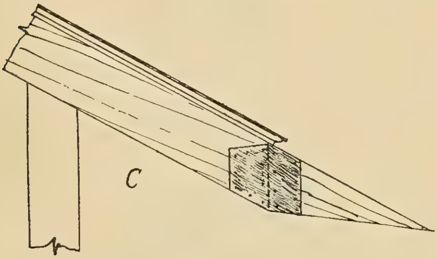
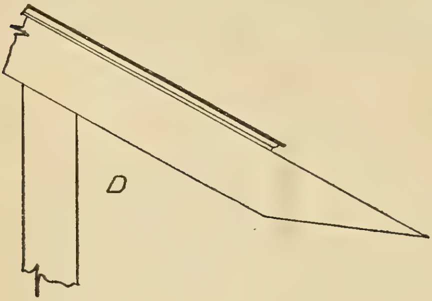


Figure A shows the barge rafter, in part, of the building just referred to—it looked clumsy in comparison with the neighboring buildings, so we suggested adding a new tail. "All right—go ahead," said the man, and consequently we made tails for the barge rafters on the order shown by Figure B. The shaded part represents tin nailed to the tail, which extends back of the tin up to the dotted line. One of these tins were nailed to either side of the tail, and then the tail was fastened to the end of the barge rafter in the manner shown by Figure C.







When the job was finished, painting and all, it appeared much on the order of what we are showing by Figure D. The tins were not noticeable from a little distance....Now compare Figure D with Figure A.—H. H. Siegele.

New Door Plane Introduced by Firm

A new and improved door plane has just been introduced by the Mall Tool Company, 7740 South Chicago Avenue, Chicago. This new plane incorporates a number of refinements such as a new power motor, faster adjustment for bevel cutting, a new and stronger lynite guide fence, and a faster and more positive lock on the adjusting shoe.

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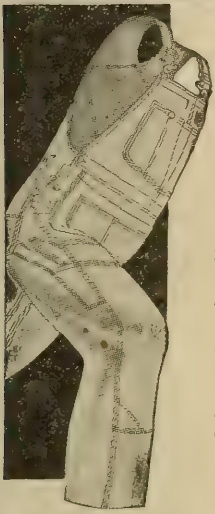

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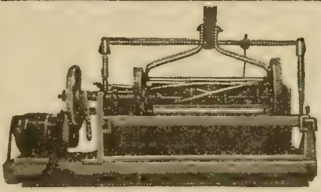

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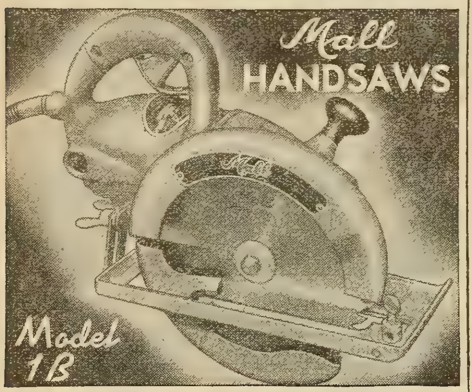

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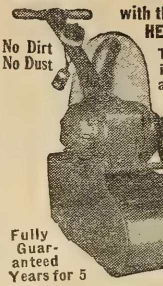
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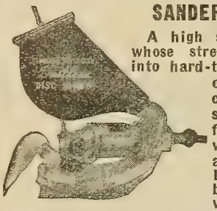

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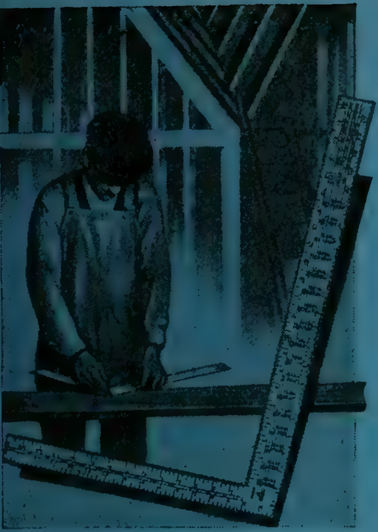

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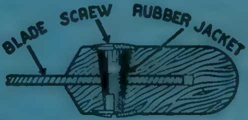

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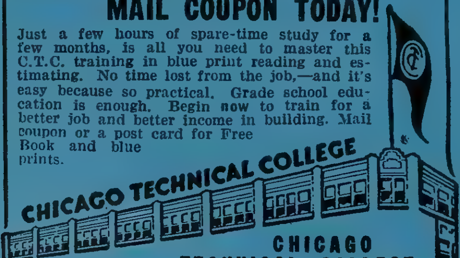

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The CARPENTER

April

1939

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INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1939

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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No true American objects to a national defense program within reason. American citizens will cheerfully assume whatever the cost to attain it.

However, increasing our national defense program on such a vast scale as recently proposed and given approval in Washington will not solve the danger that is facing this nation now. The real danger in the United States today is WITHIN.

President E. Day of Cornell University, recently summed up this condition when he declared:

"Starvation in the midst of plenty, idleness in the face of need despite a desire and a capacity for work—these are perils no nation can long withstand."

Instead of a gun for every man, the government should make its slogan "a job for every man."

Who Dictates The NLRB's Decisions?

IT IS high time that governmental authority take cognizance of the arbitrary methods as practiced by the National Labor Relations Board.

Since its creation under the National Labor Relations Act, the Labor Board displayed bias and prejudice against the American Federa-of Labor. It has annulled agreements which A. F. of L. affiliates have negotiated with employers; it has shown definite favoritism toward the CIO in its dealings; it has used its power to help further unionism under the CIO policy; it has purposely delayed balloting in plants where it was evident that A. F. of L. affiliates had a majority so that the CIO would profit by the delay; it has used every trick in and outside its power to defeat organizational purposes of the A. F. of L. where they conflicted with the CIO!

One of the recent activities of the Labor Board in nullifying agreements is the voiding of an agreement between the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America and the Mount Vernon Car Manufacturing Company of Mount Vernon, Illinois, which had been in harmonious operation for a number of months. The board coupled its nullification with an order requiring the company to bargain collectively with the CIO Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, one of the unions whose charters were revoked by the A. F. of L. for membership in the dual CIO organization.

Following a careful study of this agreement nullification policy of the Labor Board, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor made the following general indictment of this particular form of maladministration in its report to the 1938 A. F. of L. convention:

"The National Labor Relations Board has in many cases built up a straw-man by the use of the word 'favoritism' by the employer, as a result of which, it has violated the sanctity of contractual obligations between employers and American Federation of Labor unions, has invalidated contracts and virtually disestablished existing American Federation of Labor unions."

In amplifying this charge, the Executive Council made this significant statement, which was adopted by the convention as its own declaration:

"Precedent-making decisions have been handed down in which contracts between employers and American Federation of Labor unions have been invalidated. This has been accomplished by the Board by adopting a rule termed 'favoritism' by the employer for the American Federation of Labor unions in the matter of organization. The Board has accomplished this by rulings in which it ascribed to employers acts of 'favoritism' toward the American Federation of Labor unions in the matter of organization.

"The Board has applied these rulings in such a way that if a foreman or a minor supervisory employe who has no right to hire or fire but who is eligible to membership in the CIO and A. F. of L. unions, makes, without authorization from any official of the employer, a statement favorable to the American Federation of Labor union of which the employe in question is a member, such statement is sufficient to invalidate contracts lawfully entered into between the employer and the A. F. of L. union.

"The following cases, which which do not include all the cases on the subject, are proof of the foregoing charge:

"Consolidated Edison Company; Serrick Corporation; National Motor Bearing Company; Zenite Metal Corporation; Carrollton Metal Products Company; National Electric Products Corporation; Electric Vacuum Cleaner Company.

"It is interesting to note that in several instances, the United States Circuit Courts of Appeals have condemned this rule of the Board and failed to approve of it."

The labor board was intended to help establish harmonious relations between labor and industry. Its results have been in the opposite extreme. Industry distrusts it as does the American Federation of Labor. Why is clearly set forth in the preceding and following paragraphs.

Incidentally, when the membership of the National Relations Board was announced following the passage of the National Labor Relations Act, the American Federation of Labor and other experts on labor matters were of the "off the record" opinion at the time that there was too much pro CIO background in its makeup.

Could this have been due to the zealous ambitions of John L. Lewis for the perpetuation of the present administration?

If the controlling appointees of the National Labor Relations Board were named because of their sympathy toward CIO policies, is it not safe to assume that the membership of the board on down the line would be pro CIO? Do not the sub-executives and lesser officials reflect the leanings of their chiefs in command?

Among the most recent charges made against the National Labor Relations Board are those accusing a regional director of fostering strife among workers in the fish cannery industry.

These charges are made by Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor.

The charges were made following the calling of an election by Mrs. Alice M. Rosseter, regional director of the Labor Board to determine whether the A. F. of L. or the CIO shall represent the workers in collective bargaining.

Mr. Vandeleur's accusations against the regional director of the Labor Board are significant as they substantiate other protests made against Labor Board regional directors and officials in other parts.

Mr. Vandeleur's charges are startling when one realizes that they are made against a board representing the United States government which is supposed to conduct unbiased and unprejudiced hearings and render like decisions.

Every accusation made in the earlier part of this article is upheld in Mr. Vandeleur's charges against the Labor Board in the twentieth district centered around San Francisco.

Mr. Vandeleur's charges which follow could just as well include every other district and be made against any other regional director of the National Labor Relations Board.

"The calling of an election in Monterey is another open indication that the Regional Labor Board is subjecting itself to the dictates of the CIO,

and is one of the most brazen of attempts to assist a CIO 'muscle in' effort against a long existing A. F. of L. organization," Vandeleur said.

"For several months illegitimate tactics have been encouraged by the Labor Board in the Monterey situation. Workers have been intimidated, turmoil has resulted in the industry, and even dynamite was used on the home of an A. F. of L. worker.

"The fact is that the A. F. of L. has an indisputably legal contract in effect for several years covering the fish cannery workers at Monterey, and which does not expire until August 1, 1939, as shown by evidence of record at a hearing before a Labor Board examiner last month. It was also testified to and not contradicted at the hearing that at least 90 per cent of the workers in the canneries involved belong to the A. F. of L., or a total of about 2,000 members.

"Comparing facts in the Monterey case with those in the Westwood situation, it is apparent that the 20th Regional Labor Board is playing ball with the CIO, and encouraging industrial strife.

"In the Monterey case a hearing was held before a Labor Board examiner from January 9 to 12, 1939, and briefs were filed by January 20. On January 29 an order came down for an election. Prompt action because the CIO is seeking the election.

"In the Westwood case a Labor Board hearing was completed late in October of last year. Although an election was agreed to at that time, or more than three months ago, no order for such an election has yet been forthcoming from the 20th Regional Labor Board.

"And now Mrs. Rosseter, the regional director, states that an additional delay of at least 60 days will be necessary before an election can possibly be held at Westwood, which is no assurance at all that an election will ever be held. It is significant that the A. F. of L. requests the election in this case.

"It is also a matter of Labor Board record in the Monterey case that two so-called CIO organizers did not come into the area until late in October of 1938, nearly three months after the A. F. of L. contract was signed for 1939.

"Immediately after their arrival intimidation of our workers began. More outside agitators arrived. An attempt by these racketeers to 'sign up' the workers failed. An attempted strike sponsored by them failed.

"In the face of all these facts the Regional Labor Board has the audacity to call for this election. The testimony before the Labor Board examiner at the January hearing in Monterey is enough to convince any independent and fair minded judge that the representatives of the Regional Labor Board are leaning strongly toward the CIO without justification.

"There are so many inconsistencies in the action of the Board's conduct of the Monterey case during the past few months that it would require untold space to narrate them.

"The Labor Board was created to eliminate disputes, and not to foster them. Such action as the Board's representatives are guilty of in the Monterey case can only foster industrial strife, bring chaos to the industry and create general unrest."

CIO'S Favorite Weapon Outlawed

THE sit-down strike, introduced into this country by the CIO and hailed by communists, anarchists, parlor pinks, political opportunists and even upheld by the National Labor Relations Board as an advanced move to bring industry to its knees and recognize labor, was definitely killed and rightly so, by the United States Supreme Court February 27, 1939.

The high court's decision was rendered in the case of the National Labor Relations Board vs. the Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the American Federation have long contended that the sit-down strike was an illegal seizure of property and was a weapon which would array public opinion against labor. Public opinion was not long in condemning the sit-down strike and now the supreme court has upheld the contentions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the A. F. of L. from a legal status.

Two of the main points vigorously defended by the Labor Relations Board, and emphatically outlawed by the Supreme Court, hinged on the legal validity of the sit-down strike of the Fansteel Corporation employes sponsored by the CIO Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, and the right of the corporation to discharge employes who participated in this practice. With regard to the sit-down strike the Supreme Court majority opinion, written by Chief Justice Hughes, said:

"The employes had the right to strike but they had no license to commit acts of violence or to seize their employer's plant.

"We may put on one side the contested questions as to the circumstances and the extent of injury to the plant and its contents in the efforts of the men to resist eviction.

"The seizure and holding of the buildings was itself a wrong apart from any acts of sabotage, but in its legal aspect the ousting of the owner from lawful possession is not essentially different from an assault upon the officers of an employing company, or the seizure and conversion of its goods, or the despoiling of its property or other unlawful acts in order to force compliance with demands.

"To justify such conduct because of the existence of a labor dispute or of an unfair labor practice would be to put a premium on resort to force instead of legal remedies and to subvert the principles of law and order which lie at the foundations of society."

Pointing out that the "true purpose" of Congress in enacting the National Labor Relations Act was "the protection of the right of employes to self-organization and to the selection to representatives of their own choosing for collective bargaining without restraint or coercion," the opinion continued:

"Congress also recognized the right to strike—that the employes could lawfully cease work at their own volition because of the failure of the employer to meet their demands.

"Section 13 provides that nothing in the act 'shall be construed so as to interfere with or impede or diminish in any way the right to strike.' But this recognition of 'the right to strike' plainly contemplates a lawful strike—the exercise of the unquestioned right to quit work.

"As we said in National Labor Relations Board vs. Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, 304 U. S. 333,347: 'If men strike in connection with a current labor dispute, their action is not to be construed as a renunciation of the employment relation and they remain employes for the remedial purpose specified in the act."

There is thus abundant opportunity for the operation of Section 2 (3) without construing it as countenancing lawlessness or as intended to support employes in acts of violence against the employer's property by making it impossible for the employer to terminate the relation upon that independent ground.

"Here the strike was illegal in its inception and prosecution. As the board found, it was initiated by the decision of the union committee 'to take over and hold two of the respondent's key buildings.' It was pursuant to that decision that the men occupied the buildings and the work stopped.

"This was not the exercise of 'the right to strike' to which the act referred. It was not a mere quitting of work and statement of grievances in the exercise of pressure recognized as lawful. It was an illegal seizure of the buildings in order to prevent their use by the employer in a lawful manner and thus, by acts of force and violence, to compel the employer to submit.

"When the employes resorted to that sort of compulsion they took a position outside the protection of the statute and accepted the risk of the termination of their employment upon grounds aside from the exercise of the legal rights which the statute was designed to conserve."

Turning to the contentions of the Labor Board that the sit-down strike was justified because of the Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation's alleged violation of the Labor Relations Act and that the corporation did not have the right to discharge employes connected with the strike, the Court made this significant declaration:

"As respondent's unfair labor practices afforded no excuse for the seizure and holding of its buildings, respondent had its normal rights of redress. Those rights, in their most obvious scope, included the right to discharge the wrongdoers from its employ.

"To say that respondent could resort to the State court to recover damages or to procure punishment, but was powerless to discharge those responsible for the unlawful seizure would be to create an anomalous distinction for which there is no warrant unless it can be found in the terms of the National Labor Relations Act."

With regard to the Labor Board's argument that the Fansteel Corporation did not have the legal right under the labor act to discharge employes because of sit-down strike activities, the Court declared:

"We think that the argument misconstrues the statute. We are unable to conclude that Congress intended to compel employers to retain persons in their employ regardless of the unlawful conduct—to invest those who go on strike with an immunity from discharge for acts of trespass or violence against the employer's property, which they would not have enjoyed had they remained at work.

"Apart from the question of the constitutional validity of an enactment of that sort, it is enough to say that such a legislative intention should be found in some definite and unmistakable expression. We find no such expression in the cited provision."

Evils of Private Police Systems Exposed

THE report of the Civil Liberties Committee of the United States Senate on private police systems is a well documented study of the anti-labor functions performed by company police in the employ of the Harlan County Coal Operators Association, of Kentucky, the activities of sheriff's deputies in that county, and the activities of the police force of the Republic Steel Corporation in its plants in Ohio, New York and Michigan.

The Civil Liberties Committee consists of Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., of Wisconsin, chairman, and Senator Elbert D. Thomas, of Utah.

Proceeding under its authority "to investigate violations of the right of free speech and assembly and interference with the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively," the committee, following a thorough inquiry, reached the following general conclusions regarding private police systems:

"The experiences in Harlan County, Ky., and in the industrial communities where Republic Steel Corporation operates, indicate clearly that where private police systems are used as instruments of anti-union policy, they (a) abridge and violate the civil liberties of workers and other individuals; (b) violate the rights of labor guaranteed by Federal statutes; (c) result in riots and bloodshed, causing loss of life and injury to persons and property; and (d) endanger the public safety.

"On the economic front, the use of private police systems as agents in employers' anti-union policy, cause disorganization of markets and interruptions in the free flow of commerce. The ruthless and brutal activities of armed private guards to prevent union organization (a) give unfair competitive advantage to those employers who oppress labor; (b) create bitterness between labor and management; (c) lead to strikes; and (d) cause interruptions in the flow of commerce.

"The use of private deputies in an anti-union campaign is inimical to the maintenance of orderly representative government. It leads to (a) private usurpation of public authority; (b) corruption of public officials; (c) oppression of large groups of citizens under the authority of the State; and (d) perversion of representative government."

To remedy these evils the committee made the following legislative recommendations to Congress:

"The functions of private police systems must be restricted to the protection of plant and property.

"Employers using the channels of interstate commerce should not be permitted to spread and perpetuate a system of repressing the civil rights guaranteed by the Federal Constitution and Federal legislation. When company-controlled police systems cover several States and affect the activities of thousands of workers, it is the place of the Federal Government to intervene.

"In the interest of industrial peace and the uninterrupted functioning of the natural economic system, it is necessary that Federal action confine company police systems to their proper duty of protecting plant and property.

"In recommending legislation to correct the evils of company police systems the committee is scrupulous not to interfere with the right of the employer to police his premises or employ persons for the legitimate functions of protection.

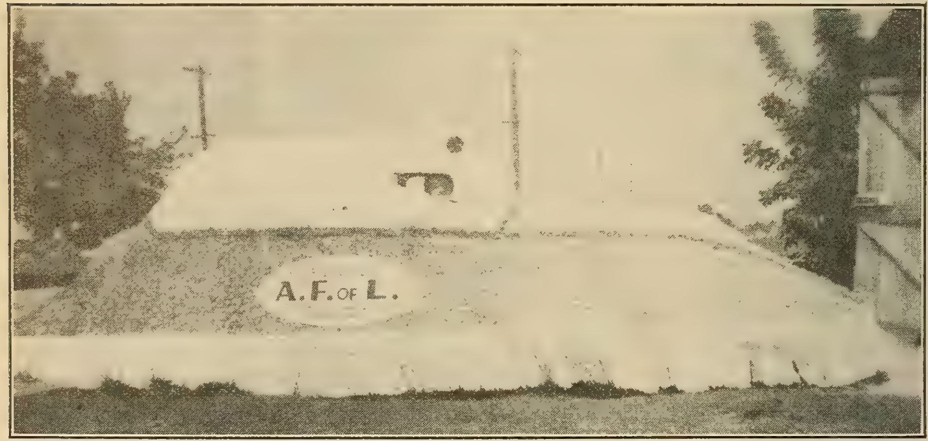
"The committee does not feel that at this time the Congress should undertake detailed regulation of the personnel and conduct of the police systems of employers. Rather it should define those practices which have led to the infringement of civil liberties and industrial disorder and make their commission an offense.

"In only one respect does it seem advisable to regulate the personnel which employers may hire, and that is to prohibit the employment as armed guards of persons who have previous criminal records showing a tendency toward violence or the dangerous use of deadly weapons.

"Legislative remedies, in the opinion of the committee, should be aimed to prohibit the practice of labor espionage and the shadowing, coercion, and intimidation of workers in ordinary times, and to restrict company police to company property during times of strike.

"A statutory prohibition of these practices by private systems, carefully defined, will also cover the similar practices of detective and strike-breaking agencies. To this end the committee is drafting appropriate legislation shortly to be introduced in Congress."

AUXILIARY FLOAT IN MOTOR FESTIVAL



Above is the float which represented the Flint and Genesse County Building Trades, the Flint Federation of Labor and Ladies Auxiliary No. 109 in the first annual Flint (Mich.) Motor Festival Parade.

It is planned to make the event an annual affair. All businesses are represented by floats in the parade which is sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce.

Members of Auxiliary 109 paid for the decoration of the float and the auto was loaned by Brother Besson of Local 1273. Julia Besson, secretary of Auxiliary 109 forwarded the information and the picture.

Demand the Union Label

Private Industry Key To Recovery

THE importance of ending government spending to stimulate business recovery and substitute therefor a large expansion of private industry financed by investors is strongly recommended in the March issue of the Monthly Survey of Business published by the American Federation of Labor.

Declaring that business conditions coupled with the continuance of a large unemployed army calls for "A New Objective," the Survey said:

"The American nation needs a vigorous program on all fronts to expand production by private industry. Such a program is urgent; if we want to replace government spending by private investment, put the unemployed to work in private industry instead of WPA and prevent a business recession in 1940, accounting must be taken at once.

"It will take time and coordinated effort to change from government spending to private initiative; we have barely enough time to accomplish it before the present government spending program loses its force. It is disheartening, therefore, to see so little recognition of this urgency in circles where action can be taken."

Stressing the "controls and agencies for orderly conduct of business in a democracy in the interest of all citizens" set up during the past six years, the Survey said "the time is now ripe for a national effort to reach the highest production levels in history."

Answering its own question, "What are the next steps to expand production?" the Survey said that "government, business, farmers and labor" must work together through "regular channels," and that the problem of getting bank deposits into production must be solved.

With regard to replacing government spending with private investment, the Survey outlined the following four-point program:

1. An "adequate" nation-wide, low-cost housing program, involving "some Federal and local government aid."

2. "Congressional action," as suggested in the wage parleys last Fall to enable railroads to buy "much needed new equipment."

3. General retooling and re-equipment of industrial plants, "much" of which would automatically follow expansion.

4. Purchase of new equipment by utilities and "Federal help" to extend power lines into new areas.

As prerequisites to such a program, "business needs the assistance of legislation and planning and some programs will require financial aid from the government," the Survey said, while "labor needs the assurance that wages will be increased through collective bargaining as profits rise" and that rising prices will not cancel wage gains.

On the international side, the Survey said that "war scares have delayed business expansion this Spring" though "optimism continues" and it gives this warning:

"We in America need to guard against an emotional approach to foreign problems, which would magnify war scares, create hatred and fear, and serve as a background for large armament expenditures.

"We are now a world power with full responsibility for weighing consequences of our declarations and policies upon world peace and welfare."

U. S. Lumber Exports Lowest In 40 Years

Ample proof that the Northwest lumber industry has suffered serious losses during the past few years due to the disastrous effects of recent reciprocal trade agreements is contained in the following article reprinted from the Seattle Post-Intelligencer:

WASHINGTON—The lumber survey committee reported to Secretary Hopkins today that American lumber exports in 1938 were the lowest in forty years. The report added that the reciprocal trade agreement program had been disappointing to the trade.

The committee of five experts said the United States had dropped from first place in the world's lumber trade to fifth place despite "the superiority and diversity of its lumber and timber products available for export."

"The general retardants to world trade have been accentuated, in American lumber and timber products, by the results so far of reciprocal trade agreements, which are generally regarded by the lumber trade as adverse," the committee said.

The committee said use of lumber in building, especially in small homes, was the principal support of the lumber trade during 1938.

"The lumber industry feels," the committee asserted, "that the recent trade agreements with Great Britain and Canada have been generally disappointing to the lumber and plywood industries."

The committee said domestic consumption through home building had been aided by "lower loan rates, facilitated by the Federal Housing Administration insured mortgage system."

The members are Thomas S. Holden, New York City; M. W. Stark, Columbus, O.; Calvin Fentress, Chicago; Phillips A. Hayward, chief of the forest products division, commerce department, and Wilson Compton, secretary and manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association.

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U. B. of C. Certified For Two Lumber Firms

The National Labor Relations Board announced the certification of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, as the collective bargaining agency for the production and maintenance employes of the Grays Harbor Company, Hoquiam, Washington, and the employes of Anderson & Middleton, Aberdeen, Washington.

The certification was made following secret ballot elections conducted by the board January 19 and 20.

In the Grays Harbor Company election 143 out of 261 ballots cast were for the U. B. of C. and J. In the Anderson & Middleton election 156 of the 266 ballots cast favored the U. B. of C. and J.

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Drive On To Compel All Unionists To Vote

The Federated Trades Council, A. F. of L. central body of Milwaukee, Wis., has urged every affiliated union to require members over 21 to become registered voters.

The council also recommended that, as a condition of membership, non-citizens be obligated to take out first naturalization papers.

Fort Wayne Housing Plan Condemned

A STRONGLY worded condemnation of the so-called "Fort Wayne Plan" for cheap housing for families on relief rolls sponsored by the Federal Housing Administration featured a report of the A. F. of L. Housing Committee on this scheme submitted to the President and Congress by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and made public by William Green, president of the A. F. of L.

According to the report, which was adopted by the A. F. of L. Executive Council at its recent meeting in Miami, Florida, the cheap one-family portable houses under the Fort Wayne Plan lack most of the usual housing conveniences, are constructed of shoddy material, promote unemployment among building mechanics, infringe on the sound slum clearance and low-rent housing for small income groups developed by the United States Housing Authority, and create new slums which are but slight if any improvement on the old slums now universally condemned.

"Under the Fort Wayne Plan," Mr. Green said, "the FHA has supplemented its mortgage insurance by Federal and local subsidies in order to build small, one-family houses on tax-exempt vacant land to house families on relief rolls.

"These houses are constructed on land 'borrowed' from private owners for a period of years in return for tax exemption. The houses are pre-fabricated throughout, assembled at the site and can be removed from one location to another when the landowner desires to obtain the return of his land.

"The pre-fabrication and construction is carried out by unskilled relief labor paid by the Federal Government from WPA funds."

As a result of its study of the FHA-Fort Wayne Plan the Housing Committee of the A. F. of L. reached the following conclusions:

"1. The land acquisition method underlying the plan is highly objectionable as it will inevitably lead to flagrant land speculation due to the repurchase feature of the plan and complete tax exemption of the land while it is held and developed by the municipal housing authority.

"2. The practice of moving houses around from one place to another is uneconomical, enhances the sense of insecurity and impermanence among the families thus subjected to floating, makes rehabilitation of such families impossible and is therefore objectionable from the social point of view.

"3. The plan will serve to undermine the already precarious structure of municipal finance in the communities which undertake it.

"4. It will tend to perpetuate and cause further widespread unemployment among the building mechanics and laborers, depriving them of normal employment.

"5. By being limited to relief labor it will perpetuate the relief status of the workers.

"6. By being limited to relief tenants it will provide an incentive for families to remain on relief.

"7. Substandard design utilized under the plan is a real threat to the development of good housing. Failure to meet minimum size requirements and lack of adequate heating facilities, laundry facilities, kitchen facilities and complete absence of storage space, condemns the design as utterly inadequate and unsatisfactory. This is especially true of mixing in one room the functions of cooking, laundering and eating and general living. The design of the house will serve in a very real sense as a deterrent to the development of the higher standard of living.

"8. The substandard construction of the houses and the flimsy material utilized make the houses structures of doubtful durability. While the construction of such houses deprives labor of normal employment, the net effect of the operation is to inflict upon our communities nothing better than new slums.

"9. Slum clearance and low-rent housing for slum dwellers can be and is being carried out more effectively and more economically under the United States Housing Act with full participation of private enterprise and with full observance of minimum standards of construction and design, as well as of minimum labor standards in normal private employment. The sound, permanent low-rent housing program of the USHA, designed to provide decent, livable and lasting homes to the ill-housed families, must not be jeoparidzed by turning low-rent housing into a proving ground for the unscrupulous land speculator and self-seeking promoter, willing to inflict upon us a nation-wide slum for private gain, at the expense of the taxpayer, as well as the slum dweller."

In concluding the report, signed by Harry C. Bates and John Coefield, vice-presidents of the A. F. of L., the Housing Committee stated:

"We have approached the study of the plan without prejudice. We do not condemn the plan merely because it is new or because it embodies new ideas or methods. Our criticisms are specific and are directed against those phases of the plan which we feel convinced must be condemned because they are uneconomical and because in practice they will result in a marked setback in our progress toward better housing and toward economic security.

"It is our considered judgment that the plan is contrary to the public interest in many respects, that it should be condemned as such by the Federal Government, and that all agencies of the Federal Government should be directed by the President to refrain from sponsorship of, and participation in , any phase of the plan."

The report has been unanimously adopted by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Tenant Farmers Quit CIO Cannery Union

J. R. Butler, president, and H. L. Mitchell, executive secretary, of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, announced the withdrawal of that organization from the "Communist-controlled United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America," an affiliate of John L. Lewis's Congress of Industrial Organizations. The withdrawal was ordered by the executive committee of the S. T. F. U. following a referendum vote among the 35,000 members with 200 locals in five Southern States.

Mr. Butler and Mr. Mitchell charged Donald Henderson, president of the CIO Cannery Workers Union, with arbitrary actions featured by attempts to disrupt the Tenant Farmers Union, suspending its officers, and attempting to set up a dual organization. In addition, Butler and Mitchell said Henderson acted directly for the Communist party in his efforts to split the Tenant Farmers Union.

An effort made for the happiness of others lifts us above ourselves.

High Court Upholds Sawmill Local

THE Supreme Court of the State of Oregon, in a decision handed down, ruled that Lumber and Sawmill Workers Local No. 2573 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, is the rightful owner of all books, moneys, records and paraphernalia which were usurped when a small minority of the Local's 2,573 members, including the officers, seceded from the Local to join the CIO secessionist and dual group known as the International Woodworkers of America.

A similar ruling was handed down by the Circuit Court of Appeals some weeks ago. The IWA appealed the decision to the Supreme Court, which upheld the decision of the lower court.

The case arose out of the action taken at a meeting of Local 2573 at Marshfield, Oregon, on August 8, 1937. The membership of the Local exceeded 2,500. According to the minutes of the meeting, a motion to sever connection with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was adopted by a vote of 159 to 142. The CIO secessionists thereupon took control of the Local's property and treasury, including $5,000.

The following excerpts from the Supreme Court's ruling in the Marshfield case definitely defines the rights of loyal union members to retain union property:

"Like all other unincorporated associations, by becoming a member, unless the articles or laws of the association provide otherwise, a person acquires not a severable right to any of its property or funds, but merely a right to the joint use and enjoyment thereof so long as he continues to be a member.

"* * * So long as he remains a member of the association, however, he has an absolute right, which the courts will protect, to have its property and funds controlled and administered according to its organic plan, and to participate in its affairs in harmony therewith. C. J. S., p. 69, sec. 27a.

"And, upon the dissolution of a voluntary association, 'one who ceased to be a member prior to the dissolution is not entitled to share in the distribution since the interest of a member in the property of the association ceases on the termination of his membership.'" 5 C. J., p. 1339, Sec. 22.

"When a person ceases to be a member of a voluntary association, his interest in its funds and property likewise ceases, and remaining members become jointly entitled thereto, whether his membership is terminated by his own act or omission or by the act of the society. This rule applies even where a number of members secede in a body, and although they constitute a majority, and organize a new association. In such case the remaining members, and only they, are entitled to the entire funds and property of the association, so long as they continue to keep it alive and adhere to its purposes."

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Three Brothers Picked to Head A. F. of L. Unions

There are three brothers in the St. Onge family and each has just been elected president of an A. F. of L. Local Union. Archie heads the Letter Carriers and Louis, the Teamsters, of Brockton, Mass., while Roland presides over the Carpenters' Local in Manchester, N. H. Their father, Adelard St. Onge, was an old-time Massachusetts union man.

Withdrawal from CIO "Out of Order"

FALSIFYING the facts regarding its membership seems to be a favorite and very necessary pastime these days in John L. Lewis' Congress for Industrial Organization.

Time and again the CIO has been tripped up sharply regarding its figures for public consumption concerning its membership.

The International Ladies Garment Workers recently left the CIO and the United Textile Workers will soon pull out. The Steel Workers Organizing Committee is nothing more than a paper organization and the United Automobile Workers are now torn with dissension. One faction, resenting the communistic and dictatorial policies of Lewis and his lieutenants, has withdrawn to form an independent group.

Proof that the dues paying members of the CIO are dwindling rapidly is Mr. Lewis's special assessment of one dollar on his United Mine Workers last February. The miners for the six months ended November, 1938, collected $1,250,000 in dues and during the same period contributed $1,400,000 to the CIO! The special assessment of one dollar brought $400,000 more into the CIO.

The other organization forming the fast weakening back bone of the CIO is the Amalgamated Clothing Workers but it's the United Mine Workers who are supplying the cash.

Further proof of the above indications that the CIO is rapidly heading toward membership bankruptcy is the attempted action of the National Marine Engineers Beneficial Association to withdraw from the CIO.

Several units of that organization conducted a secret poll of its membership and found that an overwhelming majority was in favor of withdrawing from the CIO.

A resolution presented at the recent annual convention in Washington, D. C. asked for a referendum on the question of whether the members were in favor of the National M.E.B.A. remaining affiliated with the CIO.

The resolution pointed out that it was "the belief that the National M.E.B.A. has lost prestige due to its present affiliation with the CIO."

On a point of order in convention procedure the resolution was ruled out of order.

Following the convention the CIO publicity bureau in a deliberate misstatement of the facts, reported that the National Marine Engineers Beneficial Association had "by unanimous vote" decided to retain affiliation with the CIO.

The following resolution shows just how "unanimous" the seagoing engineeers are for CIO affiliation. To keep the record complete, the resolution was introduced January 19, 1939, the fourth day's session of the convention.

The resolution:

> Resolution No. 39. Jan. 19, 1939.
>
> To the officers and representatives of the 63rd convention assembled:
>
> WHEREAS, M. E. B. A. No. 79 (San Pedro, Calif.), by a secret referendum ballot circulated to determine the wishes of its membership on the question of affiliation with the CIO found the membership 96 per cent opposed to such affiliation; and
>
> WHEREAS, M. E. B. A. No. 41 (Portland, Ore.), also by a secret referendum ballot voted overwhelmingly against affiliation with the CIO; and

WHEREAS, M. E. B. A. No. 97 (San Francisco, Calif.), in a recent secret referendum voted by majority against affiliation with the CIO; and

WHEREAS, I can truthfully say we have found practically no member of the M. E. B. A. arriving at this port during the past year, whether from the East coast, Gulf, or other Pacific coast ports, who has not voiced opposition to our CIO affiliation when the question was put to him; and

WHEREAS, it is our belief the National M. E. B. A. has lost prestige due to its present affiliation with the CIO, now therefore be it

RESOLVED, This 63rd Convention of the National M. E. B. A. go on record in favor of a national secret referendum ballot on the question "Are you in favor of the National M. E. B. A. remaining with the CIO"; and be it further

RESOLVED, The members of the National M. E. B. A. be mailed ballots on this question within 30 days after the convention adjourns and the balloting shall continue for a period of four months.

Fraternally submitted,

DEANE CURTIS,
M.E.B.A. No. 41, Portland, Oregon.

On a point of order by Representative Trainer in convention procedure, the Chair ruled the resolution out of order.

The fourth part of the resolution is particularly enlightening. Without doubt it is the reason that the Marine Engineers' high command refused to even consider a membership referendum.

It is therefore obvious that the only reason the Marine Engineers are still affiliated with the CIO is because a membership referendum was ruled "out of order."

Pot Calling The Kettle Black!

A RECENT protest by the CIO Industrial Union Council of San Francisco which functions under the supervision of the notorious alien, Harry Bridges, is remindful of the old adage, "It's the pot calling the kettle black."

Harry Bridges, by way of a reminder, is a known communist and alien. The American Legion has petitioned Secretary of Labor Francis Perkins to deport him and he has been the target of many other patriotic organizations who believe firmly in Americanism.

Despite the efforts of these various organizations who believe in the American form of government, Harry Bridges, for reasons best known to Madame Perkins, has been given the protection of her office.

The protest of the CIO council concerns the appointment of Fritz Wiedman as German counsel general in San Francisco. In the protest to the state department Mr. Wiedman is called "an undesirable alien."

The difference in the alien status of Messrs. Wiedman and Bridges is noteworthy. Mr. Wiedman does not profess to be anything but a German temporarily employed in the consular service of his country. Mr. Bridges, on the other hand, is an Australian who seemingly enjoys his status as an alien. He has earned his livelihood in the United States for nearly twenty years but refuses to become a citizen of the land that feeds him.

Anyone is entitled to judge which of these two aliens is really "undesirable."

Appalling Conditions of the Tiff Miners

IN the hills of southeast Missouri, not more than 65 miles from the city of St. Louis, there live, under the most primitive conditions in the United States, some 2,500 miners whose plight is nigh on to being hopeless.

Located in that part of Missouri known the world over for its lead production there is also mined the snow white mineral rock, Barite, more commonly known in the area as "Tiff."

Washington County, Missouri, in which the mines are located, produces 67 per cent of the Tiff used in our country in the manufacture of rubber tires, linoleum, oil cloth, cosmetics, paint base, X-ray plates, oil well drilling slush and other kindred products.

The Tiff miners in this county are the descendants of early French pioneers who settled the western shores of the Mississippi more than 150 years ago. In this mining community many of the old French Catholic customs and traditions are still being practiced.

It is well that these people still possess much of the ruggedness of their pioneer forefathers because of the hardships they are constantly called upon to face.

The 2,500 miners and their families in this locality present a social and economic problem unequalled anywhere in our nation.

The problem is one of long standing and has become more acute with the years. Tiff mining in the early days was confined to gathering the mineral from the surface of the ground. Later years, however, have made it necessary to dig in an effort to locate veins of Tiff.

These Tiff "diggins" often reach the depth of 30 to 40 feet, which has made the plight of the miner harder and more precarious. The conditions under which the miner is compelled to work and find a market for his Tiff has been the contributing factor to the destitution and hardship he has been called upon to face.

The National Pigment Company, together with a number of Independent Tiff buyers, conceived the plan under which the miner must operate his mine and sell his mineral. The method adopted by the company and the buyers absolve them of all responsibility to the miner, yet by this method the miner is helpless to help himself. The system now practiced is comparable to that of the sharecropper, cranberry pickers and commercial farmer, with economic and social results that put to shame any of the other named industries.

Two plans are in operation by which the miner is permitted to mine and while both are basically alike, they offer a difference in compensation received for the mined product.

The systems are alike insofar as housing is concerned. The Tiff landowner grants permission to the miner to mine on his ground. With this permit comes the use of shelter or living quarters for the miner and his family.

The most deplorable housing to be found anywhere is furnished these people. Shacks of rough cut boards, many without floors. Log cabins without window panes, old salvaged lumber thrown together in an effort to keep out the elements. These huts are never over two rooms and house families with as many as ten children, all of whom must of necessity sleep in one room.

Sanitation is unknown in the communities. The inside of these shacks are papered with old newspapers, bits of corrugated boxes, fragments of posters or anything that can be salvaged, in an effort to keep out the cold and rain.

It is impossible to describe the filth and disease-infested hovels in which these people are required to live. The water supply usually comes from the community well, where all must go for water for cooking and bathing purposes. Surveys made in this area prove that the housing is not fit for raising hardy live-stock, much less families of human beings.

Sickness of all descriptions prevails, chronic illness due to years of neglected medical attention rules the miners. Medical care does not come within the reach of the miners' budget. Child birth is attended by community mid-wives who receive little or nothing for their services.

Uneducated, these people, most of whom cannot read or write, are consequently unable to leave this environment to compete for a better position in life. For fifty years they have struggled for existence under the most adverse conditions imaginable.

Tiff miners' children are the only children exempt from the Missouri Child Labor Act. Such legislation could only be sponsored by those who would benefit from continued peonage.

Schools are few and inadequate and compulsory education is unheard of. Children seldom have the opportunity to obtain an education and it is not unusual for children of 12 to 14 years of age, hungry for school "larnin," to be in the first and second grade of school.

This situation is brought about through the necessity of whole families digging Tiff to earn from $2 to $2.50 per week. This meager income does not allow for clothing "fitten" for children in school. This system of destitution and starvation prevails alike under both systems of work in the county and those who dig on the land of independent landowners.

The only difference in the plan of operation is that the miner working on the land of the independent owners must pay the landowner a royalty of from 75 cents to $1 per ton for the privilege. Those mining on the property of the National Pigment Company are exempt from royalty charges.

To the miner working on the land of independent owners comes also the burden of hauling charges, for the hauling of Tiff to the processing mill. These charges are based on the distance required to reach the mill and range from $1.25 to $1.75 per ton. The prevailing price of Tiff at the mill is $7 per ton, gross. From this is deducted the royalty and hauling charges, leaving the miner with a net of from $4.50 to $5 per ton for his efforts.

Even under these condtions the miner could provide for himself if he were permitted to sell all the Tiff he could mine. His problem now is more acute than ever because quotas have been instituted under which a miner only averages 500 pounds per week, which cuts his income to a $2.25 to $2.50 average, with which to supply food and clothing for families of as many as ten.

With this controlled income it is easy to understand why children cannot go to school, why they are denied medical attention and why sickness and malnutrition and stark poverty attend at every Tiff miner's door. It is little wonder that shacks are without floors or window panes and ignorance and illiteracy prevail among these people.

There were strikes in the Tiff mines in 1935 and 1936 that were successful in raising the price of Tiff to the mills $1.50 per ton. These strikes raised the price of Tiff to its present price of $7 per ton. After the strike victory the National Pigment Company introduced mechanized mining into the area as a competitor to the individual hand miner.

Steam shovels and washers now are active competitors of the miner and further his hardship and dull the future outlook. Prior to the strikes machine mining could not compete with the hand miner. Low prices paid to the miner prior to the strikes made mechanized mining unprofitable to the company.

When the price reached $7, the large Tiff interests saw the opportunity of liquidating the cost of machine mining and installation of modern methods has steadily increased. Steam shovels and washers have taken their toll of the miners' income. Modern methods of production developed overproduction, which in turn has fathered the quota system now being practiced.

The situation confronting these people of Washington County is a blot on the state of Missouri. The population in the Tiff areas are stranded and destituted. These people who, through their ancestors, have contributed much of the history, tradition and French culture in the Mississippi Valley find themselves faced with a problem that seems without solution.

Every advantage to which every American has a right has been denied these people.

Reduced to serfdom and peonage by the operators, every attempt to assist the miner has for mysterious reasons met with failure. The welfare of the county lies in the hands of a few who sway political power and pressure in their effort to maintain the continued low standards of living among the miners.

Attempts to render assistance have been frustrated or met with cold indifference by those who could be of assistance. The National Pigment Company, the largest single landowner in the county, has turned a deaf ear to any attempt to help the miner in his plight.

The county with its 14,500 inhabitants is unable to meet its relief problem. It has 800 men on the WPA rolls and 900 unemployables are eligible for relief. Years of hardship have left their mark, and the unemployable ratio is high. Malnutrition and lack of medical care has produced blindness and many forms of permanent illness for whom the county must now provide.

Relief is sorely inadequate because of the extreme poverty of the county and inadequate taxation on the interests that control the fate of the people. Washington County cannot meet its quota of funds to the state of Missouri for relief purposes, hence Washington County does not receive its allotment from the state to carry on its relief program.

For the 900 unemployables, many of them bed-ridden, only $2,500 per month is available. On a pro-rata basis this means less than $3 per month on which they must live and provide medical aid and attention. This in itself is hopeless insofar as relief is concerned.

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Courage consists not in hazarding without fear, but being resolutely minded in a just cause.—Plutarch.

Beware of Fake Labor Promoters

AROUSED by continuous unauthorized use of the name of the American Federation of Labor and affiliated bodies by unscrupulous and racketeering promoters, the California State Federation of Labor has declared war on their "chiseling" practices.

The campaign was authorized at a recent meeting of the executive council of the Federation, at which a proposal that unionists give better support to official labor publications was also acclaimed.

"For years a certain type of promoters have been bilking the public, particularly business and professional men, by high-pressure sales methods in connection with alleged 'benefit' dances, entertainments, picnics and other affairs, 'official' Union directories, programs and other publications," said Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the Federation.

"The practice is steadily increasing and Labor itself must do its part in exposing and curbing such rackets for the protection of its own organizations, as well as our friends who conscientiously desire to aid worthy causes.

"First, we warn the public against contributing to any purported 'official' project or publication in connection with which the name of the American Federation of Labor or the California State Federation of Labor, or any affiliated council or union is used, unless the solicitors present written credentials properly authenticated by officers of the Central Labor Council of the district in which they are operating.

"Second, all local unions are urged to exercise precaution in accepting promoter's schemes which appear to be potential money makers for the organization at the time, but frequently develop into boomerangs after the racketeers have left town, and to check all promotion proposals with their Central Labor Council first.

"Third, we urge every Central Labor Council to designate a committee of its officers to function as a sanctioning body for any activities in which the name of the Council, or affiliated unions is used in their community, in order to curb this type of racketeering.

"Fourth, it is urged that all local unions adopt a policy of agreeing that the committee set-up by their Central Labor Council shall be responsible for the careful policing of activities in their community, and that all proposals, regardless of the amounts involved, shall be submitted to such committee for sanction.

"Fifth, the public is asked to cooperate by demanding official credentials of any solicitor they do not know, particularly in connection with telephone solicitations, and to report any proposals not backed by proper credentials to the Secretary of the Central Labor Council in their community."

Mr. Vandeleur cited numerous incidents where promoters had mulcted unions, their members and friends, business and professional men, and others. A racket during the holiday season was benefits to buy food for wives and kiddies of unemployed union members.

"These practices," he said, "must be stopped in the interest of all concerned, and the California State Federation of Labor, with the cooperation of the officers of the various Central Labor Councils, proposes to do everything possible to end these abuses.

"Better Business Bureaus and similar bona fide organizations will cooperate, and we need only the aid of industry, business and the general public who are victims of these schemes to end the nefarious practices of unscrupulous promoters."

Child Welfare Makes Many Gains

WHAT the year 1938 meant in advancing the welfare of American children, particularly under the Social Security Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, was analyzed by Katherine F. Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau, in her annual report.

"As the fiscal year 1938 drew to a close, the third anniversary of the passage of the Social Security Act was approaching and the Fair Labor Standards Act had just been signed," said Miss Lenroot. "By these two measures the responsibilities of the Children's Bureau have been extended beyond research, consultation service, and dissemination of information, to include joint undertakings with the States for advancement of the well-being of children and youth."

Miss Lenroot reported that 1938 marked the end of the initial period of setting up Federal and State administrative organizations, and the begining of a period of increasing effectiveness in extending the services throughout the country, particularly in rural districts and needy areas. All the States and Territories to which the Act applies were cooperating in maternal and child-health services; all except Louisiana, in services for crippled children; all except Wyoming, in Child-welfare services.

Fourth Federal law to recognize child labor as a national problem, the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 forbids shipment of goods in interstate commerce from establishments in which children under 16 years of age are employed, or in which children under 18 years of age are employed in occupations declared by the Chief of the Children's Bureau to be particularly hazardous or detrimental to their health or well-being. Two previous Federal child-labor laws and the child-labor provisions of the N.R.A. codes were rendered ineffective by Supreme Court decisions.

The 1937 birth rate was 17.0 per 1,000 estimated population, slightly higher than the rates for 1936 and 1935, 16.7 and 16.9, respectively, but lower than that for 1934, which was 17.1. Since 1915, when the birth rate was 25.1, the rate has been declining.

The 1937 infant mortality rate of 54 deaths per 1,000 live births was the lowest on record in the United States.

Definite maternal life-saving efforts under the Social Security Act were under way in all the States in the year 1937. The same year saw a significant drop in the maternal mortality rate from the 1936 previous all-time low figure of 57 maternal death per 10,000 live births to 49 such deaths per 10,000 live births. These figures, which have been made available since Miss Lenroot's report was prepared, show that for each of the important types of causes—infection, toxemia, and hemorrhage—the 1937 rate is the lowest recorded in the expanding birth registration area.

In closing the report, Miss Lenroot made eight specific recommendations as follows:

1. Expansion of research and advisory work in the fields of (a) maternal care, (b) child care and infant mortality, (c) treatment of crippled children, (d) medical and social care of children suffering from chronic disabilities, (e) social and institutional care of mentally deficient children, (f) studies of dependent, neglected, and delinquent children, and (g) Federal and State cooperation in child-welfare services in both rural and urban areas.

2. Expanded resources for advisory and consultative service to the States.

3. Adequate appropriations for effective administration of the child-labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.

4. Extension of field and office services in the development of current reporting on juvenile employment, juvenile-court statistics, and health and social services to children.

5. Amendment of title V, parts 1 and 2 of the Social Security Act to provide a gradually expanding program of maternal and child-health services.

6. Completion of ratification of the child-labor amendment if the United States Supreme Court holds that it is still pending.

7. Extension to Puerto Rico of the material and child-welfare provisions of the Social Security Act.

8. Continued focusing of public and professional interest on problems of maternal and child care and child welfare, and on qualified personnel for these services.

Green Warns Against Non-Partisan League

Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor which accept membership in Labor's Non-Partisan League, the political wing of the CIO render themselves liable to have their A. F. of L. charters revoked.

This was made clear in a letter sent by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, to all A. F. of L. affiliates, including National and International Unions, State Federations of Labor, City Central Bodies, and directly affiliated Local Unions.

The text of Mr. Green's letter, which was sent by direction of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, follows:

"The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at a meeting held in Miami, Florida, recently directed me to communicate with you calling attention to the fact that the so-called 'Labor's Non-Partisan League' is a CIO organization and is in no way regarded as a labor organization by the American Federation of Labor. The Executive Council regards it as a purely political organization.

"Because the American Federation of Labor follows a non-partisan political policy and formulates said non-partisan policies from time to time as circumstances warrant and conditions require, I am writing to call upon you to refrain from accepting membership in this so-called 'Labor's Non-Partisan League.'

"If any American Federation of Labor Unions, Central Labor Bodies or State Federations of Labor have accepted membership in Labor's Non-Partisan League they are directed by the Executive Council to immediately with draw and sever all connections with Labor's Non-Partisan League.

"The American Federation of Labor cannot submit to the formulation of its political policies by the CIO organizations or any other political organization.

"Central Bodies, State Federations of Labor or Federal Labor Unions which refuse to carry out these instructions sent by direction of the Executive Council, subject themselves to the revocation of the charters for insubordination to the rulings, laws and principles of the American Federation of Labor."

Live to do good and you will never tire of your employment.

Extension of Old Age Pensions Asked

A SIX-POINT program to bring an additional six million persons under the old-age pension system of the Social Security Act was presented to the House Ways and Means Committee by Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board. Unemployment compensation for jobless workers, he said, should be similarly expanded.

Appearing as the first witness as the Ways and Means Committee opened hearings on proposals to amend the social security program, Mr. Altmeyer recommended:

1. Start monthly benefits under old-age insurance plan in 1940 instead of 1942.
2. Pay supplementary benefits for aged wives; also orphans.
3. Bring agricultural labor employed on big-scale farms and domestic workers into system.
4. Strengthen legislation giving aid to aged, blind and dependent children.
5. Increase present grants to needy aged by States and permit the board to differentiate between "poorer" and "richer" States in apportioning Federal cash aid.
6. Avoid financing problems. (Altmeyer said that the Treasury Department will present a report on this phase of the expansion program.)

Declaring the social security program to be sound, Altmeyer urged that revision of the act should be made with in the existing framework. He said:

"The Social Security Board believes that it is administratively feasible to bring into the system large numbers of persons not yet covered—including employes of non-profit organizations, employes of National banks, and similar so-called Federal instrumentalities, seamen, domestic workers and agricultural laborers.

"All told, these groups include some 6,000,000 men and women who would thus be assured of old-age protection which there can be no doubt the vast majortity of them sorely need.

"With respect to non-profit organizations and Federal instrumentalities such as national banks, the Board foresees no administrative difficulties; we therefore recommend their immediate inclusion.

"We also suggest that old-age insurance might well be extended to all Federal employes, taking into account, of course, the necessity for making an adjustment between this protection and that offered by other Federal retirement systems.

The present exclusion of maritime employment was due to the anticipated administrative difficulties of covering foreign crews on American vessels engaged in foreign trade. We believe that the law can now be redrawn so as to exclude only this type of employment on American vessels."

With regard to liberalizing the unemployment compensation provisions of the Social Security Act, Mr. Altmeyer said the Social Security Board believed "they should be extended along the same lines as those proposed for old-age insurance."

Pointing out that the largest number of workers without the protection of unemployment compensation are in the agricultural and domestic fields, Mr. Altmeyer said their inclusion presented certain complex problems which could be solved by co-operation between the Federal Government and the State Governments.

"One other change in coverage might well be made," he added. "It has the double advantage of bringing in more people and of coordinating unemployment compensation more closely with old-age insurance. This is to make Federal unemployment compensation provisions apply to employers of one or more, instead of limiting them as at present to those with eight or more employes. Many of the States have already moved in this direction."

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Bret Harte Musing Up-to-date

It was Bret Harte who said that:

"For ways that are dark and for tricks that are vain the heathen Chinee is peculiar."

Bret Harte did not live to learn about the National Labor Relations Board. If he had, he would doubtless agree that the Chinese had no monopoly on ways that are dark and tricks that are vain.

The Board, in giving reasons for one of its peculiar orders said:

"As a result of the filing of the charge (by a CIO lawyer) the necessary investigation thereof, and the consideration of the appeal, a period of seventeen months has elapsed since the direction of election was issued and almost fifteen months since balloting was conducted.

"Because of this lapse of time, we deem it inadvisable to count these ballots and issue a certification based thereon, lest such certification misrepresent the choice of the crews employed on the vessels of the company at the present time."

To translate this order into plain language: An election was held fifteen months ago aboard the ships of the Seatrain lines to determine whether the crews wanted an A. F. of L. or a CIO Union. The results evidently favored A. F. of L. affiliation because a CIO lawyer filed a protest. So the Board, in its usual accommodating manner (whenever CIO lawyers file a protest) held up the counting of the ballots for fifteen months and finally decided not to count them at all but give the CIO boys another chance in a second election.

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1,600 To Get Jobs on "Hanover Acres" Project

The United States Housing Authority has started construction on "Hanover Acres," the 320 dwelling units slum-clearance and low-rent project at Allentown, Pennsylvania.

It is estimated that jobs will be provided for 1,600 workmen at the site, during the construction of the 37 buildings in the project, with total wages for direct labor totaling about $522,200.

◆

Census Will Provide Juicy Political Plum

Census taking has always been a juicy political plum, and the enumeration next year will not be an exception.

William L. Austin, director of the census, discloses that 150,000 new employes will be taken on and that the cost of the job will be $45,000,000.

If the 1930 procedure is followed, members of Congress will recommend a supervisor for each district, who will name the enumerators.

Priests' Duty to Preach Unionism, Says Prelate

IT IS the duty of the clergy of the Catholic Church to not only approve trade unionism "in principle," but to urge the workers in their congregations to join unions, familiarize themselves with the philosophy of trade unionism, and actively participate in the affairs of the unions.

This was the central thought of a remarkable address delivered by Archbishop Edward Mooney at the meeting of the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems held in Detroit recently.

Industrial relations, according to the Catholic view, are group relations," the archbishop declared. "Let there be no doubt of this.

"Labor organization, sound and responsible organization on democratic principles, is not merely something which the Catholic Church accepts as an inevitable development of our industrial society, it is something which she whole-heartedly approves; something for which she has a definite set of moral principles; something for which her Popes have been crying for generations, like a voice of a prophet in a wilderness; something which she earnestly commends to worker and management alike as a remedy for the evils of industrial life which press upon us and as a preventive for greater evils which threaten.

"This view imposes upon the Catholic worker, and commends to every worker who prefers American freedom to Communist, Nazi or Fascist regimentation, the duty of active interest in his labor organization.

"If the worker who loves his religion, his home and his country stands idly by while agents of destruction gain control of the union and direct its power to subversive ends, then one of three things will happen.

"We shall see here what we see in Russia, leftist dictatorship; we shall see here what we see in Germany and Italy, rightist dictatorship; or, if the good sense of our people somehow or other averts either of these calamities, at least the cause of unionism will receive a check from which it will not recover in our generation.

"This last eventually is, I know, not displeasing to some men who are upright in their own private lives and who are loud in their praise of what they like to call American free enterprise.

"But surely we can see that they are either shortsighted or unthinking: that they are strangely unaware of the forces that are stirring in the world today; that they are, in effect if not in intent, committed to the philosophy summed up in the selfish and defeatist phrase: 'After us, the deluge.'

"Surely, they cannot pretend to find in this attitude a solution of the difficulties which we all recognize.

"Again, if our priests, by action or apathy, encourage the members of their parishes to stand off from active and constructive participation in the affairs of their union, they are derelict in a duty which the highest authority of the church misses no occasion to emphasize."

Monsignor John A. Ryan of the Catholic University in Washington denounced Communism, but warned those who attended the conference—which, by the way, filled two large hotel ballrooms—against confusing Communism with economic reform.

"Some think that Communism is the same as public ownership of public utilities, or that the National Labor Relations Act is Communism, or that the Wages and Hours Act is out-and-out Communism," said Father Ryan.

"Such persons use the term 'Communist' and particularly 'communistic' very freely, having regard neither to the seriousness of using such misleading language nor to the injury which they might do to human reputations or to the cause of social reform."

As an example of what he had in mind, Father Ryan cited the reckless testimony given by certain witnesses before the Dies committee.

"The number of uncritical persons who have been deluded and deceived by these performers is very large, and the responsibility of the deceivers is very great, indeed," he declared.

Unemployment Censuses in England

The number of unemployed in the United States is determined by estimates which vary according to the basis used by estimators. With this in mind it is instructive to note the method used in Great Britain where the unemployment insurance law covers a larger number of occupations than are included in the unemployment compensation provisions of our Social Security Act.

In Britain the insured jobless are required to register at the employment exchanges, where each worker is given an unemployment book. At the beginning of each insurance year these unemployment books must be lodged at the employment exchanges, where they are used as the basis for an unemployment census.

There were altogether 14,992,500 workers (aged 14 to 64) insured against unemployment in the latest insurance year, including those in the special schemes, and also the 221,270 brought with the scheme in April, 1938. Leaving these latter out of the count, the comparable figures for this year and last are 14,771,230 for 1937-1938 against 14,011,000 in 1936-37; roughly an increase of 1.1 per cent on the total.

Of this year's total of 14,992,500, those actually in employment in mid-October numbered approximately 12,204,000. This is the estimated total after deducting the registered applicants for employment and making the customary allowance for workers absent from employment through sickness and other unrecorded forms of unemployment. The total at work is less by 210,000 than a year ago.

The number of workless persons on the registers of the employment exchanges in mid-October was 1,781,227. This is 300,078 more than a year ago. Including the unemployed in Northern Ireland the actual number of registered applicants for work in mid-October was 1,880,575, as compared with 1,460,080 on the corresponding date last year, an increase of practically 420,000 in the twelve months.

Two Sides of the Picture

An employer will sign an agreement to employ none but union men—a closed shop agreement. That is one side of the picture. On the other hand, some of these same employes will take the money this fair employer pays them and spend it for non-union made goods, thus giving employment to non-union workers in places that are on the unfair list of organized labor. That is what is going on continuously, and you can't get away with it. A trade unionist who will do this may call himself a union man, but he isn't—not by a long long shot. Check up on yourself and see whether or not this applies to **YOU.**

Enforcing the Fair Labor Standards Act

Gradually employers throughout the United States are learning that the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 means what it says when it stipulates that employers subject to the act shall pay their employes not less than 25 cents an hour and shall limit their employment to 44 hours per week.

Most employers obey the act without governmental pressure. Others, however, seem to be unduly intoxicated in their subversive belief that the policy of paying low wages is their private and personal right guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States against which statute law must not prevail.

The Powers Manufacturing Company of Waterloo, Iowa, is evidently one of the concerns which require legal pressure to convince them of the error of their illegal low-wage policy and the advisability of obeying the very reasonable wage stipulations imposed upon employers by Federal statute.

Following adequate evidence that the Powers Company was paying its employes less than the 25 cents an hour prescribed by the Fair Labor Standards Act, Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator of the Department of Labor Wage and Hour Division, informed Federal District Judge George C. Scott of the delinquency of the Waterloo company. Judge Scott thereupon issued an injunction permanently restraining the company from paying employes less than 25 cents an hour and from shipping its products in interstate commerce until the legal minimum wage is paid.

Announcing that this was the first permanent injunction restraining an employer from alleged violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act which has been in effect since October 24, 1938, officials of the Wage and Hour Division estimated that the company, which has approximately 175 employes on its payroll, would be required to pay in the neighborhood of $2,200 in back wages, this amount representing the difference between what the workers got and what they would have gotten under the legal rate of pay under the act since it became effective.

California Solons Reject CIO Man For Harbor Board

Governor Olson of California recently appointed a new Board of State Harbor Commissioners. Among the three new appointees was Germaine Bulcke, president of the San Francisco CIO Longshoremen's Union and a henchman of Harry Bridges, leader of the CIO forces on the Pacific Coast.

The California State Senate, on March 6, by a vote of 26 to 12 refused to confirm the appointment of Bulcke. There was no opposition to the confirmation of the other two appointees.

Milk Trust Termed Real and It Robs Everyone

There is a "Milk Trust" and it "determines what 70,000,000 people shall pay for milk, as well as what 3,000,000 farmers shall receive for their labor," Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney's "Anti-Monopoly" Investigating Committee was told by Frederic C. Howe, former consumers' counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

He said the Borden and National Dairy Products companies have interposed themselves between farmers and consumers, and fix the price at both ends.

The average price for milk, Howe said, is 12½ cents a quart, but in some cities independent dealers are selling it for "6, 7 and 8 cents and making handsome profits."

Dictators Responsible for Armaments

The peace-loving instincts of the masses everywhere and the responsibility of the Nazi and Fascist dictatorships for the tremendous sum being spent by democratic nations for defensive armaments are emphasized by the the New Zealand Transport Worker, the official organ of the New Zealand Federated Waterside Workers.

"Ninety per cent of the people of the world desire to live in peace and harmony," the Transport Worker says. "Ninety per cent are opposed to war, and the same ninety per cent do not see any reason why they should quarrel with their fellow man.

"What then is the cause of all the trouble? Why is it that we have a weekly war scare and an international crisis daily? Why is it that the newspapers of the world are so busy in this matter? Why is it that thousands of millions of pounds are spent each month nowadays in the manufacture of machinery and weapons for the sole purpose of destruction of defenseless people and possibly of civilization altogether?

"There are but few men in the world who would attempt to justify this huge expenditure, this terrible waste of labor and money. There are fewer still who could justify war and wholesale destruction of human beings. War was never a necessary adjunct to progress, and today war can only have one result—the further enslavement of mankind or the destroying of our present civilization.

"During the last world war, we were told that it was a fight to save democracy. The democratic countries won the war, yet democracy is in greater peril today than ever. It seems to prove the statement made by the pacifists the years down that wars never won anything either for the conqueror or those who were defeated.

"Yet the fact remains that the peaceful nations of the world are compelled to arm willy nilly. This, of course, is due to the threat of power politics made by European dictators. * * * Democracy, therefore, realizes the fact that its liberties must be defended and is agreed that the respective nations that are defending democracy should arm for their own defense and protection."

A. F. of L. Membership Nears 4 Million Mark

The growing strength of the American Federation of Labor was revealed in the quarterly report made by Secretary-Treasurer Frank Morrison to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. at its recent Winter meeting at Miami, Florida.

The membership of the Federation, Mr. Morrison said, shows a substantial increase in the last quarter and is rapidly approaching the 4,000,000 mark.

A. & P. Company Signs Building Trades Pact in Georgia

W. Lee Sorrells, president of the Atlanta Building Trades Council, representing the Building Trades, announced the negotiation of an agreement with the A. & P. Company and the building trades of Georgia, in which the company agrees to use union men exclusively on all building and construction work done by the company in that state.

The agreement also provides that where the A. & P. Company leases a building it shall be stipulated in the lease that all repair work and alterations shall be done by union building tradesmen.

Charles Schimmat, national personnel director of the A. & P. Company, represented the company in the negotiations which resulted in the agreement.

TOO LATE?

"It is too late!" Ah, nothing is too late—
Cato learned Greek at eighty, Sophocles
Wrote his grand "AEdipus," and Simonides
Bore off the prize of verse from his compeers
When each had numbered more than fourscore years;
And Theophratus at fourscore and ten
Had begun his "Characters of Men."
Chaucer at Woodstock, with the nightingales,
At sixty wrote the "Canterbury Tales."
Goethe at Weimar, toiling to the last,
Completed "Faust" when eighty years were past.
What then, shall we sit idly down and say,
The night hath come; it is no longer day?
For age is opportunity no less
Than youth itself, though in another dress.
And as the evening twilight fades away,
The sky is filled with stars invisible by day.

—Henry W. Longfellow.

Editorial

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

"RED" WINE IN A NEW BOTTLE!

A COMPARISON of the so-called "peace" plan proposed to the American Federation of Labor by John L. Lewis's CIO and the Communist party program for labor unity shows a deadly parallel.

CIO propagandists have been referring to their plan as "daring" and "breath-taking" but a careful study of the CIO "peace" scheme and the Communist scheme below will prove that it's the same old "Red" wine, but in a new bottle!

THE CIO SCHEME

The CIO proposals read, in part:

"Not later than June 1, 1939, there shall assemble in the city of Washington, D. C., in the hall owned by the Daughters of the American Revolution, a convention of representatives of cooperation (a) the American Federation of Labor, (b) the Congress of Industrial Organizations and (c) the four brotherhoods in the railroad transportation field, heretofore independent.

"This convention is to organize and dedicate the American Congress of Labor, designed to supersede and embrace the membership of the CIO and the A. F. of L., and to include the membership of the before-mentioned railroad organizations. The convention will outline its objectives, adopt a constitution and elect officers for a term of one year."

THE COMMUNIST SCHEME

From the New York Daily Worker, the official organ of the Communist Party, July, 1937, on page 6, a resolution adopted at the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party June 17-20, 1937:

"We must never cease to demand the unification of the trade union movement. In line with this policy, the Party has raised the question of the convocation of a trade union unity congress of the unions of the CIO, A. F. of L., Railroad Brotherhoods, and other unaffiliated unions. Let all those who stand for unity and solidarity come to such a congress. As for those who refuse to come, they would by this very action place themselves outside the movement."

From the New York Daily Worker for October 20, 1937, on page 3, an article by William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party, on "Trade Union Unity":

"Provision might be made for the holding of a special broad representative trade union unity convention, to which the Railroad Brotherhoods and other independents should be invited. In fact the Brotherhoods might well be drawn into the unity negotiations from the outset. This convention could complete the unification process by the adoption of necessary constitutional provisions, elections of officers, etc."

UNION LABEL IS SACRED

"NOTHING can be more sacred than the Union Emblem," says a Baltimore minister.

The union label will come into place in the public mind which was intended by its creators and advocates as fast as new converts are made to the truth it represents.

By far the strongest utterance on the subject of the union label is found in a sermon delivered by a prominent Baltimore devine, which goes far to justify the claims of the most ardent supporters of the label. After a discussion of the labor question, in all of its various aspects, the reverend gentleman said: "What can be more sacred, more holy or more deserving of the reverence of men or angels than the union label, which signifies that human life has been more highly valued in the production of commodities than mere profit sought for by greed. The label is an emblem of justice, of fraternity, or humanity.

"When you find a label on a garment or on a box of cigars or a loaf of bread, you can be sure that neither was made in a sweat shop; that no children were compelled to sort the tobacco in the hours of the night intended for healthful childish sleep.

"When you see this label on any commodity, you can buy it with a clear conscience, knowing that in doing so you are not becoming a partner to any institution that degrades humanity for private profit. You can sleep soundly also and not be worried with thoughts of typhus fever, smallpox or leprosy, which are often scattered, broadcast from Chinese opium joints, penitentiary convict cells and tenant sweat shops, where the most degraded specimens of humanity put their life blood into marketable goods.

"The union label is a religious emblem; it is a religious act to buy goods to which this label is attached, and an act blessed on earth and honored in heaven, while it is a sin to buy a cigar, a piece of clothing, a pair of shoes or a loaf of bread without this label; for then you do not know but what you are building up the business of some heartless tyrant, who is exacting a fortune from the drugery and degradation of his fellow man, at the risk of the public health.

"God bless the label! and I hope that all of you who read this, will carry indelibly impressed upon your mind, the picture of the union label surrounded by angels and that you will always know that the favorite banner in heaven is that banner which represents justice to labor, fresh air and sunshine and healthful conditions for those who toil, and the truth that human life is of greater moment than the gain of gold."—Bakers' Journal.

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NO REDS IN LITTLE RED SCHOOLHOUSE

THE American Federation of Labor will have no Reds in "the Little Red Schoolhouse."

Labor leaders assembled in Miami for the winter meeting of the A. F. of L. Executive Council flatly warned the American Federation of Teachers that it will have to clean out Communists in the organization or be ousted from A. F. of L. affiliation.

This is not the first warning to the teacher group from federation officials. Evidently past threats have fallen on deaf ears, for today all New York City local unions of teachers have been suspended by the New York Central Trades and Labor Council because of alleged Communistic activities, domination and control.

Communism has no place in the A. F. of L. It has no place above all in the teaching profession of our public schools. The federation should forthwith bounce from affiliation all teachers who so misunderstand the character of their office in relation to American life as to prostitute it to the spread of so alien a thing as Communism.

However, the warning given the teacher unions should not unduly upset Americans generally. Fortunately under the circumstances teacher unions represent a negligible part of the profession and Communism is not a besetting sin of teachers.

There may be Communist public school teachers not only in New York but elsewhere. There are fools among teachers as there are in other professions. But rated against the army of loyal, hard-working, patriotic teachers of the country Communists are the great exception.

Congratulations to the A. F. of L. for fighting Communism in all its affiliates —teacher or otherwise. Yet the public should not conclude that the profession is smeared with the stick of Stalin. On the contrary, so far as the body of school teachers is concerned, the Red menace will get no footing in American public schools.—Exchange.

HOW FAR SHALL WE ALLOW THEM TO GO?

TO what extent should Communists and Fascists and other enemies of democracy be permitted to publicly advocate their doctrines in America?

That's an extremely serious question. Mayor LaGuardia of New York City is plagued by it to a greater extent than the chief executive of any other American city. Up to date we believe he has acted with admirable judgment. He has permitted them to talk, and he has provided an army of police to protect them from those who do not agree with them.

Since the near-riots which marked the demonstration of the German Bund in Madison Square Garden, he has adopted one precaution. The task of preserving order, inside as well as outside the meeting hall, will devolve on the municipal authorities. Neither the Fascists nor the Communists will be permitted to exercise police authority at any time or anywhere.

Thus LaGuardia has vindicated the ancient American theory of free speech. However, we cannot overlook the fact that the problem has another aspect. It is all right to permit those who would destroy the institutions we cherish to assemble in public and give voice to their ideas. But how about their secret plottings—their effort to do underground what they would not dare attempt on the surface?

The day is rapidly approaching when we must face that problem. So far as the anti-democratic alien is concerned, Fascist or Communist, he should be kicked out of America without ceremony. Those of American blood or citizenship must not be permitted to get out of hand.

Tens of thousands of men and women suffered and died in order that we might have democracy in this country. We must not permit it to be destroyed by either domestic traitors or foreign foes.—Labor.

COME OUT OF THE TRENCHES!

AT the risk of being told to go way back and sit down, we would like to make the simple plea to newspaper special writers and columnists, radio commentators and news experts, perspiring propagandists and jaw-weary politicians, to come out of the trenches for a little while and drop back to a rest camp.

It has been a bitter battle ever since the Munich pact, and we have followed nearly every word of it with the indignation and revulsion which, no doubt, almost every American feels.

But spring is drawing near, and we are growing a little tired emotionally. The dictators are still there and the democracies still stand. The kickoff may not take place until after the fall practice season.

Until it does we hope to give our eyes and ears a little rest. We may need 'em later.—Editor and Publisher.

Fortune can take away great riches, but not courage.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Official Information

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4155 Lakeshore Blvd., Jacksonville, Fla.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of April, May and June, 1939, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded to the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of April, May, and June. The extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also were six blanks for the Treasurer to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2230	Greensboro, N. C.	2656	Newberry, Mich.
2231	Los Angeles, Calif.	1338	Texarkana, Ark.
2232	Delta, Colo.	1346	York, Pa.
2233	Coalinga, Calif.	2652	Standard, Calif.
2234	Yakima, Wash.	2654	Merced Falls, Calif.
2235	Vancouver, B. C.	2651	Kapuskasing, Ont.
2237	McCall, Ida.	2242	Lufkin, Tex.
2240	Fordyce, Ark.	2243	Wilmington, Calif.
2241	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1349	Natchez, Miss.

Labor's Non-Partisan League Sponsored by CIO

To National and International Unions, State Federations of Labor, City Central Bodies and Directly Affiliated Local Unions.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at a meeting held in Miami, Florida, recently directed me to communicate with you calling attention to the fact that the so-called "Labor's Non-Partisan League" is a CIO organization and is in no way regarded as a labor organization by the American Federation of Labor. The Executive Council regards it as a purely political organization.

Because the American Federation of Labor follows a non-partisan political policy and formulates said non-partisan policies from time to time as circumstances warrant and conditions require, I am writing to call upon you to refrain from accepting membership in this so-called "Labor's Non-Partisan League."

If any American Federation of Labor Unions, Central Labor Bodies or State Federations of Labor have accepted membership in Labor's Non-Partisan League they are directed by the Executive Council to immediately withdraw and sever all connections with Labor's Non-Partisan League.

The American Federation of Labor cannot submit to the formulation of its political policies by CIO organizations or any other political organizations. Central Bodies, State Federations of Labor or Federal Labor Unions which refuse to carry out these instructions sent by direction of the Executive Council, subject themselves to the revocation of their charters for insubordination to the rulings, laws and principles of the American Federation of Labor.

By Direction of the Executive Council,
American Federation of Labor

WM. GREEN, President,
American Federation of Labor.

STAYAWAY NOTICES

This is to notify all traveling Brothers to stay away from Steubenville, Ohio. as conditions do not warrant any outside help because the work that is in progress is P.W.A., and approximately 40 per cent of the membership is idle.

Karl Kaiser, Recording Secretary.

* * * * *

Local 143 Canton, Ohio, wishes to advise Carpenters not to come to this town looking for work as the building game is at a standstill at the present time.

William Neiss, Recording Secretary.

* * * * *

Work in the jurisdiction of Local 44, Champaign and Urbana, Ill., is not sufficient to employ all our own members. If you have been informed otherwise, please believe our statement and stay away.

G. B. Jenkins, Secretary.

Local Sends Warning Regarding Dance Promoters

Local 926 of Beloit, Wis., warns all Locals to beware of a man (alias Charles Royal) or men who contact Carpenters Locals to promote benefit dances and then abscond with the proceeds from the ticket sales before the dance takes place leaving the Local to pay expenses out of its treasury.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR REGARDING GUILD STRIKE AGAINST THE HEARST PAPERS IN ITS TRUE COLORS

Incontrovertible evidence that the American Newspaper Guild, a CIO affiliate, is claiming jurisdiction over workers represented by A. F. of L. printing trades unions, is contained in testimony by official representatives of the Guild at hearings conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

Victor A. Olander, Secretary-Treasurer of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, recently led the A. F. of L. to a decisive victory in the complaint cases through which the Guild tried to outlaw the Newspaper Commercial Associates, Local No. 21662, A. F. of L., and the Newspaper Editorial Association, Local No. 21690, A. F. of L., and, at the same time, to delay the representation case, involving employes on Hearst's two Chicago dailies, on which hearings were held last May and June.

In the representation case, to decide the voting unit, Mr. Olander had the testimony of an official representative of the Guild, who frankly stated:

"It would be possible right now to take into the Guild every worker in the plant under our constitution."

The Guild constitution, according to testimony by Guild officials, had been amended for that purpose.

Realizing that it had lost the case, even before the National Labor Relations Board issued its intermediary report denying the Guild petition that it be designated as the bargaining agency for all employes, the Guild, although having a contract with the Hearst papers which did not expire until January 20, 1939, in desperation, on December 5, 1938, violated its contract with the Evening American and the Herald and Examiner and declared a strike.

The strike was called for one and only one purpose—to establish a picket line in the hope and belief that the A. F. of L. printing trades unions would violate their contracts as had the Guild, and refuse to go through their picket lines.

But the printing trades unions, adhering to the life-long tradition of the American Federation of Labor that contracts mutually agreed to and in process of orderly execution will not be repudiated, voted unanimously to continue to fulfill their contractual obligations.

Failing to trap our printing trades unions into breaking faith with a fair employer, the Guild has resorted to a boycott. This boycott may be carried on through the medium of circulars, printed matter, letters, and talks, whenever they can get a listener.

Occasionally, where the truth is not known or readily available, they are able to get some out-of-town newspaper publicity.

They have gone to advertisers of the Evening American and the Herald and Examiner with representations that these papers are unfair to organized labor, and made threats to withdraw the patronage of labor unless they withhold advertising from these papers.

We feel sure that the advertisers and the public will resent and condemn all such attempts at coercion and intimidation and ignore such un-American tactics.

In the Chicago Federation of Labor we have 290 affiliated unions, representing upwards of 300,000 members.

These are the loyal, conscientious union men and women of Chicago who honor their contracts and their trade obligations. This vast army of true unionists are honor bound, duty bound and bound by their union obligations to stand by the printing trades and all other A. F. of L. unions who are for the moment the target of this most vicious, insidious and underhanded attack. No American worthy of the name could or would be a party to the methods employed in this controversy.

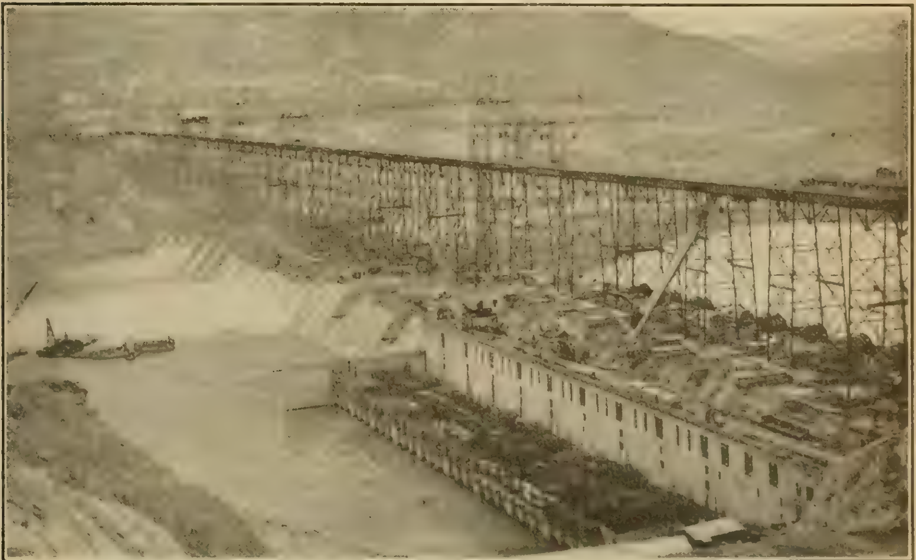
More than two thousand members of the following unions are employed by the Herald-Examiner and American:

Newspaper Commercial Associates No. 21662.
Chicago Editorial Association No. 21690.
International Brotherhood Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen Helpers and Division Managers No. 706.
Chicago Typographical Union No. 16.
Chicago Web Pressmen's Union No. 7.
Chicago Mailers Union No. 2.
Paper Handlers Union No. 2.
Chicago Photo Engravers Union No. 5.
International Association of Machinists Union No. 126.
Chicago Journeymen Plumbers No. 130.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Locals 13, 141 and 2174.
Building Laborers Union No. 4.
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers No. 134.
Chicago Stereotypers Union No. 4.
Elevator Operators and Starters Union No. 66.

When the American Newspaper Guild appeals to your union for financial or moral support, kindly place this information in the hands of your members previous to their acting upon the request.

Fraternally,
CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR.
John Fitzpatrick, President.
Joseph D. Keenan, Secretary.

GRAND COULEE DAM AS IT APPEARS TODAY



Brother J. Meade, business representative of Local 1332 of Grand Coulee, Wash., sent in the above photo of the Grand Coulee Dam as it appears today. In the foreground are the bays that will contain the generation for the power house, the walls of which will rise to the present elevation of the dam. The completed dam will be 120 feet above the present tresle.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Charles L. Kimball

1872—1939

This was the man we loved—are loving yet,
And still shall love while longing eyes are wet
With selfish tears that well were brushed away,
Remembering his smile of yesterday.

For, even as we knew him, smiling still,
Somewhere beyond all earthly ache or ill,
He waits with the old welcome—just as when
We met him smiling, we shall meet again.

* * * * *

How aptly the above expresses the sentiments of all those who knew and loved our departed Brother, Charles N. Kimball whose soul was wafted on the wings of night to that goal of everlasting peace and happiness for which all men of Charles Kimball's type aspire.

The greater portion of our journal could be filled with all the resolutions adopted by various Local Unions and District Councils on the death of our pal and co-worker. The sentiment expressed in all of them were, to have known Charles Kimball was to have admired him for his many sterling qualities, as a brother member he was staunch and true—as a hubsand he was devout, loving and kind—as a father to his children, he was a companion and worthy of emulation. What more could be said of any man?

Brother Kimball was born December 14, 1872 and on March 6, 1905 became a member of Local 1410 of Boston, Mass. He later held membership in Local 547 and Local 1573. These Locals after consolidation formed Local 51, where he held membership from November 28, 1919 until the day of his death, January 28, 1939.

The ability of Brother Kimball was early recognized by the other members of his Local, as they selected him to represent their Local at the Niagara Falls Convention, held in 1906, only a short time after his admittance to the organization. On May 19, 1909, he was appointed as a representative of the General Office and that position was filled with dignity and diplomacy to the day of his death.

The funeral took place on Tuesday, January 31, from the Immaculate Conception Church in Everett, and interment was at Holy Cross Cemetery, Malden, Mass.

Beautiful floral offerings in great profusion were sent by officers and members of Local Unions, District Councils and the General Office, also telegrams and messages of condolence were received by the members of his family, all of which was symbolic of the high esteem in which he was held by organized labor.

Resolutions of condolence were adopted by the Boston District Council, the Springfield, Mass. District Council expressing the sentiments of Locals 96, 177, 222 and 685, also by Locals 867, Milford, Mass., 921 Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and 348 Waterville, Maine. Many local unions have informed us that their charters have been draped in memory of our departed brother and the resolutions adopted have been spread upon the minutes in tribute to a man it was an honor to have known.

To the family we wish to convey our sincere and heartfelt sympathy.

In Remembrance of King D. Kelsey

Brother King D. Kelsey, member of Local 365, Marion, Ind., since June 4, 1900, died February 28, 1939, at the age of 84 years and 10 months.

Brother Kelsey, known for his untiring efforts for the good of the organization, leaves many members in Local 365 to mourn his departure.

Mere words cannot express our appreciation of his friendship and the loss we have sustained in his death.

"And when the last Great Scorer comes
to write against his name,
He writes not that he won or lost,
but how he played the game."

Chas. Wainscott, R. S.,
L. U. 365, Marion, Ind.

William Loos

1861—1939

The many friends of William Loos in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and especially those in the city of Chicago, mourn the loss of one of the most outstanding members of our organization. Brother Loos first became a member of the Brotherhood when he joined Local Union 433 of Bellville, Illinois in 1890 and on April 26, 1892 transferred his membership to Local One, Chicago, where he held continuous membership until his death, February 19, 1939.

In his forty-nine years of service to this organization he held many offices, not only in his Local Union but the Chicago District Council as well. He was a business representative as well as President of the District Council. He also represented Local Union No. One at the Atlanta, Georgia, convention held in 1902 and at the Milwaukee, Wis., convention of 1904.

For a number of years he served the organization as a Representative of the General President, establishing a record for reliability and honesty in fulfilling whatever task was assigned to him in a manner that redounded to the credit of the organization. Brother Loos had the distinction of having served under three General Presidents of this organization, General Presidents, Huber, Kirby and Hutcheson.

During the month of July 1932, his age together with the condition of his health, forced him to resign from active service. After seven years of inactivity he found eternal rest when his earthly remains were interred in Rosehill Cemetery on February 22. Brother Loos is survived by his loving wife, a son and daughter and to them we extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy.

Although the Giver of life allowed him to spend with us, more than the allotted three score and ten years, we cannot think of him as gone forever.

"We can not say, and we will not say
That he is dead. He is just away!
With a cheery smile, and a wave of the hand,
He has wandered into an unknown land,
And left us dreaming how very fair
It needs must be, since he lingers there.
And you—O you, who the wildest yearn
For the old-time step and the glad return,
Think of him faring on, as dear
In the love of There and the love of Here;
Think of him still as the same, we say,
He is not dead,—he is just away!"

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Brother W. W. Keister, An Old Timer, Passes On

Brother W. W. Keister, a charter member of Local Union 319, Roanoke, Virginia, organized August 23rd, 1901, died on March 4th, 1939 at Fayetteville, North Carolina. He was born August 30th, 1856 and was more than 82 years old. He held continuous membership in that Local for more than 37 years. He was Financial Secretary for more than 15 years and took an active part and an active interest in all its doings.

He was held in high esteem. In his passing, Local 319 suffers a great loss and will miss his kindly counsel and advice. He was buried in Salemburg, N. C.

We sympathize with Local Union 319 in the loss they have sustained in the death of this faithful brother member.

To the Memory of William B. Broughton

With profound sorrow and deepest regret, Local 331 of Norfolk, Virginia announces the death of Brother William B. Broughton January 21. It is an irreparable loss sustained by Local 331 as he rendered proficient service to that local for many years. He became a member of that local 33 years ago and served many years as Financial Secretary, and in addition to that position he was also Secretary-Treasurer of the Tidewater District Council.

He will be remembered for the faithful and untiring efforts put forth in behalf of his local union during the period of the war when the duties of a Financial Secretary called for almost superhuman effort due to the addition of thousands of new members. The services he rendered his local should be an inspiration to those members who will carry on in his absence.

Charles Thayer, President of Santa Fe Local 1353, Dies

Charles Thayer, who held membership in the Brotherhood since January 17, 1907 and who last held membership in Local Union 1353 of Santa Fe, New Mexico, died after a brief illness on February 24, 1939, at the age of 72.

Brother Tayer was born February 12, 1867 at Titusville, Pennsylvania and joined the United Brotherhood at Harrisburg, Penn., January 17, 1907, and was a continuous member in good standing from that date up to the time of his death.

Local Union 1353 has suffered a sad loss in the death of Brother Thayer as he was a man noted for his clean living and one devoted to his family and friends.

Through his courageous ability and personality he became one of the most able officers in the Brotherhood, holding many important offices in the various local unions in which he held membership. At the time of his death he was serving his third term as President of Local 1353.

We wish to extend to Local 1353, Santa Fe, New Mexico, our sincere sympathy and also to the wife of our deceased brother, Mrs. Charles Thayer.

Martin Zuern, Veteran of Local 422, San Francisco, Dies

Martin Zuern, faithful member of the Brotherhood since August 27, 1887, fifty-two years, died in December. Word of his death and his record were sent to The Carpenter by his daughter, Rose W. Mohr.

Brother Zuern was born in Germany, Sept. 19, 1854. He was initiated into the Brotherhood, Local 42, San Francisco, August 27, 1887.

Brother Zuern was ever a faithful member and a loyal worker in the cause of organized labor. It is with regret that we hear of his death.

Brother H. K. Huffman, Veteran Hoosier, Dead

Many of the old time members of Lafayette, Indiana, Local 215 will be sorry to learn of the death of one of their former members, H. K. Huffman, who first jointed the organization in Local 215, June 7, 1889. He retained his membership in that Local until October 29, 1909 when he transferred his membership to Local 665. January 13, 1912 he became a member of Local 810 of San Diego, California, later, through consolidation, Local 1296. He held his membership in that Local until the day of his death, February 24, 1939. In 1916 he served as Financial Secretary.

Brother Huffman, could well feel proud of his record in the organization. During the entire fifty years of membership, he was never reported in arrears.

We wish to express our sympathy to Local 1296 for the loss it has sustained in the death of Brother Huffman, as well as to the family. As a further tribute to his memory, we quote from a letter received from his Local, which reads:

"He will be remembered as a devoted Christian and a loyal union Brother."

Three Rivers, Mich., Local 1551, Loses Charter Member by Death

Brother Isaac E. Wing, for many years President of Local 1551 of Three Rivers, Michigan, died February 22, 1939, at the age of 74. He was a charter member of the Local, having been admitted to membership in the organization on April 8, 1903.

Brother Wing died at the Bakeman nursing home after an illness of three years. He was born on the north shore of Long Lake, Fabius township, Mich., September 17, 1864, where he spent the early years of his life. He learned the carpenter trade with his father and followed that work all his life. He became and was generally known as one of the finest cabinet makers and carpenters in the county and took great delight in doing fine work. By his strict honesty and splendid character he won the respect of all who knew him. He had only recently been made a life member of the F. and A. M.

Surviving are three brothers, Carl, Arthur and Earl of Three Rivers and a number of nieces and nephews.

Columbus, O., Local Loses Three Members by Death

Local Union 200 of Columbus, mourns the loss of three of its members.

I. D. Lanich, age 79, a member of the Local since July 5, 1917, died March 10. He was a former Business Agent of the Local and at the time of his death was a trustee of the Local, which office he had held for several years. He was very active in the affairs of his Local and was elected by his Local on several occasions as delegate to the conventions of the Ohio State Council of Carpenters.

J. E. Runnion, age 60, who last became a member of Local 200 in October 1936, died on February 14.

R. F. Peterfish, age 79, who has been a member of the organization since April 5, 1902, died on February 23.

Man has the addition of courage and virtue to defend his rights.—Civilis.

* * * * *

God is glorified not by our groans, but by our thanksgivings; and all good thought and good action claim a natural alliance with good cheer.—Whipple.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

EIGHT OLD TIMERS HAVE AVERAGE MEMBERSHIP OF 33 YEARS

Editor, The Carpenter:

Here is a group picture of old timers who are members of Local Union 1098, of Phoenix, Ariz.

Left to right, back row, Alf Madden, R. H. Gunter, George North and W. H. Borden. Front row—I. E. Morgan, J. C. Brown, J. W. Doane and R. E. Blundell.

The oldest member in the group is Brother Alf Madden. He will be 90 in August and will have been a member of the Brotherhood 50 years next October. We claim he is the oldest member in the Brotherhood. (Editor's Note: Members of Local 343, Winnipeg, Can., claim a continuous membership of 67 years for their Brother John Rossie. See Page 44 of March issue of The Carpenter.)

Brother Blundell joined Local 710 in Long Beach, Cal., November 16, 1897, and has always been a faithful member.

Brother Borden joined Local 575, Omaha, Nebraska, on September 7, 1897. He filled one term as president of a millmen's Local and one term as financial secretary. A staunch union man, proud of his membership.

Brother Judson C. Brown was born in Athens, Georgia, in 1868; was initiated at Galveston, Texas, Local 526, in 1893. He has been a faithful member of Local 1089 for many years and has served the Local as trustee and warden.

Brother George North was born in Lincolnshire, England, July 8, 1863 and was apprenticed to the carpenter trade in London. He came to our United States in 1885. He joined the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners on April 11, 1896. Was president of Chicago 1st branch for two terms and trustee of the branch until the A. S. of C. and J. was absorbed into the United Brotherhood. He became a member of Local 2174 March 29, 1924; transferred to Local 1089 March 1, 1938.

Brother J. W. (Bill) Doane was born in Des Moines, Iowa, August 1, 1870. After returning from the Spanish American War, he joined Local 4 in Kansas City, Mo. Transferred to Local 55 in Denver on August 17, 1908, and back to Local 4 on October 29, 1908. He has been a member of Local 1089 since March 26, 1924. Brother Doane's dues have never during his entire membership been delinquent. He believes strictly in craft unionism, and states that he wouldn't sell his card for any price. He has held every office except president and treasurer. He has, during his membership been a close friend of Brother I. E. Morgan, who was initiated June 14, 1902 in Local 1085; transferred to Local 4 in Kansas City, Mo., on September 2, 1904; transferred to Local 61 in October, 1911; was president of the Kansas City District Council for 5 years; was financial secretary of Local 61 for one term; transferred to Local 1319 on March 30, 1916 and then transferred to Local 1089, April 8, 1929. He is our financial secretary at present and has served in every office except recording secretary and treasurer.

Brother R. H. Gunter was born March 30, 1873. He joined Local 511 January 30, 1907. He filled every office in that Local. He has been a faithful member of Local 1089 for many years and is held in high esteem by the entire membership.

J. E. Morgan, financial secretary of Local 1089, has done some arithmetic regarding the eight old timers. His figures show that they have an average age of 72.25 years and an average membership in the Brotherhood of thirty-three and a half years.

Fraternally,

Jerry Hofman, Recording Secretary,
Local 1089, 2205 E. Portland St.,
Phoenix, Arizona.

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Regarding Recent Gallup Poll Concerning Labor Unions

Editor, The Carpenter:

In the March 2, editorial columns of the Louisville Courier Journal, reference is given to a recent Gallup Poll in which the general public was questioned concerning Federal Licensing of Labor Unions, and the people's attitude toward labor difficulties.

There was no reference made to the fact that the unorganized laborer was overlooked in this great attempt to settle Labor's problems, or that these men who, by virtue of their employer's policies, are not considered in Gallup Poll's or newspaper columns.

"If there is such a thing as public opinion within Union ranks and a democratic method of giving its expression, it eventually will prevail," quotes the Courier, but where this generous concession is to be given support, is not clearly defined.

It is evident that this Poll was not conducted to present the troubles of Labor to the Public, but to place before the people a limited reference of conditions concerning Organized Labor.

It has been said, "it is a newspaper's business to print the news" but there is no news in a story in which only half of the facts are made known.

Joe Oberhausen,
Local No. 64, Louisville, Ky.

Honolulu Local Asks Fair Play from Mainland Locals

Editor, The Carpenter:

It has come to our attention that a good many men come to Hawaii with the impression that a building boom is under way. We know that most of these men carry their union cards and due books and ignore our Local. They prefer to shop around for themselves instead of joining with us.

We consider it unfair for a mainland Local to accept dues from any of their members who may be working in our district.

For those who wish to come here Local 245 is glad to give information on wages, work and local conditions.

We ask the cooperation of all who may be concerned in our welfare.

Fraternally yours,
Martin Higgins, Recording Secretary.

Another Brother With a Record that Goes "Way Back When"

Editor, The Carpenter:

In the December, 1938, issue of The Carpenter is the record of Brother Coghlan of New York City who has a continuous membership of more than fifty years in the Brotherhood. He wonders how many are left in the Brotherhood with a record to match his.

Local 1045 of Great Barrington, Mass., has a member with a record almost equal to Brother Coghlan's. He is Brother Philip Gibbins. Brother Gibbins was born June 13, 1862 and was a member of another organization before joining the then Local 64 of New York City, Dec. 31, 1888 and has been a member in good standing in the Brotherhood ever since. Brother Coghlan joined the Brotherhood August 29, 1888, Local 451, New York City.

Brother Gibbins has always taken an active part in the Brotherhood and helped organize the carpenters in New York City. He has been a member of Local 1045 since August 16, 1921.

(We are indebted to Brother W. C. Morrison, recording secretary of Local 1045 for sending us Brother Gibbins' fine record in the Brotherhood.)

Thanks, Brother Samuel White

Samuel R. White, now considered an honorary member of Local Union 112, Butte, Montana, has for the last two years caused to be sent the General Office his personal check for $25 as a donation to the Home and pension fund. He was a charter member of Local 112 and held membership therein for many, many years. He has not been active at the trade for some time and is now in the undertaking business in the city of Butte, Montana. Despite the fact that he has laid aside his carpenter's tools, he still maintains an active interest in the affairs of the organized labor movement, and especially so of Local Union 112 and the Montana State Council of Carpenters.

Several years ago while on a tour of the South he paid a visit to our Home at Lakeland, Fla., and was so much impressed with what he had seen that at the first opportunity he visited Local Union 112 and paid a glowing tribute to what had been accomplished by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in the establishment of our wonderful Home at Lakeland. In fact he was so enthused that he wished to take a greater part in the affairs of the organization and at that time, first tendered his check for $25 which was forwarded by Local 112 which he helped establish many years ago. The General Office takes this means to gratefully acknowledge his kindness and enthusiasm in this organization knowing as we do that this thoughtfulness is greatly appreciated by those of our aged members who have taken advantage of our Home at Lakeland.

A. J. Emmerton, the financial secretary of Local Union 112 when sending in the $25 check advised it was presented during the 23rd Annual Convention of the Montana State Council of Carpenters held in the city of Butte on the 6th, 7th and 8th of February, 1939.

Conshohocken, Pa., Local Marks 35th Anniversary

Approximately 100 members of Local 1595 of Conshohocken, Pa., their wives and friends gathered in T K Hall, Saturday, February 11, 1939, to celebrate the Thirty-fifth Anniversary of the Organization. A delicious turkey dinner was served, followed by entertainment.

At the end of the dinner John S. Derr, President of the Local, introduced O. W. Blaier, General Representative of Eastern Pennsylvania who complimented the Local for the interest maintained in the organization during the depression.

Other visitors introduced included John J. Cregan, Secreteary- Treasurer of the Philadelphia District Council; Business Agents of the Philadelphia District Council, Brothers Edward A. Kane, David Shearn, and Samuel Turco; John Kelly, Business Representative of the Main Line District Council.

After the introductions a delightful floor show was enjoyed and praised by all present.

The Officers of Local Union 1595 are: John S. Derr, President; Ralph Hill, Vice-President; William Loyd Earl, Financial Secretary; J. J. McCrudden, Recording Secretary; Mat Winners, Conductor, Joseph Morris, Warden; Oscar Holland, Trustee; Wm. Brook, Trustee; Thomas Smith, Treasurer.

Brother John J. McCrudden was the General Chairman of the Banquet. He has been an active member of Local 1595 for nearly the thirty-five years the Local has been organized.

Jersey City Local Celebrates Birthdays of Officers

Following a regular meeting of Local 282, Jersey City, N. J., February 23rd, members held an informal celebration in honor of the birthdays of Treasurer Fred Just and Brother Paul Hafeman, financial secretary. President William Muier acted as toastmaster.

Several Brothers made short talks.

Brother Just is a veteran unionist, his membership in the Brotherhood dating back to 1886. He was a member of Local 467, Hoboken, before clearing to Local 282, where he has been treasurer for 37 years and also represents the Local in the District Council.

Brother Hafeman succeeded his father as financial secretary and has held that office for six years.

Local 282 was organized in 1899.

Proposed Citizenship Bill is Termed Inadequate

Editor, The Carpenter:

In the March issue of The Carpenter is an article dealing with a bill that would make every alien apply for his first citizenship papers within a year after he becomes eligible. Failure to do so would subject the alien to deportation.

The proposed bill is inadequate and I believe I can prove this by recalling an incident to which I was a witness.

Several years ago I had two neighbors who were British subjects and who lost no opportunity to belittle this country, yet were both employed at good jobs. They boasted that they would never renounce their allegiance to Britain. The world war came along and Britain needed men and sent a call to this and other lands at once for their loyal subjects.

Immediately my two neighbors hurried to take out their first papers which protected them from British conscription, but they refused to take out final citizenship papers.

I believe this proves the futility of the proposed bill, which only requires first papers to be taken out and do not make an alien a citizen.

S. L. McLane,
Local 1891, Marion Center, Pa.

The Yarnin' BASKET

Auxiliary 232 Finds Frequent Get-Togethers Very Enjoyable

Just a few lines to let other Auxiliaries know what we are doing. On January 7 we celebrated our ninth anniversary with a turkey dinner for our families. We raised the money for the dinner from a Dresden plate quilt which we raffled off at a card party.

Some time ago our United Sewing Club made a Yo Yo quilt which was sent to the Carpenters' Home in Lakeland, Fla.

We have a very active sewing club that meets once a month to enjoy a pot luck luncheon and an afternoon of sewing. At present we are making a silk crazy quilt. We also help the Infants Friend League which donates layettes to needy mothers. In the last two years we have given $60 for the help of others including the Red Cross, Infantile Paralysis Fund, flood relief and our own families in need.

We have a membership of thirty-three and meet the second and fourth Wednesday of each month.

We have birthday parties for our members the first Wednesday of each month.

At the start of the year twelve chairwomen were chosen and the rest of the membership divided to help in entertaining. We have pleasant parties at which tasty luncheons are served, gifts received and prizes won. Our parties are well attended and provide enjoyable get-togethers for all.

Mrs. G. L. Wilkinson, Recording Sec.,
Auxiliary 232, Bakersfield, Cal.

Young Auxiliary Increases Membership 100 Pct.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Our Auxiliary, No. 326, of Ft. Frances, Ont., received its charter October 21, 1938, and started with a membership of 25. Before the end of the year we had increased to 51 members.

We hold two meetings each month. The first is a business meeting on the second Friday of the month. The second meeting is a social evening with our husbands of Local 2558.

And here, we wish to extend our thanks to our men's Local 2558 who helped us get a real start and gave us a splendid donation of $25 as an initial fund. This was increased by another donation of $25 from the Ft. Frances Trades and Labor Council. To them we also extend our sincere thanks.

In December at a joint meeting with Local 2558 we had the pleasure of being addressed by Brother Arthur Martel of the General Executive Board and also Brother A. Cooper, general representative from Toronto, Ont. Our Auxiliary contributed to the event by supplying lunch and a musical program.

We have a Luncheon and Entertainment Committee. All members take turns in alpabetical order on this committee for our social evenings.

Our dues are 10 cents a month. Each member supplies her own dues book which is stamped with our Union Label.

At our next social evening we plan a basket lunch and we are leaving it to the men to choose the prettiest basket.

Since we are still a new organization we like to hear what other auxiliaries are doing.

Best wishes to Sister Auxiliaries.

Alexine Turgeon, Recording Secretary, Local 326.

Greetings From Rockford, Ill., Auxiliary 280

Editor, The Carpenter:

Auxiliary No. 280 of Rockford, Ill., is now two years old. Greetings and salutations to all other Auxiliaries. We have two meetings a month, on the second and fourth Fridays. The second Friday is a business meeting and the fourth a social to which the Carpenters and their friends are invited.

We consist of an Organization, Union Label, and Legislative Committee. We also have a Ways and Means and Entertainment Committee.

We have a card and bunco party every month which have been profitable. We also made a bedspread and raffled it off, which netted a large profit.

If anyone wishes our assistance in organizational work we will be glad to be of service.

We wish success and prosperity to Sister Auxiliaries and extend a cordial welcome to them to visit us.

Mrs. John Broo, Recording Secretary,
Auxiliary 280, Rockford, Ill.

Wichita Auxiliary Tells about its Recent Activities

Editor, The Carpenter:

Sincere greetings to all Auxiliaries from Ladies Auxiliary No. 217 of Wichita, Kansas.

Our Auxiliary was organized in January, 1929. We recently celebrated our tenth anniversary with a banquet. The husbands and children of the members were invited to enjoy a delicious chicken dinner and an evening of bingo.

Our Auxiliary each year has an afternoon tea and invites the wives and daughters of Carpenters' Local 201. We are happy to say our membership is increasing. We initiated twenty new members this last year.

We meet in the Labor Temple club room for business meetings twice a month, second and fourth Thursday nights.

We have rummage sales, sell chances on quilts and bed spreads as a means of raising funds. The rummage, lovely quilts, and bed spread were donated by members.

We have a Penny Drill fund that takes care of cards and flowers to the sick.

Last year the Auxiliary gave two bingo parties for convalescing patients at the U. S. Veterans' Hospital which were appreciated very much by the patients.

Last year we sponsored a boy to the Sunflower Boys' State School and are planning on sponsoring another boy again this year.

Our members dressed thirty-five dolls for the Salvation Army Christmas Party Distribution. We had a little get-together and enjoyed dressing the dolls. We filled several nice Christmas baskets and delivered them to needy families of Carpenters' Local 201.

We have some entertainment nearly every month, sometimes a social after our meeting, and invite our husbands. We have parties and picnics throughout the year at the different seasons and holidays, for members and their families, thus creating good will and interest as well.

We have four delegates who work with the Federation of Auxiliaries. Once each year our Carpenters' Auxiliary entertains the Federation of all Labor Auxiliaries.

We patronize merchants who are fair to organized labor and buy Union labeled goods as much as possible.

Wishing success and prosperity to Sister Auxiliaries and a cordial welcome for all to visit us.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. C. M. Scott, Recording Secretary.

Santa Ana, Cal., Auxiliary Moves Into New Quarters

Editor, The Carpenter:

It has been several months since Auxiliary No. 216 of Santa Ana, Cal., contributed to the Yarnin' Basket. Since then we have initiated four new members and have prospects of several more. We invite all the wives of the Carpenters Local 1815 to join us. Our meetings are held on second and fourth Tuesdays, in the new hall at 1432 Fourth St., West. February 14 we held a Pot-luck dinner and housewarming in the new quarters, entertaining with card games.

In November the Auxiliary and husbands enjoyed a turkey dinner and cards.

At Christmas time the Local and families had a dinner and Christmas tree gift exchange. Dancing was enjoyed the rest of the evening.

We are planning a benefit card party in the near future.

Our Ladies are all loyal, willing workers and we hope to increase our membership. We extend a cordial welcome to visit us.

Mrs. Mary Lambert, Secretary,
Auxiliary 216, Santa Ana, Calif.

Auxiliary 4 of Des Moines, Iowa

Ladie's Auxiliary No. 4 of Carpenters Local No. 106 of Des Moines, Iowa, celebrated its twenty-seventh Anniversary of March 12, on Saturday evening, March 11, by having a dinner and a social evening. The evening was enjoyed by a large crowd that included Auxiliary members and their families.

The Auxiliary has a club, which meets the first and third Wednesdays of each month for quilting and pot luck. The club has made a number of quilts this year. Our regular Auxiliary meetings nights are the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. On Tuesday the ladies come to the hall for an all day quilting and a few of the ladies cook the evening meal there, then the husbands come for supper and when it is time for their respective meetings they join their own place of meeting.

Our membership numbers forty-three.

Best wishes to all our Sister Auxiliaries and a welcome to our meeting the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month if you are in our city visiting during those days.

Mrs. Edna Magnuson, Recording Secretary.

Mennonites Exempted from A. F. of L. Contract

An unusual principle was promulgated in Philadelphia, Pa., when Local 463, Bakery and Milk Wagon Drivers Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, excused three employes from membership in its organization because of their religious scruples.

The union took this action in connection with the closed shop contract negotiated with the milk firm of Martin Century Farms, of Lansdale, Pa.

The contract which ended a 10-day strike, affected three Mennonite employes of the company's Lansdale plant. It stipulated:

"The employer and the union agree that members of Mennonite or other religious faith, whose religious beliefs prohibit them from joining labor organizations, may be employed and retained without becoming members of the union."

The contract, however, specifies a closed shop for other workers.

Mennonites own to no authority outside the Bible. Hence they feel they should join no organization. Some unions have an understanding they need not join, even in a closed shop. However, some do join, but avoid union activities.

John Backhus, union business agent, said the union's agreement is in line with the United States Constitution's guarantee of religious freedom.

IMPORTANT

The Federal Postoffice Department now requires extra postal charges when they notify International Headquarters of any change in address of members on The Carpenter mailing list.

These changes are literally coming in by the hundreds and the expense is a considerable item. This expense can be avoided if all members use the form below, to notify us of change of address. Just fill out the form and drop it in the mail addressed to Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

This is an important matter and it is requested that all members notify International Headquarters of change of address IMMEDIATELY.

(Date) ....19...

Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Please change my address on Journal file.

From ....Street

City ....State ....

To .... Street

City ....State ....

Name in full ....

L. U. No......., City................ State......

It is suggested that you cut out blank if you have changed your address and paste it on a one cent postcard to save postage.

Members are not entitled to the Journal if they or their Local are in arrears. Honorary members required to pay one dollar yearly subscription rate.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 126

In our last lesson we took up the various joints that can be used for making screen frames. In this lesson we are taking up the problems of putting on screen wire. We will also discuss screen moldings.

The most commonly used screen wires are copper, galvanized and black. The last one named is the most popular, for if it is kept well painted it will last indefinitely. The galvanized wire will last somewhat longer than the black in an unpainted condition, but if painted is no better than the black. While the copper wire does not need paint to preserve it, after it is in use for some time it will bag a great deal more than either of the others. This is especially true if it must withstand impacts of any kind. We have used all three, but find the black to be the most satisfactory. Some fifteen or twenty years ago there was on the market a screen wire that was guaranteed to be "rust-proof." It did not exactly rust, but the deterioration caused by a kind of corrosion was more destructive than rust.

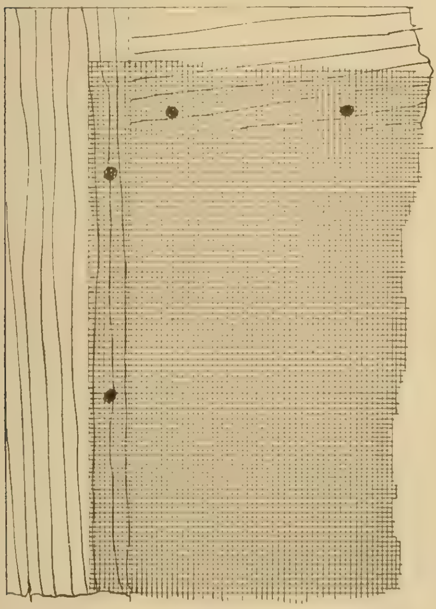


Fig. 1

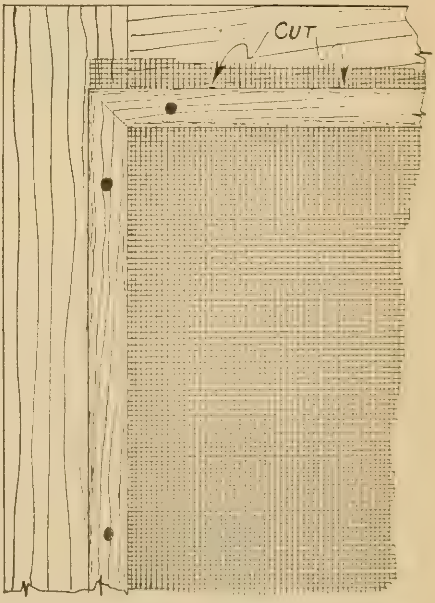


Fig. 2

Different workman have different methods of putting screen wire on the frame. This is particularly true in regard to stretching. The best method, though, is the most simple: The screen frame must be square. (If it is properly put together, it will be square.) Then the wire is applied in such a manner that it will have no buckling bulges in it, nailing it as indicated by the heavy dots in Fig. 1. The wire should not be stretched more than what can be done with the hand, while the nailing is done. When the wire is on and nailed, put on the screen molding, which will leave it about as shown by Fig. 2. The screen wire that projects beyond the molding, is cut off with the corner of a sharp chisel or a knife, holding it firmly in the hand and running it along the edge of the molding, as we are pointing out on the drawing.

A word more should be said relative to stretching screen wire. Most of the stretching devices that are employed by different workmen are harmful. Such devices usually stretch the wire too much, resulting in bent stiles or bent cross bars, and in tearing the wire where it is nailed. At any rate, stretching devices usually leave the wire in such a strained condition that it will prove harmful sooner or later. The wire should be put on the frame smoothly, but it should not be strained.

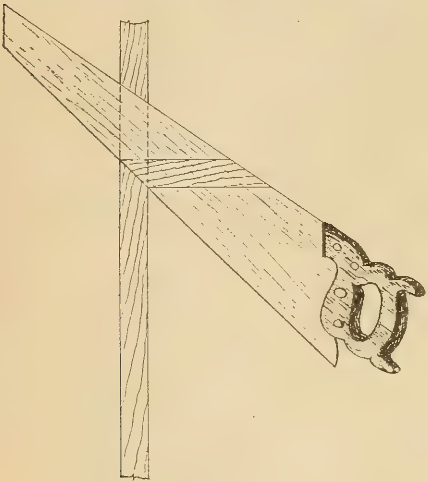


Fig. 3

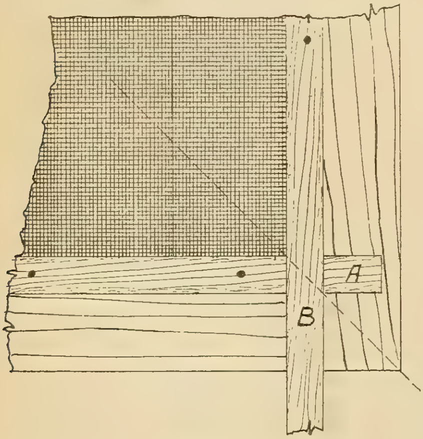


Fig. 4

To get the best results, the screen wire that laps onto the screen frame should be painted before the screen molding is put on. When the molding is on, the whole screen, wire and all, should receive two coats of good paint.

There are many ways of cutting the miter for screen moldings employed by different workmen. Some use just an ordinary miter box, some use specially prepared miter boxes and some use other methods, such as we are illustrating by Figs. 3 and 4.

Figure 3 shows one of the most practical methods that can be used of cutting miters, especially for small moldings. The first requisites are a good eye and good judgment. Both of these can be trained so as to become so accurate that errors are almost eliminated. The saw must be reasonably bright, then place it on the molding as we are showing by the drawing, keeping the blade in a perpendicular position. With the saw pivoted on the molding, with rotary movements, change the position of the saw back and forth until the reflection of the molding in the saw will form a perfect rightangle with the molding, as we are showing it. The important thing is to keep the blade of the saw in a perpendicular position, then the miter will be as true as the rightangle you form by the reflection in the saw.

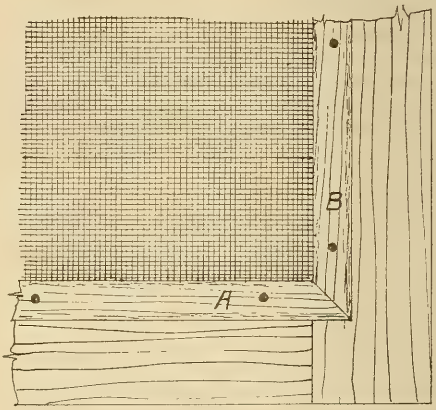


Fig. 5

The method shown by Fig. 4 is simple. Here the moldings are nailed into place, with the corners lapped over in the order shown—B lapping over A. Then with a fine saw cut the moldings as indicated by the dotted line. After the cutting is done, the molding marked

B will fit the molding marked A, as shown in Fig. 5. Care must be taken in performing this trick so as not to tear the screen wire with the teeth of the saw.

Figure 6 shows how the cross-bar molding joins the stile molding. Two joints are commonly used—the mitered joint, as shown at A, Fig. 7, and the coped joint as shown at B in the same figure. Both of these joints are good. The coped joint, however, drains better than the mitered joint and leaves the stile molding unimpaired.

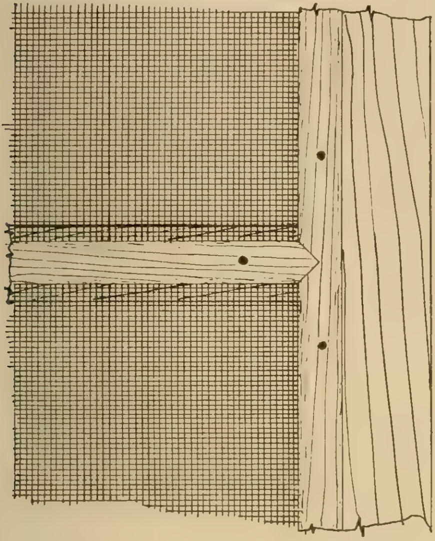


Fig. 6

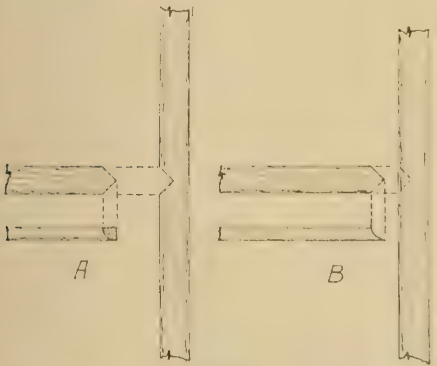


Fig. 7

Figure 8 is an illustration showing how square-edged screen moldings can be ripped from scrap pieces of lumber. The upper drawing shows an end view of a piece of ⅞-inch board 6⅜ inches wide. If this board is ripped in the manner shown by the bottom drawing, it will result in 18 pieces of ⅜" x ⅝" strips that will make excellent screen moldings by dressing the edges. The square-edged molding is more in keeping with the modern trend of architecture. In fact the half-round and clover-leaf screen moldings belong to the "ginger-bread" period of architecture.

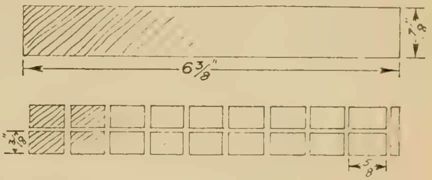


Fig. 8

Short Lengths

By L. Perth

One of the most perplexing problems confronting the builder of today is to find ways to reduce the cost of materials which seems to be mounting higher and higher as the spurt of building industry progresses.

Lumber is one of the major materials used in all building and especially in residential construction. A way to reduce the cost or a method suggesting a more economical use would mean much to the contractor and home builder.

The National Committee on Wood Utilization, United States Department of Commerce, has mapped an extensive program dealing with the problems of proper utilization of forest products, and the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, a body of progressive lumber manufacturers on the Pacific Coast, has lined up with the program of the National Committee in the belief that the cost of individual homes may be decreased considerably through a more general use of shorter lengths of lumber.

To demonstrate, the Lumber Trade Extension Bureau has worked out plans for a typical five room residence in which short lengths are suggested wherever possible.

The purpose of this discussion is to indicate the reasons for building with short lengths and the advantages to the home builder, contractor, retailer and manufacturer.

There are several types of short and odd lengths of lumber which may be used, and in fact are used to a more or less extent in house building.

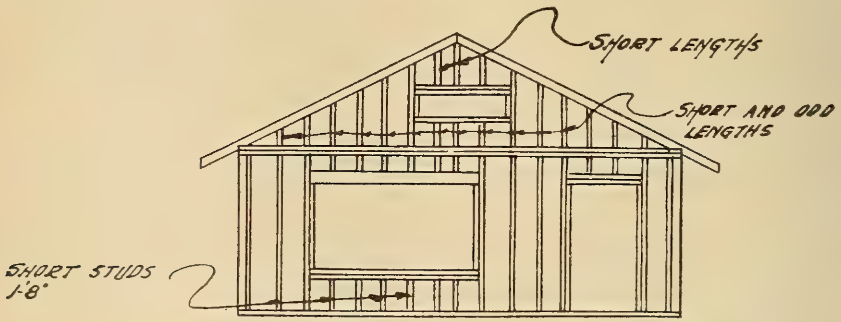
It is true the builder may not buy them as such and may not realize they would come under this classification, but nevertheless the very problems of building demand them.

These short lengths may be classified as:

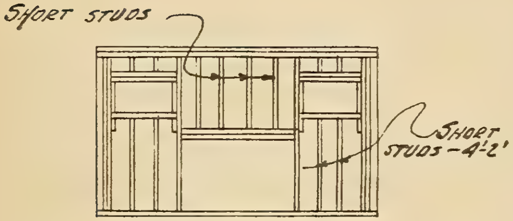
1. Fixed short lengths, governed by the size of openings, for example the studs below and above windows and doors, Fig. 2 and 3.
2. Random short lengths — those governed in actual length by the spacing of the joists and stud-

SHORT LENGTHS

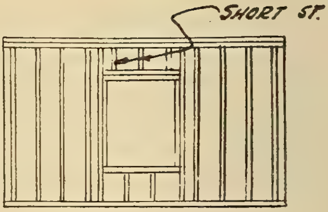
(West Coast Lumbermen's Association)


SHORT LENGTHS
SHORT AND ODD LENGTHS
SHORT STUDS 1'-8"

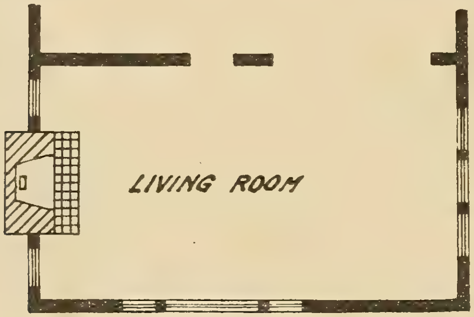
① FRONT ELEVATION


SHORT STUDS
SHORT STUDS — 4'-2'

② LEFT ELEVATION



③ RIGHT ELEVATION


LIVING ROOM

④ PARTIAL FLOOR PLAN

ding, such as subflooring which must break joints over joists. Sheathing, though it may be in random lengths, must break joints over studs and is also governed in length by the size of window and door openings and breaks in elevation.

Some of the random lengths such as flooring and siding on long unbroken wall spaces can be of any length, long or short. The subflooring and sheathing are limited somewhat in lengths because they must break on joists and studding.

While it is rather impossible to determine definitely the short lengths which actually make up a part of the random lengths, it is reasonable to assume that at least one-third of the random lengths will have to be short lengths, another one-third can easily be, and all of them may be.

It is desirable to use short lengths where possible and usually at a price advantage. Another feature worthwhile considering is that one can to some extent buy lower grade material in long lengths and by cutting out some of the defects can make shorter lengths of higher grade which are entirely suitable as in the case of flooring or siding and in which the lower cost of the lower grade will more than pay the cost of trimming and a slight waste.

It should be kept in mind that to the consumer the use of short lengths would mean an appreciable saving, since it is the general practice of mills throughout the United States to quote short lengths 15 to 35 per cent below the prices asked for standard lengths of equal grades.

There are, however, several problems involved in the marketing and use of short length lumber. Thus, if short lengths are to be used in building some practical means are required to make them readily identified for the places where they should properly be used.

This naturally would necessitate the preparation by the architect of "Framing plans" as shown on the accompanying drawing, in addition to the general set of architectural drawings required for the erection of the building.

Each set of such "Framing plans" would be accompanied by a complete "Bill of material" worked out to actual lengths required and listing the nearest longer stock length of lumber.

It is evident that the preparation of framing plans is essential in order to make it possible to determine the extent to which short lengths may be used. But a study of this might rather be the function of the contractor than the architect because the contractor is the man who would profit while to the architect it would be an additional cost without increased return and the commission on the average house is too small to permit an architect to do any additional drafting.

To the contractor, however, the cost of making such drawings will frequently be saved in the difference in the cost of materials on one house.

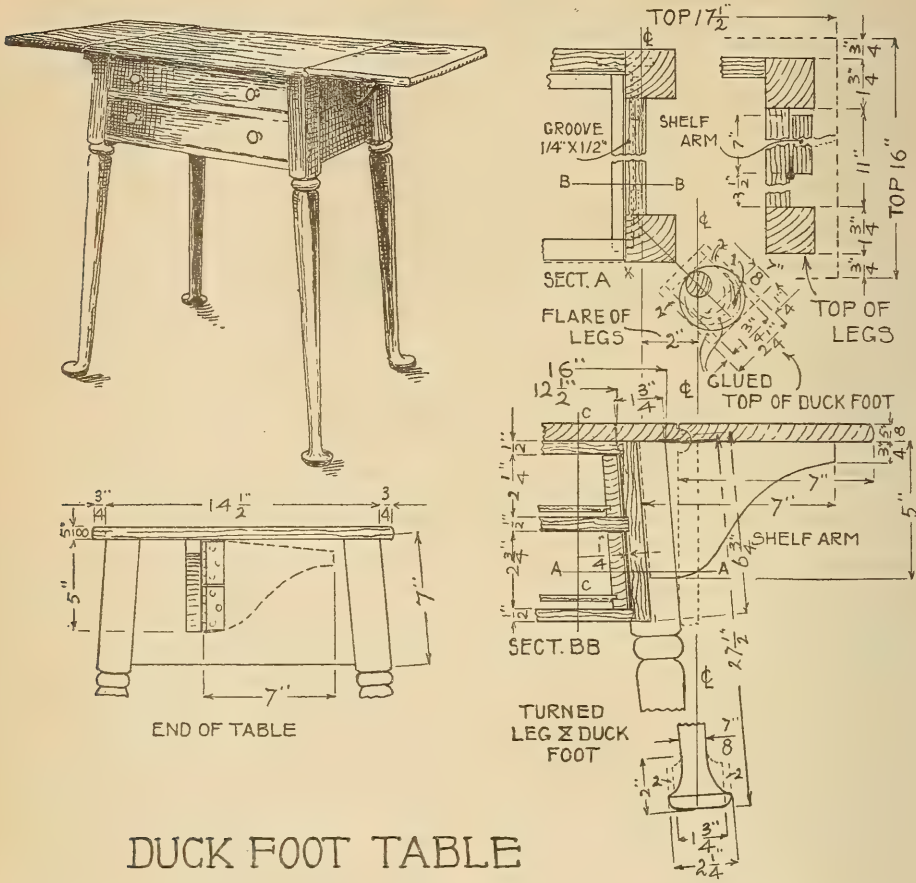
Duck Foot Table Worthy of Skill

This sewing table is worthy of the skill of the professional craftsman as a piece of custom work or as a piece to make for the fun of it; also it is a challenging objective for the skill of the home craftsman for the table may be passed on to children's children.

The table should be made of maple, curly maple preferred or of black birch, for these woods belong to the duck foot type rather than mahogany or oak. The drawer partitions and sides may be made of either whitewood or pine or of cherry or sycamore if best results are desired.

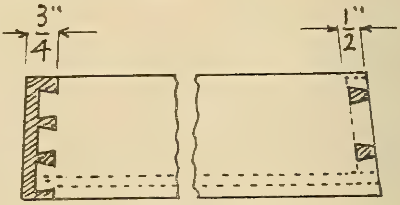
The top ⅝" x 17½" x 16" and the leaves ⅝" x 7" x 16" should be of quarter sawed wood to resist the tendency to warp; the grain should run from the front to the back of the table to coincide with the grain of the leaves. The hinge joint may be made square but the hinge joint shown is preferred for it takes the table out of the "barn joiner" class. The shaft of the turned legs should allow a 7" square at the top and a 2" square at the bottom which will be made into the duck foot. The legs should be 1¾" square and 27½" long plus ends for the lathe centers. After turning the leg, glue ⅞" piece 1, and ¼" pieces 2 on the sides of the bottom square as indicated and work to shape with gouge, rasp and scraper then sandpaper thoroughly.

Make a hopper squaring box for cutting the back, ends and the drawer fronts, sides and backs. Be sure the reverse angles Z are equal. Also be sure the distance at Y gives the piece being sawed an angle equal to angle Z.


TOP 17½"
GROOVE 1/4"X1/2"
SHELF ARM
B
B
SECT. A
FLARE OF LEGS
2"
TOP OF LEGS
GLUED
TOP OF DUCK FOOT
TOP 16"
11"
16"
12½"
7"
5"
SHELF ARM
A
A
C
C
SECT. BB
27½"
TURNED LEG & DUCK FOOT
7/8
1¾"
2¼"
¾"
14½"
¾
5"
7"
7"
END OF TABLE

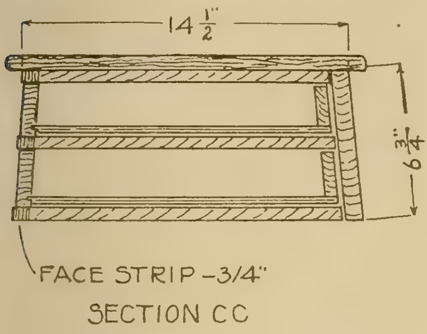
DUCK FOOT TABLE

This distance, **not the angle**, varies with different widths of stock. Any square hopper cut may be made by this method or mitered if cuts Z are mitered. Join ends with dry dowel joints; measure ½" drawer partitions, glue ¾" facing strip on each and work to length and width allowing ¼" on each end to fit grooves and rabbets in the ends. Make grooves and rabbets in ends and glue ends and legs. Cut notches at X in partitions to fit flaring legs, finish grooves for partitions across legs and assemble the entire frame of the table. Be sure the top of the table is out of wind when it is set aside to dry. Plane tops of legs and rails flush and straight; join leaves and top with 1" table hinges and fasten top on ends and back either with small angle irons or drive screws slantingly through the top edges of the rails into the top and at the front drive screws through the top partition into the top. Make the shelf or leaf arm about as shown and fasten with 2½" hinges.

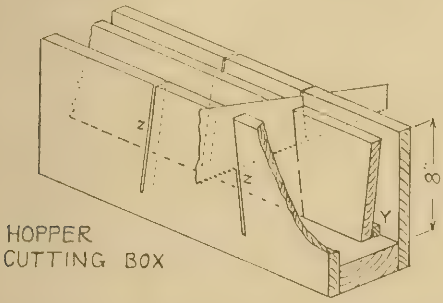


DOVETAILED DRAWERS

The procedure of dovetailing bevelled drawers is the same as in square drawers only requiring some care to insure that the bevels do not become mixed and that the gauge marks are accurately placed. The cuts of the tails in the sides should be bevelled the same as the sides themselves to fit the straight cuts of the pins of the front and back which should be parallel with the edges of the front and back. The top edge of the 3/16″ groove of the sides and fronts to receive the ¼″ plywood drawer bottom should be ½″ from the bottom edge and the back made to rest upon the bottom. Be sure the groove is bevelled to fit the straight drawer bottom. Rabbet the drawer bottom to fit the grooves.

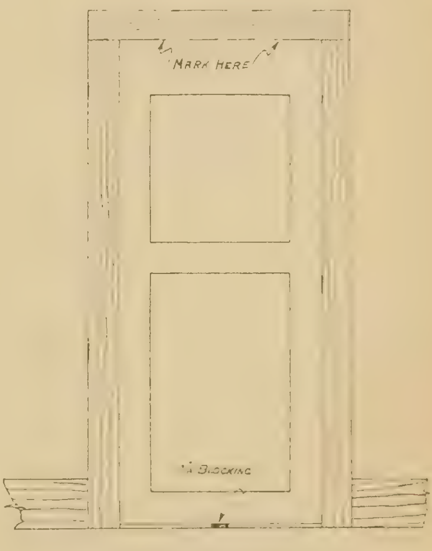


In finishing, the table may be finished light by giving three or four thin coats of white shellac, rubbing each with 6/0 sandpaper. If a darker tone is preferred, make an oil stain of boiled oil and turpentine 50/50 and add dry burnt umber gradually until the desired color is obtained. Usually maple ages to a warm brown color that may be matched closely with burnt umber. Finish with thin white shellac as above and rub the last coat with pumice stone and oil, or with pumice stone and water if a dull finish is desired. Finish with dry rotten stone and soft cloth. Place two brass knobs in the front of each drawer making them parallel with the legs.—(C. A. King)



Up-side Down

Recently I was on a job on which one of the first carpenters I ever worked with was working. He was hanging doors, and as I was passing he said, "H. H., mark the bottom of my door." He had the door in its place, and I reached for my scribers to mark it ⅜ of an inch above the floor, but as I stooped over, he said, "The bottom is at the top!" Then I saw what he was doing. He had the door against the doorjamb up-side down and blocked up ⅜ of an inch to provide for clearance. I marked the door as I am indicating by the accompanying drawing, and when it was sawed off he was ready to begin fitting the door.



This little trick is a product of the floor sanding machine; for whereas before its advent the finishing was usually done before the floor was laid, it is now done afterward—or at any rate, it is not necessary now to let the floor laying go until the last, in order to keep the grit out of the floor. Grit does not make floor surfacing any harder when the sander is used, but it did in the days when the carpenter had to get down on his hands and knees to surface the floor with hand scrapers. . . . This is a little pick-up from one of my old associates,—make the best of it.—(H. H. Siegele.)

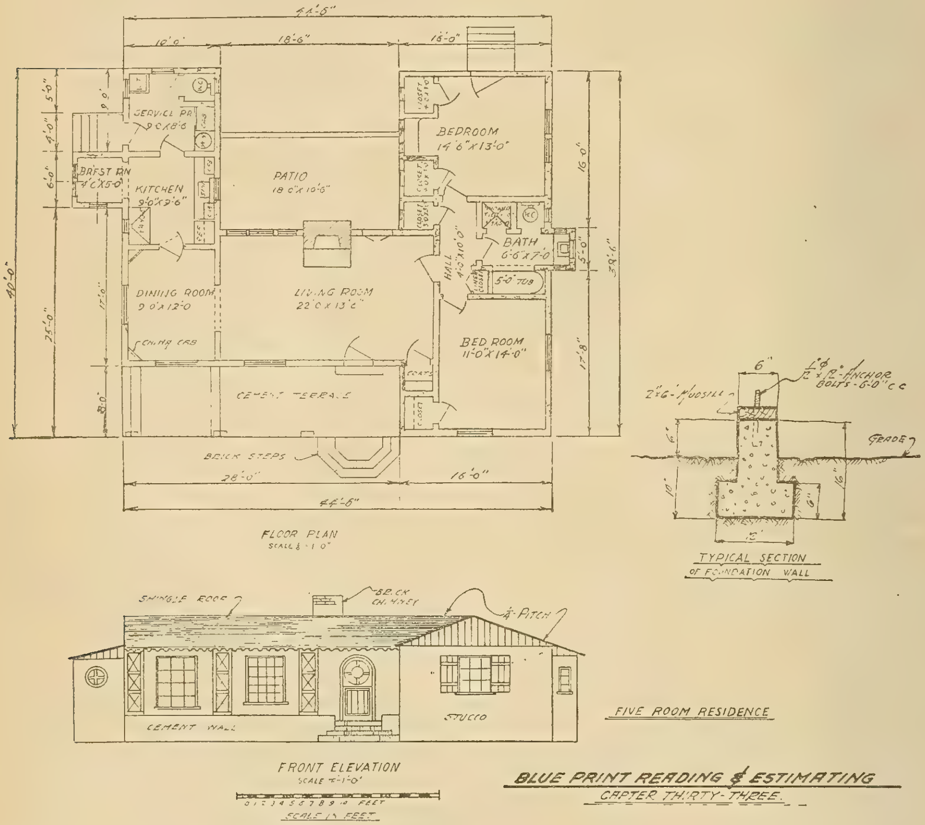
Blue Print Reading And Estimating

By L. Perth

CHAPTER 33

Those who have diligently followed these studies have no doubt by this time acquired a working knowledge of the subject in its essentials.

We feel, therefore, that the time is ripe for the more advanced stage which will embrace the province of estimating. This will be treated in the same way as all other material which has appeared in The Carpenter by this writer.


44'-6"
10'-0"
18'-6"
16'-0"
SERVICE PR
7'9"x8'6"
BRFST RM
4'0"x5'0"
KITCHEN
9'0"x9'6"
PATIO
18'0"x10'6"
BEDROOM
14'6"x13'0"
CLOSET
BATH
6'6"x7'0"
HALL
4'0"x10'0"
5'0" TUB
LIN. CLOSET
DINING ROOM
9'0"x12'0"
LIVING ROOM
22'0"x13'6"
CHINA CAB
BED ROOM
11'0"x14'0"
COATS
CEMENT TERRACE
BRICK STEPS
28'-0"
16'-0"
44'-6"
40'-0"
25'-0"
17'-0"
8'-0"
6'-0"
4'-0"
5'-0"
9'-0"
16'-0"
5'-0"
17'-8"
38'-6"
FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8"-1'0"
6"
1/2"x12" ANCHOR BOLTS - 6'-0" C.C.
2"x6" MUDSILL
GRADE
10"
16"
12"
TYPICAL SECTION
OF FOUNDATION WALL
SHINGLE ROOF
8" BR. CK CHIMNEY
1/4 PITCH
CEMENT WALL
STUCCO
FIVE ROOM RESIDENCE
FRONT ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8"-1'-0"
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 FEET
SCALE IN FEET
BLUE PRINT READING & ESTIMATING
CAPTER THIRTY-THREE

The subject matter will be laid down in plain language. What may seem to appear complicated will be simplified and presented in its simplest form.

It is suggested that the student divest himself of any preconceived ideas as to the difficulty or inaccessability of the subject, which may be the result of conversation with others who may have tried to master the subject but have failed. Then, too, it is essential to make a complete review of all the previous studies and make certain that all material has been properly assimilated, rules, definitions, methods of procedure, conventions and symbols committed to memory. If this has been done conscientiously the student is ready to proceed.

The drawing entitled "Five-room residence" is a part of this lesson and the student should apply himself to its study.

It represents a general plan and front elevation of a residence giving the principal dimensions and such essential information which would enable one to prepare a set of working drawings and details from which the building could be rapidly erected. It also could be used by the experienced builder for direct erection purposes provided the details were left to the discretion of the individual who is in charge of the building, or in other words—build as you go.

The drawing contains sufficient information as to enable one to prepare a fair estimate.

With the knowledge already in the student's possession it is desirable that he follow the directions outlined below:

1. Obtain the building area of the house. Under the term "building area" is understood—the surface of the structure covered by a roof. To do this the entire floor plan should be broken up in convenient rectangles and the length of each of these rectangles should be multiplied by its width "in feet." This will give you the area in "square feet" of each rectangle. By adding the sums of these units you will obtain the total number of square feet or the total building area.

In using dimensions it should be borne in mind that these are shown on drawing to the face of rough studding or to the face of rough masonry. As for the partitions, these are always located on their center lines.

All walls and partitions are assumed to be six inches thick.

Dimensions not shown on the drawing must be obtained by the student by scaling. While it was frequently emphasized in the previous lessons that drawings should not be scaled, it is perfectly permissible to use your scale in this instance.

2. Obtain the total area of flat concrete work on the whole job. It will be noted that the house has a cement terrace in the front landing and steps from the service porch and rear bedroom. There also is a cement patio 18′0″ by 10′6″. The same method should be used as in figuring the building area. Each item is computed separately and all sums added.

3. Obtain the number of lineal feet of foundation walls for the entire house. The typical section of the foundation wall is shown on the drawing to the right of the floor plan. What is required to begin with is only the number of "lineal feet." The cubical contents or the volume of concrete will be computed later.

Since no foundation plan is shown on this drawing, we will assume that the foundation plan is identical with the floor plan, with the exception that there will be no foundation for the projection in the bathroom and there will be no foundation wall at the outer edge of the patio. Run solid walls under all main partitions as shown on the floor plan. Closet and hall partitions should be omitted. The proper way of doing this is to divide the building in various convenient sections. Compute the lineal feet in each section and then add all your figures.

4. Prepare a "Schedule" for doors and windows. This means the number, size and type of all doors and windows used in the building. All doors are 1⅜″ thick, interior doors are of the three panel type, the front door is of special design. The rear door is a combination sash and screen. All windows with the exception of those in the kitchen are double hung. The kitchen window is a single casement. It will be noted that no sizes are shown for door or windows. Consequently it will be necessary to scale them. All intercommunicating doors should be not less than 2′6″. Closet doors may be 2′4″. All door heights shall be 6′8″. A separate schedule should be made for each of these items.

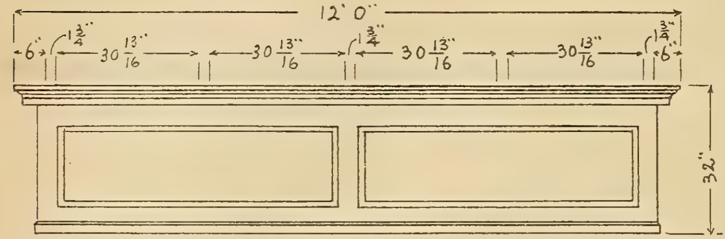
(Consult the previous lesson of this series, a complete paper was devoted to this subject.)

5. Locate all electric lights and the proper points of control. The electric lighting system was omitted purposely. You can locate all electric outlets and switches wherever you think they should go. Provide a sufficient number of convenience outlets for all electrical appliances using heat, power and light. Consult your chart "Electrical Symbols" and the lesson which explicitly treats this subject. When all the electrical outlets are spotted the student should prepare a list giving the nature, type, purpose and location of every fixture.

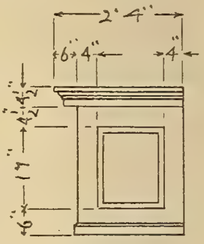
Details for Building A 12 Foot Counter

By Charles A. King

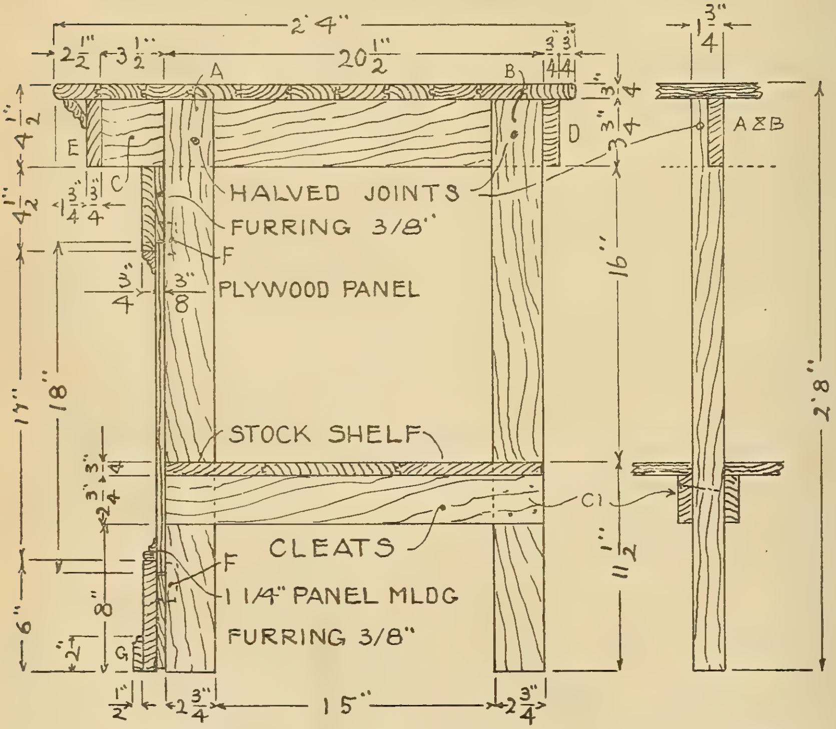
There are no indications that the limit of demand for all kinds of store fittings is in sight As business improves the building of store fittings both for new stores and to extend the equipment of stores already established offers abundant opportunities for factories specializing in store fittings and also for smaller shops in filling smaller orders. Here may be the chance an ambitious and venturesome craftsman has been hoping for as the fittings for a single store may be enough of a job to start himself in business in a modest way.


12' 0"
6"
1 3/4"
30 13/16"
30 13/16"
1 3/4"
30 13/16"
30 13/16"
1 3/4"
6"
32"

FRONT VIEW OF 12FT. COUNTER


2' 4"
6"
4"
4"
4 1/2"
4 1/2"
17"
6"

END VIEW


2' 4"
2 1/2"
3 1/2"
20 1/2"
3/4 3/4
A
B
3/4"
3/4"
4 1/2"
E
D
A & B
4 1/2"
1 3/4
3/4
C
HALVED JOINTS
FURRING 3/8"
F
3/4
3/8"
PLYWOOD PANEL
16"
2' 8"
17"
18"
STOCK SHELF
3/4"
2 3/4
C1
CLEATS
11 1/2"
F
1 1/4" PANEL MLDG
FURRING 3/8"
6"
8"
2"
G
1/2"
2 3/4"
15"
2 3/4"

DETAILS OF A 12FT COUNTER

Work of this type is an excellent starter for the material may be found in any well stocked lumber yard and if machinery is not easily available the work may be done by hand by any competent wood worker. The dimensions given for this counter are only suggestive though they are common enough. Counters may be of any width, length or height as their special use or location may require or as the preference of the customer may dictate. Many store keepers have notions of their own which they feel should be respected. Theoretically a counter should be 30 inches high or the height of an ordinary table but for doing up bundles and to suit most clerks who stand at it all day, two inches higher will be found more convenient.

We will assume that this counter is to be built like the sketch.

We will make the five frames first; each frame includes one top piece 1¾″ x 3¾″ x 24″. Cut recess A ⅞″ x 2¾″ wide 3½″ from the front end and recess B the same size at the other end. Two legs 1¾″ x 2¾″ x 2′ 7¼″ with recess ⅞″ x 3¾″ on the top end of each. Also two cleats ¾″ x 2¾″ x 20½″ placed at C1 on each side of the three middle frames and on the inside of each end frame to support the ends of the stock shelf. Fasten four look out blocks C 1¾″ x 3¾″ x 3½″ on the outsides of the end frames to receive the finish as shown at the front; the top will amply support these blocks.

Get out two ⅜″ plywood panels 18″ wide and 5′6″ long and two end panels ⅜″ x 18″ x 20½″ long. Place ⅜″ x 1¾″ furrings 4″ and 5½″ long respectively as shown so the panel will fit between them, and four more furrings of each length for the ends. Make the back apron D ¾″ x 3¾″ x 11′7″, square the ends; the front fascia E ¾″ x 3¾″ x 11′8½″ with mitered ends, and two end fascias ¾″ x 3¾″ x 2′¼″ mitered to fit the front fascia and left long enough to cut off after the counter is assembled. Assemble the frames, furrings, panels, back apron and front fascia. Verify all dimensions before cutting miters. Fit the stock shelf and nail it in place to strengthen the counter before making the frames for the panels.

If the counter is built in a shop with glue and clamps and all facilities for doing such work the frames may be dowelled together, mitered and fitted as a whole for which we have given approximate dimensions which should be verified. One top rail, ¾″ x 4½″ x 11′2¼″, bottom rail, 6″ wide and the same length, and two end top and bottom rails 24½″ long. Seven muntins ¼″ x 4″ x 17″; dowel these together as shown; later miter the corners and nail in place.

Many craftsmen, building the counter on the job will prefer to cut, fit and nail the pieces rather than follow the shop method described above; in fact the shop method would probably not be really practical on the job. The dimensions given and verified will still hold though but five 4″ muntins will be needed for the two front muntins of the ends may be 3¼″ wide which, if butted against the front muntin will show four inches. Miter and fit rails, cut muntins between them and nail them strongly; smooth the face of each joint. Fit blocks F ¾″ x 1½″ x 2″ with a rabbet ½″ x ⅜″ about a foot or less apart to hold the edges of the panel against the back of the rails and fasten with glue and screws. Miter the panel molding around each panel and nail securely through the molding into the rail where there is nothing behind to hold the nails.

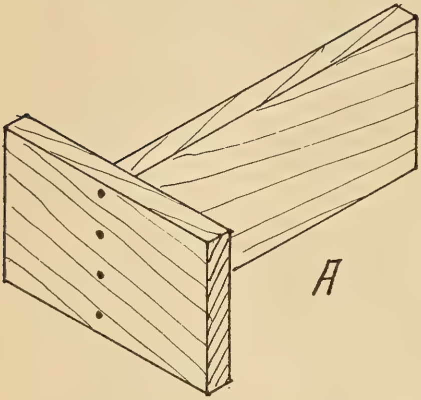
Make the top of ¾″ matched boards 2″ or 3″ wide, glue up ¾″ boards with dowel joints, or use a ¾″ plywood top which should be preferred if it can be obtained for that will give the best results. Assuming the top is made of a matched boards, glue them together, cut to exact size and miter a bed mold or similar molding under the top as shown; glue and nail it strongly for this molding will do much to support the outside edge of the top. Plane the top if it has not been machine sanded before fastened in place. The ½″ x 2″ shoe G may be fastened upon the lower edge of the bottom rail or fastened after the counter is finished for it may then be fitted to the floor.

The counter may be stained, or finished in the wood with varnish or it may be painted in selected colors if preferred; in the latter case second grade stock may be used.

A Footstool

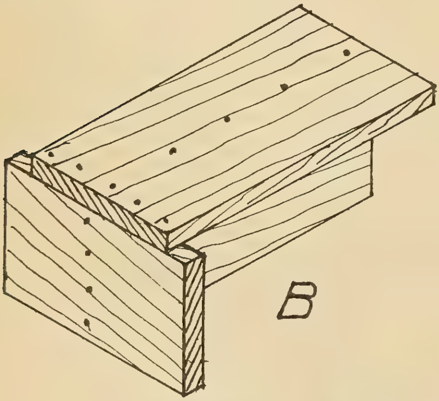
Frequently one is faced with the problem of not being quite tall enough to reach the work to be done; probably just a few inches. The best way to solve this problem is to make a carpenter's footstool, using 1x4's, 1x6's, 1x8's, 1x10's or whatever widths that will bring about the proper elevation.

At Figure A, we are showing a perspective view of the first operation. Here a T is made with two boards. This gives the stool good bracing. At Fig. B is shown a perspective view of the finished stool. A board nailed on the T-base shown in Fig. A, completes the job, and the stool is ready for use.



A minute's time and a few pieces of scrap lumber used in this way, often increases the efficiency as well as the comfort to the workman. Nothing is gained by working at a disadvantage, unless that is absolutely necessary.

In case the work is on a ceiling that is, say, 8 inches too high to work from the floor, two T's made of 2x6's with the perpendicular piece long enough to hold several planks, will make an excellent scaffolding for such a job. This little trick is worth keeping in one of the mental pigeon holes.—(H. H. Siegele)



Sinking Nails

The nail-set is one of the tools the finisher can not get along without. He needs it, not only for setting nails so the painter, when he comes along, can cover the nailhead with putty, but he needs it to prevent hammer marks. Some carpenters drive the finishing nails in until the head is flush with the surface, before using the nail-set, but close observation will reveal that, even with the best of care, the hammer leaves a dent in the wood, which the light will reflect, especially after the painter is through. This, though, is not the problem we want to present here.

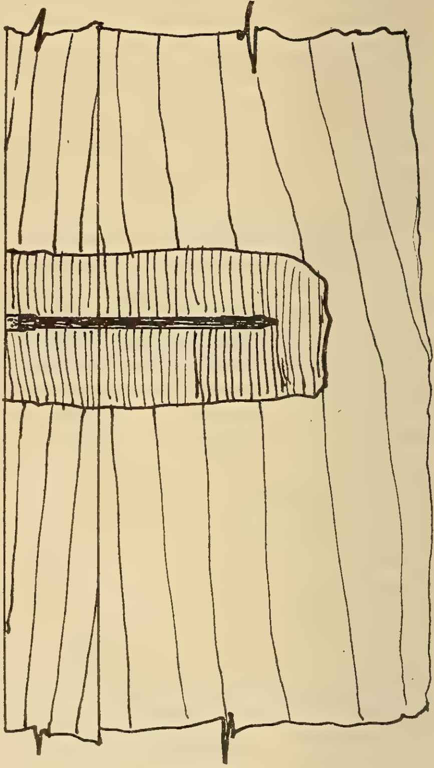


Fig. 1

Figure 1 shows a finishing nail driven and set with the nailhole puttied. The nail is supposed to be holding a casing to the jamb. Sometimes casings must be removed for various reasons, and then the nail should be sunk so deep that the casing will be free from the jamb. Figure 2 shows the first operation, which is done with a nail-set. To sink the nail deeper than what is shown here with the nail-set, would ruin the casing either by enlarging the nail-hole or by splitting the casing. How to sink the nail after it has been started with a nail-set by using another nail in an inverted position is shown by Fig. 3. The nail sunk, the inverted nail can be removed with a clawhammer or a paid of nippers.—(H. H. Siegele)

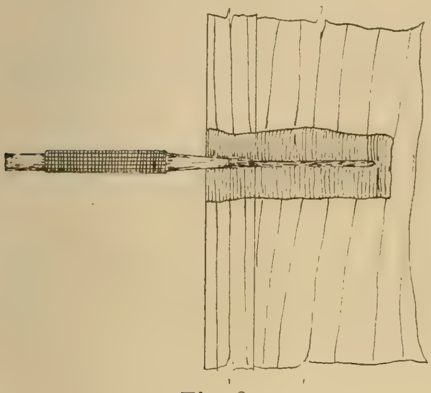


Fig. 2

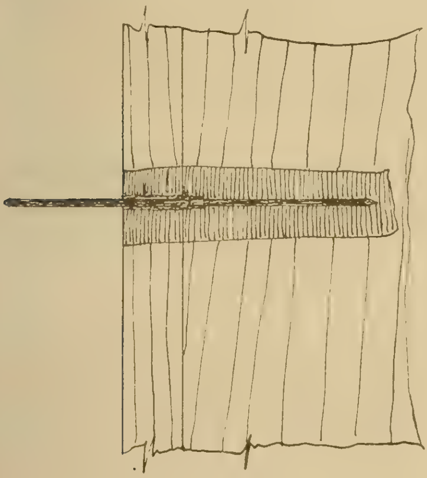


Fig. 3

Steel Square Pocket Reference Book

Steel Square Pocket Book by Dwight L. Stoddard is a concise and handy little reference book which illustrates and describes the best practical method of using the carpenter's steel square in laying out all kinds of carpentry work.

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Practical Applications of the Square.

Laying Out Different Figures by Using the Steel Square.

How to Find Different Pitches and Degrees.

Laying Out Common Rafters.

Problems in Hipped Roofs.

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Miscellaneous Roof Problems.

Stair Problems.

Calculating by the Square.

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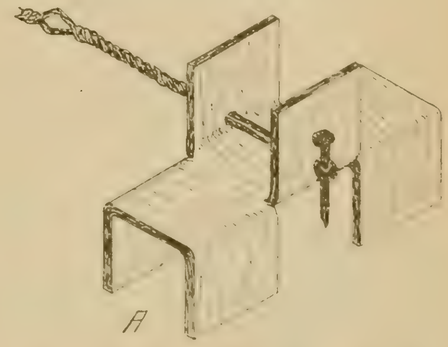
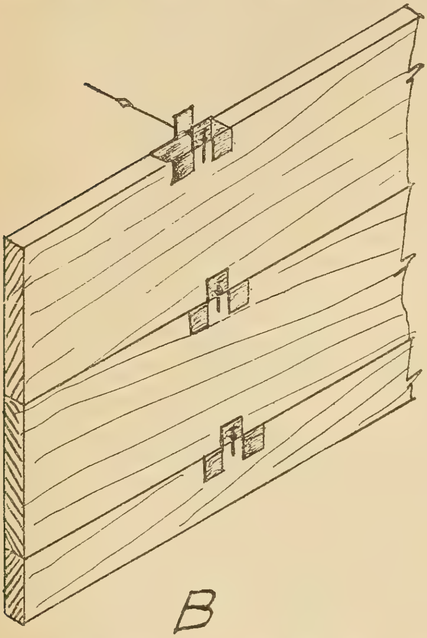
Hickeys

There are various patented devices for holding forms on the market. Most of them are suitable for light form-work. Whether these will eventually displace the commonly-used wire meth-



od of holding forms is problematical. The device we are showing in this article is one that depends on wire for holding the forms together, just as the wire method does.

At A we are showing the hickey and how the wire is attached to it by means of two holes in the upper wings and a nail. At B we are showing in a smaller scale the hickeys in place. The principal advantage these hickeys have over the old wire method is that it requires fewer studding.



In order to bring the first tie-wires close to the bottom of the forms, a narrow board is used for a starter, as shown at B.

The hickeys can be used over and over on other forms.—(H. H. Siegele)

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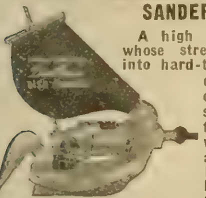

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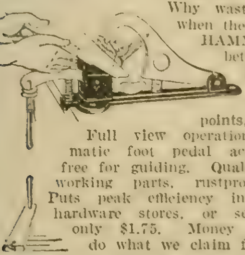

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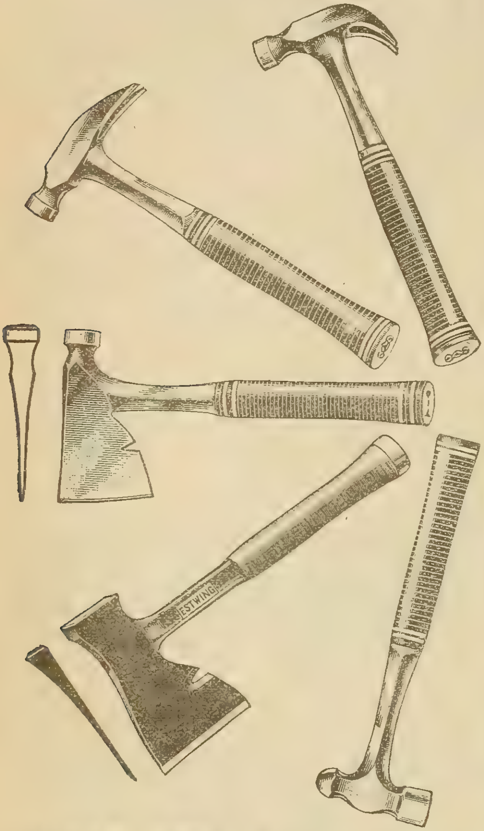

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STANLEY

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Fibre board can pay you big profits — installed cleverly to create distinctive walls and ceilings. Stanley Fibre Board Tools are designed to make it easy for you to apply fibre board quickly and effectively.

Stanley Fibre Board Cutter No. 193A cuts fibre board with one stroke. No sawing; no rough edges. It *slits* clean and square. Through cuts for right angle, mitre and ship lap joints. Beveling and grooving cuts — to decorate with original designs or to imitate tiling or paneling. With attachment No. 7, arcs and circles.

Supplementary tools include Beveler No. 194 which cuts chamfers (or bevels) up to ⅜", and Knife No. 199, useful to cut the board or to trim or elaborate on designs made with the Fibre Board Cutter. Hard Board Fluting Tool No. 197, which grooves surface designs, and Hard Board Beveler No. 195.

Write for booklet No. P47 on building and remodeling with fibre board — sent free on request.

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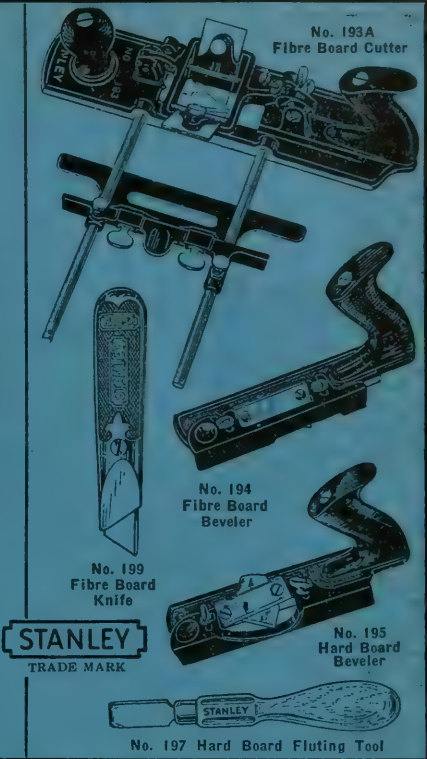
No. 193A
Fibre Board Cutter
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No. 195
Hard Board
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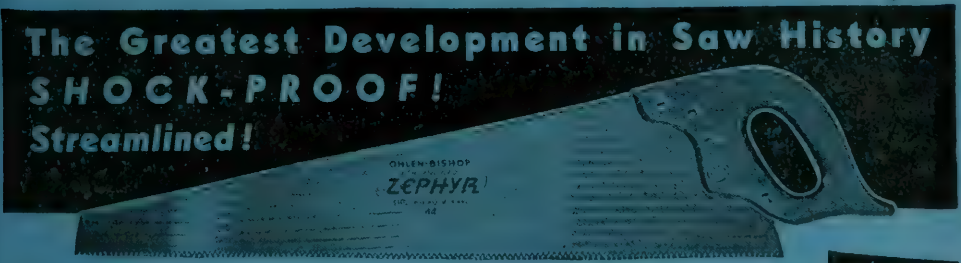
No. 197 Hard Board Fluting Tool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Streamlined!
OHLEN-BISHOP
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"Tooth blows" effectively eliminated. Light weight, perfect balance. Hours of extra sawing without fatigue. Scientific tests prove it!

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Here is precision quality you've always paid a far higher price for. Turns out more and *better* work. Try it *today*. Ask at your local Hardware or Supply Dealer's.

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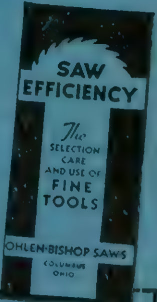
FREE BOOK —Full of facts for every day. "Woods — their characteristics, uses, tensile strengths. How to joint, file, and set Hand, Circular, Band Saws. Many handy, quick reference pointers on wood construction. Unusual things that can be done with saws." Send for your copy NOW.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NEW INSULATING INTERIOR FINISH

Designs As It Builds!

CELOTEX KEY JOINT UNITS

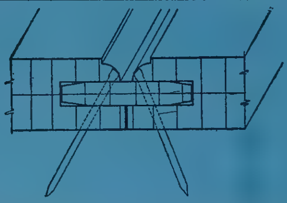
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Are Full ¾″ Thick—Applied Direct to Studding

CELOTEX KEY JOINT UNITS are equally suitable for interior finish in a new house or a remodeling project—*provide insulation and interior finish at one cost!* This new kind of insulating interior finish *designs as it builds*—comes in five standard sizes, permitting a wide variety of pattern.

All edges of each unit come prepared for a spline; *no cutting or sawing except at room borders and openings.* Write for booklet on this new Celotex product which combines ¾″ efficient insulation with beautiful modern interior finish—in one operation.

See how spline joint covers all open cracks, with only the beautifully detailed edges exposed! Celotex Key Joint Units go up fast—design as they build!



Nail heads, hidden in the depth and shadow of the joints, get a good grip on both material and studs. Large spans require intermediate nailing made inconspicuous with cadmium plated nails.

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The CARPENTER

LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

May

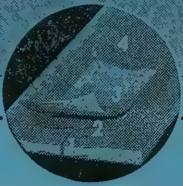
1939

Look for the Union Label before you Reach for your Pocketbook.

Old Walls and Ceilings Made New

Furniture by Drexel

Here's a solution to your most difficult remodeling problems. With the New Recessed Edge Sheetrock* and Perf-A-Tape* you can build interior walls and ceilings with the *joints between boards completely hidden.* Then you can apply any sort of decoration — paint — wallpaper — calcimine—enamel. The result will be a smooth, even wall or ceiling of which any homeowner or tenant may well be proud.



HERE'S HOW IT'S DONE:

1. The recessed edge forms a channel at joints—
2. —which is filled with special cement.
3. Perf-A-Tape—strong, perforated fiber tape—is then imbedded in the cement, and—
4. —more cement is applied over it, leveled and sandpapered, completely concealing the joint.

If you've never used Recessed Edge Sheetrock or Perf-A-Tape, a USG field man will gladly show you how it is applied.

For complete details of Sheetrock application and a 48-page book filled with remodeling ideas, see your dealer or write United States Gypsum today. It probably has in it just the idea you need to sell that next remodeling job. If you'd like to have a USG field man show you how to apply Perf-A-Tape, just tell us in a letter or on a postcard.

SHEETROCK

The *FIREPROOF* Wallboard

Product of
UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
300 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Ill. **Registered Trade-marks*

C-5

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Sawmill and Timber Workers, Furniture Workers, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, Millwrights, Shipwrights and Boat Builders, Piledrivers and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at
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INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1939

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NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

Let's Remind Ourselves To Be Careful

To those of us not blessed with year around sunshine, (you lucky Californians, Floridians, etc., excepted) the month of May is a good time to remind ourselves that school will soon be out, freeing eager children, and highways will soon be crowded with autos, vacation or pleasure bent.

Children *WILL* dart into the streets sometimes and the "other fellow" driving a car *WILL* steal a moment to look at the scenery when he shouldn't.

Tragedy's running mate is carelessness. Let us all drive carefully and not take any silly chances.

Remember—It's only a fraction of a second between life and death. Why risk your life and others' to gain what may amount to only a few seconds or a few minutes compared with being a little more careful and staying around several more years!

Economy Or Chaos For Uncle Sam?

THE rapidly mounting debt of the federal government is being eyed in wonderment and alarm by labor, business, economists and Congress. On all sides one hears the demands for economy in Washington and predictions of the dire consequences if the government spending policy is not discontinued in view of the fact that the government cash out-go is running billions ahead of its income and has been for several years.

Every worker knows that his credit can be carried so far. His pay check can be budgeted to meet his charge accounts up to a certain point, but what happens when he recklessly continues to charge goods or borrow money which he can not pay back? The answer is obvious.

Governments, however, have a different method of meeting obligations when they have mired themselves too deep in the quick-sands of debt. Printing press money! Remember the many laughs we all had over the worthlessness of the German mark when Germany took to the printing presses as the last resort?

We have heard ugly predictions concerning the results of reckless governmental expenditure for several years. But the nation's debt continues to mount like a flimsy house of cards. How high can the government build its house of cards of debt before it comes tumbling down around all of us? Labor, business, economists, all are wondering.

The Christian Science Monitor, of March 4, editorially warns Uncle Sam against charging any more and in it appears that ominous word, "greenbacks":

> *"In the life of every family there comes a time—in some families it's once a month— when what its members would like to spend has to be checked against what they can spend. Senator Harrison has just opened such an unwelcome session for Uncle Sam's family. The chairman of the Senate Finance Committee points out that at the present rate of deficit spending the United States will reach the legal debt limit of $45,000,000,000 within a few months. And he says that's enough.*
>
> *For ten years Uncle's family has been "charging it" very freely and in the last five years alone has run about $20,000,000,000 behind. Hardly a member of the family doesn't need or want more things—new subsidies for farmers, pensions for veterans and old folks, more relief for the unemployed, ships and guns for the army and navy, to say nothing of the "normal" household expenses, which are running far ahead of anything the family ever spent in prosperous days. Congress is flooded with demands for money for new projects—aid for education, compulsory medical plans, more social security, reclamation projects, power plants to compete with private companies, new post offices, bridges, theaters and art projects.*
>
> *Many of these things would be nice to have. But it is time the family as a whole began to ask each member what he can get along without. There is a growing feeling that it just isn't honest to keep on charging after ten years of failing to meet the bills. And Senator Harrison has made plain what the alternative to raising the debt limit is—greenbacks. Unless the charging stops!"*

In a letter to the National Economy League, an organization which is neither Democrat, Republican, New Deal, Socialist, Communist, Fascist, Tory or interested in anything else of a political nature except today's high cost of government, E. W. Kemmerer, of Princeton University's International Finance Section, department of economics and social institution, declares:

> "Unless the government very soon drastically cuts its expenditures and returns to a policy of fiscal sanity, the nation will drift into inflation rapids with consequences that will be disastrous.
>
> "Exessively burdensome governments are usually not paid by taxation. The political resistance to taxes adequate for the purpose becomes too strong. Such debt burdens are usually reduced to politically workable proportions by inflation. Then all debts, public and private, including bonds and mortgages, bank deposits, life insurance benefits, pensions and social security benefits are paid in a dollar of rapidly depreciating power. The burden of the government's heavy debt is thereby shifted largely from vigorously protesting taxpayers, who have votes by the millions, to bond holders and other creditors whose numerical protest at the ballot box is weak. In this class belong all saving bank depositors, all holders of life insurance policies and all our privately endowed colleges, universities, hospitals, scientific research and other public welfare institutions.
>
> "In these days we hear much of social security, but social security is not one whit more secure than the value of the dollar in which it is payable. Long continued, unbalanced budgets with a mounting public debt greatly impair the value of that dollar."

Most of us have small bank accounts, most of us carry insurance against that time when our dependent survivors will not be left entirely destitute and all who are beneficial members of the Brotherhood have a stake in the Carpenters Home and its insurance benefits. In this group falls all other members of international union organizations.

Irrespective of any financial interests as set out above, is the vital stake we have in social security. Illness can eat up bank accounts, hard times may force the surrender of insurance policies—misfortunes beyond our control—but social security is our backlog against unrelentless age. And now we are told that excessive government spending is jeopardizing social security. That the backlog and barrier against want in old age will be wantonly destroyed unless the government which we elected heeds the pleas for economy!

As Will Rogers used to say, "I only know what I read in the papers." The majority of us will go along with Will on that. Few of us are economic experts except as it comes to budgeting our own weekly stipends and even those figures oft times are snarled.

In the official publication of the National Economy League, J. Hugh Jackson, dean of the graduate school of business and acting comptroller of Stanford University and president of the National Association of Cost Accountants, directs an article, "You are America's Stockholder," at students. In the article are some interesting figures concerning government expenditures and cost:

> "You—the young people of today—are America's stockholders of tomorrow. And as such you have an interest in the greatest business in the world—the Government of the United States. The money it spends is ***your*** money. If it wastes money, it is wasting

> *your* money. If it goes into debt, the debts are *your* debts. *You* must pay them. This is not a partisan political question; it is an economic fact.
>
> "During 1938 it is carefully estimated that the people of the United States spent 17 billion dollars for government—Federal, State, and local. This means that twenty-five cents out of every dollar of national income is spent for government.
>
> *"The Federal government alone is spending money at the rate of $21,000,000 a day. For the past nine years it has been going into debt at the average rate of $7,000,000 per day—and it is still going. The national debt has reached the staggering and incomprehensible figure of 40 billions dollars, or some $320 for every man, woman and child in the country. And this is for the Federal debt only—it does not include 15 additional billions of debt of the states, cities, school districts, and other local governmental units.*
>
> "Let's put this situation somewhat differently. One-fourth of the national income goes for the cost of government. The first three months of every year your entire earnings represent your contribution to the cost of running our government. . . . .
>
> "Look at it another way! In 1937 the average income in the United States was $537 in money. Of this amount $131 went for all forms of taxes, and the worker's share of the public debt was $429. Suppose we assume that you earn $75 per month, or $900 for your first year. Your tax cost your first year out of school would be about $220 and your share of the public debt amounts to $720. Is this what you want?"

Many other economic authorities, business men and financial experts could be quoted warning against continued reckless government spending.

Said Democrat Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, chairman of the Senate finance committee, recently:

> *"The government's fiscal picture must be carefully scanned and that doesn't mean next year, but now."*
>
> *"I have no confidence in the economic philosophy that we must spend ourselves out of this economic disorder."*
>
> *"I'd much prefer to raise taxes than increase the debt limit. . ."*
>
> *"If immediate and unified plans are not laid . . . economic confusion and chaos are inevitable."*

Yes, its high time our government stops "charging it."

The 130,000,000 people in this nation have been through enough in the last few years without adding "economic confusion and chaos."

Hotel Workers Union Wins Washington, D. C. Strike

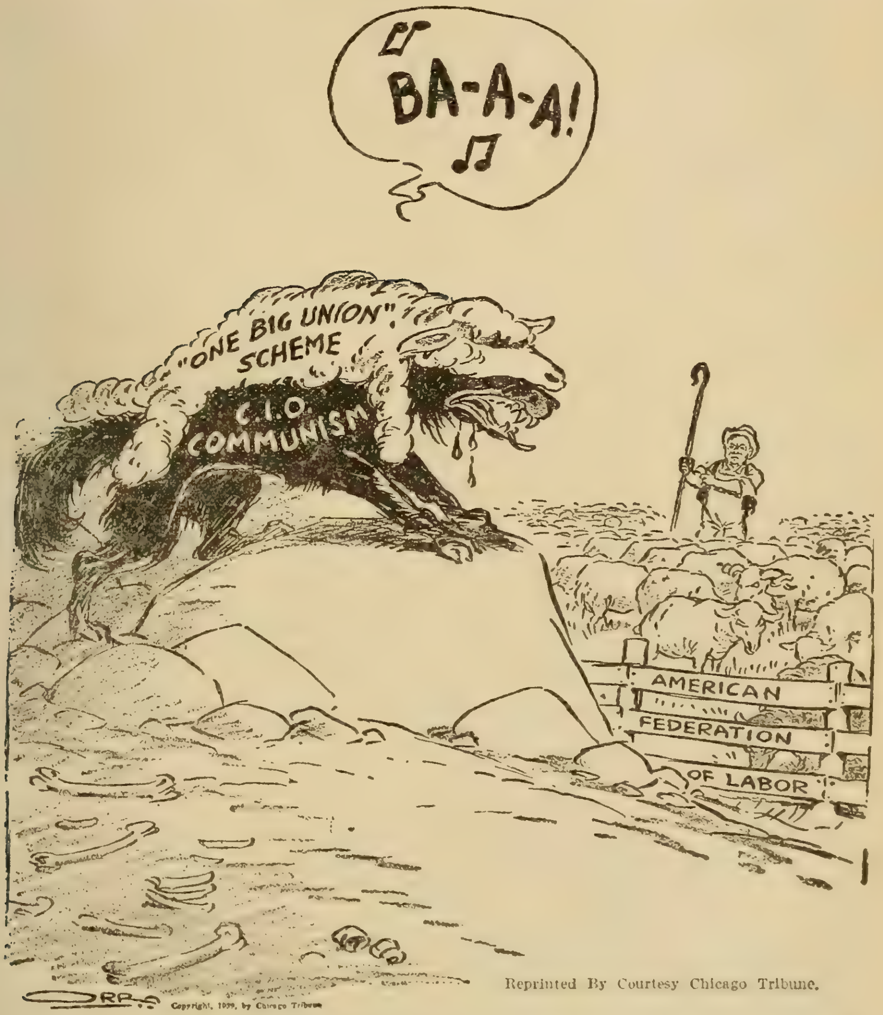
Two thousand of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Alliance and Bartenders International League of America ratified the settlement of the two-week strike against thirteen Washington, D. C., hotels.

The text of the settlement was not made public, but John R. Steelman, conciliator of the U. S. Department of Labor, said it was a compromise providing that the hotels give preference to union members in hiring new employes, that new employes who were not union members must join the union within two weeks, that present non-union employes would not be required to join, and that all strikers would be reinstated.

Lewis' Plan For Peace

AS THE peace committees of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress for Industrial Organization held their sessions, some interesting disclosures leaked beyond the confines of the conference room.

In fact, the first disclosure concerning these conferences that literally floored the A. F. of L. representatives took place in the White House office of President Roosevelt prior to the conference's opening. There President Roosevelt had summoned Harry Bates, Matthew Woll and T. A. Rickert, representing the A. F. of L. and John L. Lewis, Philip Murray and Sidney Hillman, of the CIO, to discuss the situation. When the representatives of the two organizations had gathered in the President's office, the A. F. of L. committee naturally expected to hear the President's views concerning the conference.


BA-A-A!
"ONE BIG UNION" SCHEME
C.I.O. COMMUNISM
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
ORR
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After the President extended the usual greetings, according to newspaper reports, John Lewis began striding up and down waving his CIO peace proposal in the air and excitedly extolling its merits. Mr. Lewis' actions and words implied that the whole matter could be settled then and there without a conference. As simple as that! Many interpretations could be made of such unprecedented action at a conference *called* by the President.

Probably the second startling disclosure of these peace conferences came soon after the two committees met following the scene in the President's office.

The plan whereby Mr. Lewis was going to heal the breach between the A. F. of L. and the CIO was originated by Earl Browder, general secretary of the communist party and embodied in a resolution adopted by the Reds' central committee several months ago.

In short the plan advocated by Mr. Lewis was the communist-inspired "one big union" idea all over again. And this was the plan Lewis was waving in the office of President Roosevelt!

Immediately the plan was studied, the A. F. of L. representatives tossed it back to Mr. Lewis and accused him of trying to put over a communist plot on the conference.

Lewis, according to a reliable source, became incensed when the communist issue was raised and began delivering ultimatums in the name of a mandate from the President, who requested the negotiations.

"We have a mandate from the President of the United States and he has a mandate from the 130,000,000 people of the United States," Lewis is quoted as saying. "If you put out anything about this communist business you'll wreck the peace negotiations and the responsibility will be on your heads."

The third disclosure brings Madame Perkins, Secretary of Labor, into the picture. The Labor Secretary, it was learned, assisted Mr. Lewis in bringing pressure on the A. F. of L. negotiators to prevent publication of anything concerning the communist origin of Lewis' scheme!

Throughout the discussion of the communist-inspired plan, Mr. Lewis referred to it as "his plan." Authorship of the plan submitted by Mr. Lewis to the conference is attributed to Len de Caux, communist editor of the CIO and Mr. Lewis' press agent.

Commenting editorially on the peace plan as submitted by Mr. Lewis, The Chicago Tribune said:

"John Lewis has been pretending that the scheme he put forward a few days ago to establish control over all wings of organized labor in this country is the child of his own brain. Possibly he thinks he figured the thing out for himself, but the evidence to the contrary is overwhelming. His plan is a communist plan, embodied in a resolution adopted by the communist party's central committee twenty months ago. The plan was suggested by Earl Browder, general secretary of the communist party and was published at the time by the communist party's official newspaper. Plenty of the men at John Lewis' elbow regard such resolutions as the law and the prophet."

Commenting on Secretary Perkins' part in the peace negotiations, The Tribune declared:

"The Dies committee has disclosed communist penetration of the labor department, as well as other government departments and bureaus. The appointment of communists to key positions might have been accidental in a few cases, but accidents of that sort don't happen in wholesale lots.

". . . . The communists want control of the labor movement in order to gain a strangle hold on industry and thus promote the overthrow of our government. For both purposes a united labor movement under CIO dominance is essential. . . . .

"The CIO is ruthless, aggressive and determined. Its leaders are confident, as are the communists, that if anything like their plan (Mr. Lewis') is adopted the whole labor movement will quickly be captured.

"All that stand between them (the CIO and the communists) and the success of the one big union scheme is the loyalty of the A. F. of L.'s negotiators to the traditions and principles of American unionism."

It is true that all that stands between American Unionism and the communist one big union is the A. F. of L. negotiators. But the A. F. of L. committee is solidly backed by nearly four million American Federation of Labor members who would never support such a plan as submitted by Mr. Lewis.

And Mr. Lewis shouts of a mandate from 130,000,000 people.

How many of that number, on hearing the facts of his Moscow-bred plan for peace in the American labor movement, would give their support to a Red plot to seize control of American Labor? Eliminate the 75,000 members claimed by the communist party in the United States and you have the answer.

Even Sidney Hillman, a Lewis lieutenant in the peace conferences, rebuked Lewis when he was confronted with the evidence showing the communists had first proposed what Lewis termed "his plan" for American labor peace!

Another interesting bit of information that developed as a result of the conferences had to do with the highly touted membership of the CIO.

Paul Mallon, Washington writer whose column is syndicated nationally, revealed the fact that the A. F. of L., representatives had proposed that a certified accountant be authorized to make a survey of both the A. F. of L., and CIO membership to establish a basis on which to build a peace plan. The CIO group was quick to change the subject.

According to Mallon, the vaunted membershhip is nothing more or less than figment of Lewis' imagination and the actual membership of the CIO is far below a million.

Writing in his column, March 28, Mallon said:

> "American Federation of Labor laid down a straight proposition to Congress of Industrial Organization that was kept out of the papers at their last peace meeting.
>
> "The A. F. of L. delegates said substantially:
>
> "'Look here, if we are to try seriously to make peace, we must start by knowing where we stand. We propose that a certified public accountant be appointed to go over the books of the A. F. of L. and CIO and determine the dues-paying membership of each. From this report we can work out a peace formula.'
>
> "CIO delegates tossed some papers over the proposal, started to change the subject, asked for time. The subject was touchy because John Lewis has never made public anything about dues-paying membership, even to his own people. At the last conven-

> tion he said something about 3,700,000 members, but nothing about how many paid dues. When the garment workers left him, it was reported authoritatively that only 938,000 dues-paying members then were left in CIO. Some authoritative guesses indicate Lewis may have only about one million today.
>
> "A. F. of L.'s last published figure (August 31, 1938) showed about 3,600,000 dues-paying members."

Meanwhile further developments tended to place Lewis in a still more embarrassing position and serve to further discredit his loud declaration that the CIO is not communistic.

As conferences between the two rival committees failed to develop any acceptable plan for peace, the CIO group of auto workers at a convention in Cleveland elected twelve candidates on the communist slate to the union's nineteen man executive board. Sidney Hillman and Philip Murray, CIO vice-presidents, directed the convention for Lewis.

The ranks of the auto workers were divided recently by the accusations of former President Homer Martin who declares that the union is under communist control. Martin was ousted by the Lewis and Red faction and took with him a sizeable number of the auto union members, forming an independent group which has asked to be chartered by the A. F. of L.

Peace conferences were suspended indefinitely at the request of Lewis who pleaded that meetings with eastern bituminous coal operators in the interest of his 330,000 United Mine Workers would keep him busy. His miners stopped work until a new contract was signed.

He also gave the congressional hearings on the National Labor Relations Act amendments as another reason for asking a delay.

Lewis told Matthew Woll that he would let him know "when we can go at it again."

"All right, John, we'll be ready when you are," Woll replied.

Opinion was divided in Washington on the significance of the break. Some labor leaders were confident the parleys would be resumed, others that they were "off permanently." Department of Labor officials said discussions would start up again "before long."

One A. F. of L. spokesman revealed that the last conference ended on a gloomy note. At that time, he said, Lewis returned to the position he took when the original peace conferences collapsed in December, 1937. He insisted again, as he did then, that all CIO unions be admitted and chartered by the A. F. of L., without limitations of any kind.

It was conceded in Washington that the Lewis formula was "impossible," in that it would transfer the warfare between the two camps from outside the A. F. of L. to inside.

The A. F. of L. maintains that the only feasible method is to have all the jurisdictional questions ironed out first between the unions affected, and then have all the CIO membership return in a body. Such a plan, the A. F. of L. said, would mean a permanent, not a makeshift, peace.

Some persons in the A. F. of L. looked upon Lewis' move in halting the negotiations as evidence that he went along with the conferences solely in the hope that thereby he could block hearings on the amendments to the Wagner Labor Act. Since the hearings were arranged, Lewis' enthusiasm for the unity negotiations has cooled, it was reported.

Climb not too high less the fall be greater.

Local 2531 Contract Valid Despite NLRB

A DELIBERATE attempt by the National Labor Relations Board to invalidate a contract signed by an affiliate of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and destroy the Local is found in a review of the case of the M & M Wood Working Company of Portland, Oregon and the Plywood and Veneer Workers Local 2531 vs. the National Labor Relations Board.

The Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, San Francisco, Cal., set aside an order of the Labor Board which had found the M & M Company "guilty of engaging in unfair labor practices and ordered the company to cease and desist from such practices."

The history of this case again brings up sharply the fact that the National Labor Relations Board apparently feels that it is free to ignore the objectives of the Labor Relations Act and private rights in order to carry out the Board's conception of the policy of the act. More and more the opinion of the Board seems to be that act was created for the private benefit of the Congress of Industrial Organization.

The Circuit Court's ruling again reminded the Board that a closed shop contract is not valid but is the very nature of agreement which labor seeks, and which, the National Labor Relations Board to the contrary, is fostered by the Labor Relations Act.

The M & M Woodworking Co. operates several plants manufacturing wood products. The dispute arose at the plywood plant of the company. At the time of the controversy employes in all of the various plants were American Federation of Labor men which was regarded a beneficial condition by the company for the sake of unity. In May, 1934, the employes at the plywood plant organized Plywood and Veneer Workers Union, under a charter from the A. F. of L. In April 1935, this union received a charter from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America known as Local Union 2531.

On May 3, 1937, Local 2531 entered into a contract with the company which included among other things, a closed shop provision, desired by both employer and employes. The closed shop provision of the contract reads as follows:

"The Company recognizes that all its employes are members of the Union. The Company recognizes the Union as representing, for the purpose of collective bargaining, all of its employes except those acting as shift foremen and in the plant office and not paid on an hourly basis not at present in the Union, or any replacement of such personnel. It is the desire of the parties hereto that the employes covered by this agreement shall maintain membership in good standing in the Union. In order that this desire may be effectuated, and in order that the Union may discipline its members for the effective operation of this agreement, the Company agrees to release from its employ any person who fails or refuses to maintain membership in good standing in the Union."

In the meantime, the CIO had started a drive for members in the Pacific Northwest and began raiding various local unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.

It soon became evident that the CIO's raiding tactics had made some inroads upon the membership of Local 2531. The Carpenters' Union took the position, that the employer, under the contract, was bound to employ only members in good standing in Local 2531, and threatened a boycott unless the contract was recognized. The employer also took the position that it would not be able to employ persons who failed to maintain membership in Local 2531, and finally, on September 8, closed the plant, informing the Local that it would not reopen until its position in regard to affiliation was settled.

The constitution of Local 2531 designates it as an affiliate of the U. B. of C. and J. and further provides that an amendment to the constitution can only be adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at a regular meeting and that the amendment must be presented in writing and filed with the secretary two weeks prior to the date of the meeting at which the vote was taken.

The Brotherhood rules and regulations which control the Local further provide: "A local union cannot withdraw from the United Brotherhood or dissolve so long as ten members in good standing object thereto."

At a meeting September 9, 1937, some of the members of Local 2531, by a 51 per cent majority, voted in favor of installing a CIO Local. The effect of this action was in reality an amendment to the constitution although there was actually no semblance of compliance with the constitutional requirement that in order to amend such amendment must be presented, filed and voted upon, and by the constitution, Local 2531 was affiliated with the United Brotherhood.

Thirty-nine members of Local 2531 did not sign applications for membership in the CIO. In view of this the employer remained firm in his position that under the contract those employes who failed and refused to maintain membership in Local 2531, could not and would not be employed.

Since all of the officers of the Local were among the withdrawing members, certain faithful members began to recruit employes who were willing to return to work as members of Local 2531. About September 21, the employer was advised that approximately 50 of such employes were willing to return to work. On September 25, the faithful members of Local 2531 met and temporary officers were appointed.

About October 1, the charter which had been mailed to the general offices of the United Brotherhood by seceding members was re-delivered to loyal members of 2531, the reason being that Local 2531 was still a valid and existing local, and that the seceding members had no right to return the charter.

The M & M Woodworking Co. reopened its plant on October 6 with the fifty workmen supplied by Local 2531. However, it was forced to close by the actions of a CIO picket line.

On October 14, the United States district court granted an injunction preventing the CIO union members from picketing the plant and from inflicting or threatening injury to the loyal members of Local 2531. The plant reopened under this protection.

Meanwhile, the CIO Local filed charges against the employer with the National Relations Board, and then filed a supplemental charge alleging unfair labor practices by discouragement of membership in the CIO local and denial of employment to any not members of Local 2531.

The National Labor Relations Board issued a complaint against the M & M Company based upon the charges as filed by the CIO union and the company answered the charges by pointing out the closed shop provision of the contract which was still in force.

Despite this contract, the execution of which was not only proper under the express provisions of the National Labor Relations Act, but is the type of agreement fostered by the act, the Board ignored the rights of the employer and Local 2531, and declared that the employer was guilty of unfair labor practices.

The Board declared that by refusing to retain at work employes who had failed to maintain good standing in Local 2531 the employer had discriminated against its employes and discouraged membership in labor organizations! The Board also ordered the M & M Company to reinstate to their former positions all employes who had been dismissed because of their failure to maintain membership in Local 2531.

Such an order by the National Labor Relations Board was a deliberate and premeditated attempt to destroy Local 2531 and its contract with the M & M Company. It blandly ignored the closed shop agreement between the Local and the company.

Another clause in the Board's order designed to hamstring the company into reinstating CIO union members was the provision that the company must either re-hire those not members of Local 2531 or make good any loss of pay by reason of the company's refusal to reinstate them.

Such a refusal would have been financial suicide for the company had not the Board's order been set aside. The practical effect of the Board's order was to return some 180 CIO members to work, causing the discharge of a like number of employes in good standing with the A .F. of L., and destroying the closed shop agreement signed by Local 2531 and the M & M company. The Circuit Court, however, reversed the Board's order, with its ruling.

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Judge Strikes Blow at Kickback Racket

The wage "kickback"racket has received a shattering blow by a New York court. The decision, described as unprecedented, was handed down by Municipal Judge Christopher C. McGrath who held that a worker can sue for recovery of pay he turned back to his boss, even though he has agreed in writing to make such a rebate.

The decision hit the Brill Contracting Corporation, which hired a plumber ostensibly at the union scale, but forced him secretly to return part of his wages. The "kickback" agreement was called null and void, and the company was ordered to pay the plumber $446 in back wages.

Another New York court, that of Justice Salvatore A. Cotillo, handed down a drastic anti-labor ruling. Cotillo enjoined two A. F. of L. unions of cooks and waiters from picketing a restaurant that had signed a contract with an organization branded by the A. F. of L. as a "company union."

Cotillo used tortuous reasoning to defend his injunction. He argued that "unions should not be allowed to picket each other" and that the restaurant was a "small business" and should be "protected from powerful labor unions."

Cotillo's ruling was declared to be in direct conflict with decisions issued by higher courts in New York state.

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I believe the only way we can cure the ills of democracy is by more democracy. —Dr. Charles S. McFarland, New York Clergyman.

Is The Guild Distorting The News?

QUESTIONS are being asked and inquiring eyes are being cast these days in the direction of the American Newspaper Guild.

Many newspaper men, whose sympathies are only lukewarm toward the Guild's affiliation with the CIO, others who either resigned or refused to join the Guild for that reason, and many observers, are wondering if the Guild has ambitions to control the news sources and mold public opinion to the views of its own interests.

In short, some cold, questioning stares are being turned on the Guild concerning its opportunities for distortion of news.

In an article in Scribner's magazine recently, Henry F. Pringle, noted journalist and author, discusses the Guild's rise and raises the question of news distortion by the Guild:

Writes Mr. Pringle:

"What does the Guild's balance sheet look like? On the debit side one finds it verging toward too much centralization, its policies and activities dominated by the New York group. A growing tendency is to limit the authority of local Guilds. I am sure that Heywood Broun, Sherwood Eddy, Victor Pasche, Morris Watson, and perhaps one or two others, are really running the show. Then the Guild is in a precarious financial condition.

"But more important, it seems to me, must be put the potential, rather than existing, danger of news distortion. The ANG is now committed to Lewis' CIO. . . . . Reporters are human, particularly the best reporters. Will a reporter covering, for example, the epic struggle between the A. F. of L. and the CIO be ably wholly to retain his objectivity when he belongs to a CIO union?"

Commenting on that part of Mr. Pringle's article reprinted above, the Electrical Workers' Journal, made the following observation:

"The same sort of indictment is being raised in other directions. All of these questions are fundamental, and involve the question of freedom of the press which in turn determines in large measure the course of democracy in the United States. Labor has always stood for the freedom of the press. The American Federation of Labor founded its own press in the early days of its struggle for existence in order that union members might get facts about unionism undistorted. During that crucial period from 1900 to 1918, labor was one of the severest critics of the capitalistic press and frequently charged that the public was never given a true idea of unionism either in its theory or practice. Following the great war, there was an improvement in the reporting of labor news by the daily papers and a few important dailies employed labor editors, who made a specialty of understanding the trade union movement. Frequently have leftists declared that there could never be any free press as long as the press was a big business controlled by big business. One theory advanced for insuring clean news was to give reporters independence, and at that time it was declared also that if reporters were unionized, they would have this independence and there would be no news distortion.

"The Guild began its career as a member of the American Federation of Labor, and then seceded under the leadership of Heywood Broun to the CIO. Now come these embarrassing questions as to whether or not the Guild is itself coloring the news.

"An incident occurred at the Pittsburgh convention of the CIO which rocked the newspaper industry. A member of the official staff of the

Guild brought in a resolution charging that reporters were not giving the CIO a fair deal in the press. Such a hullabaloo was raised against this charge that Heywood Broun took the platform and defended the Guild, saying, 'So I say to the men and women of the working press that neither the resolution nor the speech meant to reflect on any single working newspaper man or woman here.'

"Mr. Broun covered up the previous attack on the reporters with this apology, and he hid behind the old charge that it was the publishers and not the reporters who were guilty of the distortion. It is believed that the resolution was in part directed at Louis Stark, veteran labor editor of the New York Times. Mr. Stark has a reputation of unusual breadth of knowledge and fairness in his reporting of labor news. He was at one time a member of the Guild but resigned when the Guild seceded from the American Federation of Labor, and when the small group of officials around Broun began autocratically to control the Guild's policies.

"When the New Republic, a weekly, reported the incident at Pittsburgh, it failed to make clear the course of events there and protected Broun in his wiggle-and-woggle policy. Charles Ervin, an old newspaperman, also in the CIO, wrote a vigorous letter to the New Republic attacking its policy of reporting and charged there had been an actual distortion by the New Republic of events in Pittsburgh. Mr. Ervin vigorously defended Louis Stark.

"Here is a situation of deep interest to all labor unionists and to the public generally. Because this, too, involves the fundamental tenet of free press, clean news and the preservation of democracy. Members of the American Federation of Labor have frequently felt there has not been a fair reporting of the epic struggle between the American Federation of Labor and the CIO by Guild members, and that the CIO got much the better of the bargain."

His Own Medicine for Inhuman Militarist

Major Edward L. Dyer, a retired army officer, made a speech recently to the Washington Society for Philosophical Inquiry and suggested some startling ways to reduce government expenditures.

"I don't advocate taking everyone on the relief rolls and giving them a shot," said the gallant Major. "But euthanasia ("mercy killing") should be considered in cases of old age, where the persons are of no use to themselves or anyone else."

Why not start with the Major, himself? He is evidently of "no use" to the army, because he has been retired. He has been on the government payroll all his adult life, according to Congressman Patman of Texas.

Right now, he's drawing $243 a month retirement pay. Therefore, he's costing Uncle Sam as much as four or five families on relief.

This scheme to "bump off" aged Americans whose only crime is their poverty is the Major's own idea, so why not make him the first off?—Labor.

Social Security Expansion Banned by House Committee

The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives announced that it would oppose legislation at this session of Congress extending the provisions of the Social Security Act to include farm and domestic workers and employes of religious, charitable and non-profit institutions.

WPA Throttling Contractor, Says Survey

The Works Progress Administration (WPA) is causing irreparable damage to building craftsmen and the employer in the construction industry, according to News & Opinion, the voice of the Building Trades Employers Association of New York City.

In its April 5 issue, News & Opinion gives the results of a survey of work relief upon the nation's greatest business and its effect upon the construction industry and the craftsmen.

The survey points out several serious results of WPA as it affects skilled labor and the building employer who is steadily finding it more and more difficult to compete with the unlimited finances of a governmental agency that is fast extending its operation into broader construction fields and private enterprise, according to News & Opinion.

The survey, reprinted from News & Opinion, follows:

THE present spectacle of the federal government advancing with an outstretched hand to Business, but unwilling to clean up house for the visitor, is nothing new to the construction industry which has been a victim of such double dealing ever since 1933. It was then that the Administration used all its power to stress the importance of getting the construction industry back on its feet, after building volume had fallen to five per cent of pre-depression levels. The famous "pump priming" operation was then started to help construction, but at the same time WPA in its earlier form was created to cut down the industry from the rear. Since 1933, the same hamstringing process has been repeated each year with the knives getting sharper, and the industry slowing up.

The construction industry has been exceedingly patient while giving the Administration theorists an opportunity to demonstrate the soundness of their plans for relief and recovery. The industry knew it must make sacrifices without measure in the cause of Recovery, feeling that it could not selfishly set up its own situation without considering the general situation. This lack of militancy has been misconstrued as either concurrence, or unwillingness to combat adverse influences upon its integrity.

This phase has now passed. At enormous cost to itself, the construction industry for five years has had authority from the outside superimposing upon its customary and carefully involved procedures, alien methods and procedures, all tending to destroy its established techniques and practices. This foreign power was WPA, and its purpose was Recovery. After half a decade, WPA has become the uncarryable load for construction to bear, and we are no closer to better times after our sacrifice.

WPA, so far as its engineering and building work is concerned, has long since passed any experimental stage. It is now set up practically as a permanent government unit, operating its own stone plants, sheet metal shops, mill-work plants and the like. We cannot but call attention to the danger of WPA procedures, as they appear to be developing, and to the subtlety and sagacity displayed by many of its administrative personel in an effort to increase its influence and broaden its activities.

The original premise under which WPA was set up by the Federal government, but which has long since been lost sight of, was to provide the city poor with work. Now WPA's function has been perverted to supply poor city works. This is done through a combination of municipal authorities and WPA wherein the municipality supplies the materials and extra labor costs while WPA furnishes labor. Thus the provision of the 1938 Appropriation Act which limits WPA to no more than $7.00 a month per man for material costs is circumvented, as well as the limitation upon the maximum wage to be drawn per month by WPA workers.

In the case of certain New York City WPA projects it can well be doubted if the whole intent of WPA as well as the actual laws under which it operates, are not being violated by such an extensive employment of non-relief workers as to use up the floating labor supply in some trades, and by their gross overpayment beyond WPA stipulations.

We have viewed with much concern the enthusiasm with which both local and national WPA management appraises the works they have wrought (disregarding consequences and high costs), and the self-assurance built up by these appraisals, which socialogical bodies hail as milestones on the Utopian road leading to a government job of his own liking at union scales for every workman. The self-assurance of WPA management, the private, selfish need of its great administrative force to hold its jobs, and the political by-products of WPA activities, greatly encourages expansion of WPA influence and work, increasing its operation into broader construction fields and more deeply into the private business of building. Accompanying this phenomena is an increasing and unnecessary governmental arrogance.

The construction industry has never been regimented, but it has always skillfully supervised itself. To deliberately disorganize it now, when it is so important a part of the country's economic structure, and to destroy what has taken generations to build, cannot be justified under any pretext.

The WPA method and technique applied to some phases of its work brings no criticism from us. There are certain types of unskilled public work that it can handle, even though its costs are far beyond what might ordinarily result. However, WPA's intrusion into building and construction where the bulk of the work has heretofore been performed by skilled workers with long apprenticeship, leads to destruction of labor as well as employers. The borrowing of work from the future of construction to provide work today, and then to employ persons of other fields to perform that work places a double burden up labor, the Industry and the public. Such methods at excessive cost, giving very questionable supervision, and overloading jobs with man-power, utilizing at times all of certain skilled labor demanded by private industry, giving unskilled men places of the skilled and forcing them into other fields, disregarding costs and values, and dealing theoretically with the situation, as one exclusively of Relief without regard for economic values or ultimate results to private business, will eventually bankrupt construction through disintegration.

WPA has raised building costs generally through the country, ... it is bringing tens of thousands of untrained construction workers in the industry whose ultimate weeding out will be accomplished only at considerable financial sacrifice and effort. WPA is alienating labor, not alone by the above selection of "skilled" workers, but by its denial of jobs to those whose thrift and diligence has placed them barely outside of eligibility for work relief jobs. Forcing such persons to reduce their meagre savings to obtain employment, is adding to the problem, not solving it. It is borrowing work from the present unemployed skilled carpenters, plumbers and masons future, to provide jobs for those who are not in the industry, at outrageous financial cost in addition to the economic loss.

WPA has taken hundreds of millions of dollars from private management, and as much from journeymen. It has long since given up the idea of undertaking mere alteration and remodelization work. It is now engaged in huge new works programs, which are beyond the relief needs.

WPA has bought upwards of $10,000,000 of new construction equipment, duplicating the idle machinery of contractors. It has set up its own shops for processing, thus also duplicating the idle facilities of private plants. Its accounting methods can produce any favorable cost through elimination of overhead or by charging off millions to "surplus labor" cost, as has been done in some large housing projects.

In New York City, the WPA expenditures for its building operations have, during recent years, been equal to half the building volume. Much of this would, in the course of years, been had by private industry.

The efficiency of the building craftsman has been definitely lowered by WPA employment and supervision. Its rate of hourly pay insisted on by the unions, is now recognized by organized labor as providing a vast reservoir of workmen available for private jobs at much less than union scales. This is caused by the fact that under the high hourly scale, only a week's work in the month are necessary on WPA to earn the full wage allowed skilled workers, thus permitting them ample time to work privately at wages under the union scale.

That the viewpoints expressed in all the foregoing are not those merely of employer contractors is fully proven by the report on March 14th of this year, by the Advisory Council of the New York City Works Progress Administration.

It Happened In The U. S. Senate

Tempers flared and the sergeant-of-arms dusted off his mace during consideration of the cotton subsidy program recently in the United States Senate chamber.

Senator Ellison Smith of North Carolina was pleading for a sizeable allotment for his state. When twitted about attempting to put over a "grab" for his cotton-growing constituents, he countered:

"Billions of public money voted by the New Deal were for no other purpose in the wide world than to make the recipients remember Senators and Congressmen on election day."

New Dealers howled with anger, but Smith stood by his guns.

"All our boasted humanitarianism and philanthropy," he shouted, "are based on vote getting."

Senator Alben W. Barkley and other administrationites entered indignant disclaimers.

A. F. of L. Union Favored by Warehouse Workers

Warehouse workers employed by the Union Premier Food Stores in Philadelphia voted two to one in favor of the A. F. of L. in an election held by the National Labor Relations Board to choose a collective bargaining representative. The vote was 45 for the A. F. of L.'s Storage Warehouse Employes Union, Local 18571, to 24 for the CIO union.

A. F. of L. Offers Auto Workers New Charter

A DEFINITE move toward re-chartering the International Union United Automobile Workers of America as an American Federation of Labor affiliate was taken on April 17 following a conference between officials of the American Federation of Labor and officials of the Automobile Workers Union.

Homer Martin, Elmer Davis and Jerry Aldred conferred with President William Green, Vice-President Matthew Woll and Secretary-Treasurer Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor regarding reaffiliation of the International Union United Automobile Workers of America with the American Federation of Labor.

President Green officially informed the delegation that the American Federation of Labor would be glad to welcome the union back into the fold and would restore to it the same international charter under which it formerly operated under the banner of the A. F. of L. This would mean an autonomous industrial union. Mr. Martin and his associates stated this was acceptable to them and announced that they would recommend its acceptance to the Executive Board of the International Union United Automobile Workers of America and to the membership of the union for ratification in a referendum vote.

At the conclusion of the conference, which was held in his Washington office, President Green declared:

"The American Federation of Labor recognizes the union headed by Mr. Martin as the International Union United Automobile Workers of America. This organization under this name was chartered by the A. F. of L. and no other organization or group not affiliated with the A. F. of L. has the right to use this name or exercise any of its prerogatives.

"In restoring the charter to the International Union United Automobile Workers of America, the American Federation of Labor will recognize and fully concede the full autonomous authority of this organization in the administration of its own affairs.

"We will welcome the return of the automobile workers to our ranks and pledge them full support in their efforts to bring the benefits of unionization to the automobile industry.

"This is the second of the international unions which originally left the A. F. of L. and formed the CIO, to take steps to return to the Federation. (The first was the United Textile Workers ofAmerica.)

"As I have repeatedly stated in the last three years, the door to the American Federation of Labor stands open. We appeal to those who left us to return to the family of labor. There will be no penalties for past differences. No special conditions will be raised. Many of those who were beguiled by the false promises of dualism have become thoroughly disillusioned. To them we say: 'Come back. We are willing to let bygones be bygones.'

"Organized labor fully realizes today the consequences of dualism. It has again learned the lesson that it pays to rely on sound trade union principles. The dual movement is rapidly disintegrating. We sincerely urge those who are sick of it to return to our ranks and thus help restore unity in the American labor movement."

A good cause makes a stout heart and a strong arm.

Politicians Bemoan Recent WPA Rulings

CONGRESS and Congressmen not infrequently provide a few laughs but whether these laughs are sufficient to offset what Mr. Average Citizen pays for them in direct and indirect taxes is a matter of opinion.

Politics and coercion in relief have been the main charges hurled at their Democratic opponents in Congress by the Republicans.

For sometime the Democratic majority in Congress has been feeling heavy pressure to take politics out of relief. Recently a move was made in this direction and now the Democrats have a feeling that they may have "cut their party's throat" in their zeal to get out from under the charges.

Anyhow that was the reaction of those who pondered regulations issued recently by Colonel Francis C. Harrington, WPA administrator, putting into effect an amendment to the relief appropriation bill last January.

Harrington's rules stipulate that no candidates for a political office, no person holding an elective office and no member of a political committee shall be employed or retained in a WPA administrative or supervisory capacity.

State officials are warned that any person who promises jobs or other benefits as a reward for political activity, or who attempts to deny a relief worker freedom of political activity, is guilty of a felony and will be prosecuted.

The regulations also emphasize that "every WPA worker has the right to vote in any election for any candidate he chooses, without interference from any source."

When lawmakers first read Harrington's regulations they thought he had gone much farther than the amendment warranted. A study of its provisions, however, convinced them that the relief chieftain had hewed to the line.

A Western Senator, who supported the amendment which Harrington is now enforcing, insisted that the amendment goes much farther than most members imagined when they put it over.

"We wanted to safeguard relief workers by providing that there should be no discrimination on account of politics, religion, race or for any other reason," he said. "We also wanted to protect them from intimidation and coercion in the exercise of their political rights.

"But we didn't want to sterilize our own party organization, and I fear that is precisely what we have done.

"Thousands of Democrats active in organization work are employed in supervisory positions in the relief set-up. They are faced with the alternative of quitting their relief jobs or abandoning all party activities.

"Harrington's regulations, which I admit are backed by the amendment we voted, make it impossible for political leaders and lieutenants who hold supervisory relief jobs to even talk politics around a cracker barrel in a country store."

The Senator insisted that in creating this situation the Democrats have given the Republicans "their biggest victory since 1928."

"By making it impossible for WPA supervisors to continue political activities, we have played into the hands of our foes. It's no wonder the Republicans are laughing," he ended sadly.

From the Senator's words, one draws the conclusions that Mr. Harrington took his job a little too seriously. Mr. Harrington didn't have to take the political whip out of the hands of those "thousands of Democrats active in party organization work and employed in supervisory positions in the relief set-up." Still, the Senator contends, "we wanted to protect them (the relief workers) from intimidation and coercion in the exercise of their rights."

The Brotherhood is not interested in the political beliefs of any relief worker or the director of his work. The only thing any of us ask, irrespective of party, pledge or organization, is first and last that all workers be treated as the freeborn American citizens they are.

"Company Doctor" Accused As Racket

APPALACHIAN coal mine operators and doctors hired on a yearly salary by the mine owners are the target of a serious extortion charge made by the Bureau of Cooperative Medicine in a report following a survey financed by a fund provided by the late Edward A. Filene of Boston and administered by the trustees of the Twentieth Century and Good Will Fund.

The report made by Dr. Kingsbury Roberts, medical director of the bureau, charges the mine operators and doctors with having extorted approximately $6,000,000 yearly from 122,000 coal diggers in exchange for "deplorable" medical care and hospitals that give "the least possible service for the money received."

The mine operators profiteered, the report said, by raiding the pay envelopes of the coal diggers under the guise of "humanitarian" service, making the offense, the investigators emphasized, a particularly odious form of racketeering.

The investigation was made by a staff of experts in the coal fields of West Virginia, Virginia, western Kentucky and northern Tennessee. Particular attention was given "company doctors" employed by mine operators, who were described as a form of human parasite.

The $6,000,000 taken from miners, according to Dr. Roberts, included $2,500,000 deducted by operators from pay checks as a "check-off" for medical care; $1,000,000 in extra charges for physicians' services; $2,000,000 deducted for hospitalization and $500,000 in extra charges for hospital "extras."

Mine operators, Dr. Roberts explained, hire doctors at a flat yearly salary. In rare instances bonuses supplement salaries. In return, the physicians are expected to care for the less serious ills of the miner and his family. The doctors are permitted to fix their own charges for confinement and accident cases, and whatever is charged is deducted from pay envelopes.

Dr. Roberts and his associates on the board found much of the $2,500,000 taken in check-offs was "going in unjustifiable profits to the operators and contract doctors."

The service rendered the workers, the report declared, "was unsatisfactory and disorganized." The workers, it was pointed out, were helpless because they had nothing to do with the selection of doctors and no control over them after they had been designated.

The remedy for this situation, the report declared, was to abolish the "company doctor" institution and substitute non-profit cooperative health associations under the supervision of recognized physicians. That arrangement, the report emphasized, would give the miners necessary control over physicians and enable them to protect themselves against abuses.

Wallace's Latest—Stamps For Food

THE Administration is preparing to try out another of its schemes on the American public. Many novel ideas have been launched by the present administration during the last six years in frantic efforts to bring back some semblance of prosperity but this latest tops them all in novelty.

The idea was unveiled by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

Primarily this latest scheme is intended to elevate the diet standards of the poorest part of the population. A very commendable objective.

Here is how the plan works:

Relief workers are to be asked to take stamps as part of their wages to the extent of $1 a week for each member of their families. That is what they are now spending for food, Wallace says.

Those who do so will be given free with each $1 stamp another stamp worth 50 cents. That will increase the food allowance to $1.50 a week.

The stamps may be exchanged at food stores the same as cash, but cannot be used for any other purpose.

The dollar stamp will buy any kind of food, while the 50 cent stamp will buy only foods which the Department of Agriculture regards as surplus—eggs, butter and a few other commodities.

The plan, Wallace insists, is double-barrelled. While it increases the diet of families who are living below healthful levels, it will at the same time make big inroads into crops of which there is a surplus, and that is expected to be of help to farmers.

Merchants who handle the foods will collect their regular profit, but Wallace contends this will not cost the government more than the present method of disposing of surplus food.

The plan is to be tried in six cities of 50,000 population or more. If it works, it will be extended to the 8,000,000 families receiving Federal, state or local aid.

"The conscience of the American people," Wallace said, in defending his proposal, "has long been shocked by the paradox of farmers impoverished by abundance while at the same time millions of consumers are hungry for food which was rotting because the price for it would not pay the cost of harvesting and transportation.

"Issuance of the stamps will create purchasing power for commodities which are surplus now, not because the need for them does not exist, but because the persons who need them most cannot buy them."

Wallace was shocked by the disclosure that millions of people in the United States spend an average of $1 or less a week for food.

"Think of it!" he exclaimed. "Less than 15 cents a day per person for food! That means bankruptcy for farmers and starvation for workers.

"If this plan is successful, it means that the day is not far distant when all of the people of the United States will be adequately nourished. It may well be that we are pioneers in one of the most significant health movements of our time."

Wallace says the "conscience of the American people has long been shocked by the paradox of farmers impoverished by abundance while at the same time millions of consumers are hungry for food which was rotting because the price paid for it would not pay the cost of harvesting and transportation." This is very true.

Another shock to the American conscience was the wholesale killing of pigs and cattle and destruction of foodstuffs not so long ago in the face of hunger and want, not to mention another Wallace idea whereby farmers were paid not to farm their ground.

Wallace's latest plan is remindful of the old scrip method of paying labor wherein a laborer received scrip instead of cash for his work and was forced to exchange the scrip at company owned, or influenced, stores for food and clothing.

Many hundreds of members of the Brotherhood will recall that it was against this scrip payment for labor that labor struck and won.

CIO Office Workers Turning to AFL

OFFICE workers unions in twelve cities have made direct overtures to the American Federation of Labor and signified they have become disillusioned with the CIO and want to leave it.

This was disclosed by Frank Weikel, President of the A. F. of L. International Council of Office Workers. He declared:

"Every opportunity will be extended to these dissatisfied organizations to enter the American Federation of Labor. We want them back with us.

"Following the lead of the CIO Local in New York City which voted overwhelmingly recently to quit the CIO and join up with us, we have received bids from Locals in a dozen other cities. These are in Buffalo, Bridgeport, New Haven, Newark, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Boston, Baltimore, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis and Los Angeles.

"CIO leaders tried to dismiss the New York union's action as mere 'ebb and flow.' It looks to us more like a tidal wave.

"The complaints against CIO leadership made by the New York Local have been echoed in every part of the country. Let me quote briefly from the resolution adopted by the New York local:

"'The present administration of Local 16, United Office and Professional Workers of America (CIO) during three years of control of this New York Office Workers Union has registered a sorry failure as a trade union in that it has organized practically none of the bona fide office workers in this city who are in dire need of union protection. This miserable record was written during a period that offered unparalleled opportunity for successfully appealing to underpaid, overworked and unprotected office workers. ***This failure was due to the fact that the union was captured by an organized machine which violated its oath to serve the membership by placing the interests of the Communist Party above those of our union.***'

"This grave indictment," Mr. Weikel continued, "illustrates how thorougly disillusioned the office workers of the nation are with CIO leadership. We offer them the protection of a strong organization, completely devoted to the betterment of their working conditions and run on sound trade union principles.

"The first break in the CIO office workers union occurred last May when the Local in San Francisco went over to the A. F. of L. In contrast with the stagnant condition of the CIO organization the International Council of Office Workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor has grown rapidly in the past three years and now has locals in 100 cities."

Shock for Anti-Union Employers

"OH, GRANDMA, what big sharp teeth you have!" exclaimed Little Red Riding Hood to the big, bad wolf in disguise.

The child in that famous story was no more frightened than anti-union employers were when they saw the big, sharp "teeth" in the first bill introduced by the Senate Civil Liberties Committee, after a two-and-one-half year investigation of warfare against organized labor.

It is one of the strongest measures ever written.

"It embodies the legislative recommendations made in the committee's four reports on labor espionage, strikebreaking, private police systems, and industrial munitions," the Committee said in a statement accompanying the bill.

It forbids employers to engage in four "oppressive labor practices":

"To employ or utilize any labor spy.

"To use strikebreakers or strikebreaking agencies." (Strikebreakers are defined as "persons paid a bonus to replace regular employes during a strike or lockout.")

"To employ private guards armed with guns or other dangerous weapons off company property, or to employ as guards men who have been convicted of violent crimes.

"To use or possess industrial munitions in or about a place of employment, or during a labor dispute."

"Industrial munitions" are defined as "machine guns, sawed-off shotguns and tear and sickening gas." Employers are not only forbidden to possess them, but also to pay for and furnish them to any other persons, such as "law and order" committees, or "law enforcement officers," even though the latter "are commissioned by state or local governments."

Other sections of the bill make it clear that any person, company, or organization of any kind, who aids in these "oppressive labor practices" in any way, is to be punished for violating the law. For example, "teeth" are provided to bite manufacturers who sell weapons to union-smashing employers, and transportation of industrial munitions is forbidden.

"A fine of $10,000 and imprisonment of six months" is the penalty for each violation.

The Committee statement further explained that the proposed law would be "enforced by the Secretary of Labor, who is empowered to investigate and apply for injunctions against violations. The Department of Justice will have charge of prosecutions. The bill purposely does not provide for any new Federal agency or administration."

A separate and equally important part of the bill would extend the Walsh-Healey Act to bar employers who engage in "oppressive labor practices" from getting contracts, loans or subsidies from the government.

"This bill is several decades overdue," the Committee declared. "Such a bill should have been introduced long ago. Reports of other government investigations during the past 40 years show that similar recommendations have been made, but nothing has been done.

"Now the committee calls attention to its 18,000,000 words of testimony and exhibits, on 116 strikes occurring from 1930 to 1937, and its exhaustive record of studies in over two score industries, employers' associations and communities.

"We also call attention to the fact that, as a result of the committee's activities, the Bureau of Internal Revenue has proposed additional income taxes and penalties against various persons and corporations, amounting to $232,000.

"That amount is more than one and one-half times the entire amount appropriated by the Senate for our investigation."

The latest and last report of the Senate Civil Liberties Committee entitled "Industrial Munitions" discloses the huge amount of tear and sickening gas bought by anti-union employers and the large amount of money involved.

Anti-union employers purchased as much tear and sickening gas in the years 1933 to 1937 as all the law enforcement agencies in the country.

The total spent for gas was $1,255,312.

The four largest purchasers all were industrial corporations. Next was the Ohio National Guard, then two more corporations, and so on down the list of employers, employer associations, state, county and local police, sheriffs and militia.

And much of the gas used by so-called "law enforcement agencies" to break strikes was secretly paid for by employers.

"Industrial Munitions," completes a series of four reports giving a well-rounded picture of the weapons and methods used by union-smashing employers and their allies. The preceding three reports were "Industrial Espionage," "Strikebreaking Services" and "Private Police Systems."

The huge sum spent for "gas" included only the gas grenades, bombs and other actual gas containers. In addition, the report shows, employers also bought vast quantities of gas guns of various kinds, and "army-type machine guns, submachine guns, army rifles, shotguns of repeating and sawed-off types, pistols and revolvers of all makes and calibers."

All this was on top of bulging arsenals many of the employers had accumulated in the past. The committee found it impossible to estimate the total number and cost of weapons and ammunition in employers' hands.

However, it was able to count up the gas "projectiles" in actual numbers as well as dollars of cost. The report says that the purchases in the five-year period "can be represented by any of the following:

"One hundred and twenty-five thousand Federal Laboratories Jumbo Spedeheat tear gas grenades or Lake Erie Lightning Universal tear gas candles; 104,000 Jumper Repeater Instantaneous tear gas candles or sickening gas grenades; 147,000 long range Tru-Flite or Flite Rite tear gas projectiles; 166,000 ordinary long range projectiles of tear gas."

The 125,000 Jumbo grenades, alone "would have broken a picket line for every strike in the past 16 years," the report says.

The terrible effect of these deadly weapons is described by the report, and it gives examples of actual deaths, injuries and serious sickness.

The companies which brought the gas are listed by name, in a table which shows they invariably bought it at the first sign of "labor trouble."

Another list groups the munition-buying employers by a wide variety of industries, including 11 "railroad and utility" employers.

A large number of strikes by American Federation of Labor unions are among the "situations" in which employers bought gas and other munitions.

One example is the Black & Decker strike at Kent, Ohio, in June, 1936, "caused by the company's refusal to renew its agreement with the Machinists' Union." The report says that "an unprovoked attack by professional strikeguards, using tear gas guns and buckshot upon three pickets.

precipitated a gun battle which lasted for hours, injuring three of the guards severely.

As another example, the report says that "during the hard-fought strike of an A. F. of L. Federal union at the Columbian Enameling and Stamping Company, in July, 1935, at Terre Haute, Ind., the company bought $5,482 worth of gas equipment."

The committee repeatedly condemns employers' arsenals and armed forces in such terms as the following:

"The possession and use of industrial munitions by employers is the logical end of a labor-relations policy based on non-recognition of unions —in opposition to the spirit of national labor laws. The principal purpose of such weapons is aggression. Their use results in violence, embitters industrial relations, and hampers peaceful settlement of industrial disputes.

"Beyond their effects on striking employes, industrial munitions jeopardize public peace. Their use threatens the physical safety of citizens. Further, and more important, their irresponsible use constitutes usurpation of public police functions.

"These weapons endow the possessor with overwhelming power of coercion. They are not weapons which, in a democracy, can be entrusted to private interests."

Home Bulding Best Since October, 1929

CONTRACTS for construction of new homes in the United States in March were the largest in value for any month since October, 1929, the F. W. Dodge Corporation reports.

In the thirty-seven states east of the Rocky mountains included in the data compiled by the construction information agency, the increase in residential contracts amounted to 58 per cent, compared with March, 1938, and 59 per cent ahead of the February total this year.

Contracts for all classes of building, the agency said, totaled $300,661,000, a gain of 32 per cent over the March figure last year and 36 per cent higher than in February.

For the first three months of the year, all construction contracts were the greatest in eight years and were 44 per cent ahead of the comparable 1938 period, when there was a temporary dip in the rising curve of construction. Residential contracts, largest in ten years, were 83 per cent ahead of the 1938 quarter.

"Analysis of the construction record on the basis of ownership," it was noted, "reveals the fact that private building has shown far greater gains than public construction. For private work, the March record was 58 per cent ahead of February while public work showed a corresponding gain of only 16 per cent."

New business has been showing a steady increase in Northwest mills as winter recedes and the usual spring building drive gets under way. For the first time in many weeks, orders climbed within a fraction of the hundred million-foot mark.

A total of 143 down and operating mills in Washington and Oregon, which reported to the West Coast Lumbermen's Association for the week ending March 25, 1939 produced 85,128,667 board feet of lumber.

At the rate of cutting at the reporting mills, the entire industry produced 55.7 per cent of its average weekly cut during 1926-1929.

Bill Curbs Troops As Strikebreakers

A BILL to curb the use of National Guards in labor disputes and free the soldiers of "scab" stigma has been introduced in the House.

Proposed by Congressman John M. Coffee of Washington, it will be interesting to watch the progress of this legislation designed to halt the turning over of National Guards to anti-labor employers.

The use of National Guards as strikebreakers has long been a thorn in the side of labor. Many times the troops have defied the rights of labor to free assembly, free speech, free press and ruthlessly broken justified strikes.

The bill provides that martial law may not be declared so long as the courts are able to function and the writ of habeas corpus has not been suspended. If National Guardsmen are called out during a labor conflict, they must be subordinate to the civil authority, and must not abridge freedom of speech, press and assembly.

It also provides against the subsidizing of state troops by private individuals and corporations—"to throw off the taint that has been cast upon the guard in labor disputes where industrialists have paid a large part of the cost of military rule."

"The National Guard," Coffee declared, "in time of peace, should be an instrument of protection and not of oppression of the people. But it cannot fulfill its proper mission as long as it is used in the obnoxious role of strikebreaking.

"It is crime enough when profit-hungry industrialists meet the demands of their employes for decent wages and living conditions with the gunfire of hired thugs and the tear gas of private guards.

"But it is a far greater crime to see a people's army paid for and responsible to the people, turned over to these same industrialists, for the purpose of protecting their thugs and forcing demoralized employes to accept at bayonet point whatever sweatshop and working conditions the employer wishes to foist upon them."

It Must Be a Good Measure

HEADED by Bone of Washington, 50 Senators have attached their names to a bill which will actually "take the profits out of war." That it is the "real McCoy," to use a slang phrase, is demonstrated by the screams of anguish with which the proposal is met in certain quarters.

The most amazing development of all, however, is the attitude of the War Department. "The generals" demand "a scientific study" before legislation is considered. They have persuaded the Falk Foundation of Pittsburgh to put up the money to hire the Brookings Institution to conduct a "study."

But why, may we ask, should "the generals" be so anxious to safeguard the profits of munitions makers?

Congress should ignore "the generals" and the Brookings Institution. If we go into another war, the people of this country want profits wiped out. "The generals" say that would "paralyze industry." It wouldn't but it might dampen the enthusiasm of certain industrialists for "another war."—Labor.

THIS GAME OF LIFE

We've all got to play
In this great game of life,
We've all got to know
Its struggle and strife;
We've all got to feel
Its strength and its blows,
Its sorrows and woes.

But the man who wins
Is the man with pluck,
Who trusts his head
And not his luck;
Who can deal them out
And can take them in,
Who knows when to sigh
And, who knows when to grin.

So take up the gauntlet—
Let's get on with the game,
Defeat may be ours—
But we'll never know shame;
We'll follow the rules
Made by Him who's supreme,
They're only "Fight hard,
But always fight clean."

—Donald Pugnetti.

Editorial

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

THE UNGRATEFUL MR. LEWIS

JOHN L. LEWIS, while addressing a meeting of his United Mine Workers Union delegates in New York recently, declared angrily that "anyone who brands the CIO as communist is a knave, a liar and a poltroon."

Mr. Lewis also let out a bellow of rage when American Federation of Labor representatives called attention to the parallel of Mr. Lewis' plan for labor peace and that advocated by the communist party.

The scheme which Mr. Lewis referred to as "my plan" when the CIO and A. F. of L. committees gathered to discuss a peace solution, was embodied in a resoluadopted by the communist party's central committee more than twenty months ago. The idea was suggested by Earl Browder, general secretary of the communist party and authorship of Mr. Lewis' scheme is attributed to Len de Caux, communist editor of the CIO News and and Lewis' personal press agent.

Mr. Lewis can shout with rage and bellow to the heavens all he pleases that the CIO is without communist taint, but too many millions of American citizens choose to differ with him.

Unfortunately for Mr. Lewis, congressional investigations, political affiliations, public utterances and the company they keep identify too many of those official aids surrounding him as ardent admirers of the Hammer and Sickle emblem.

The Communist party has enfolded the CIO lovingly in its arms and is lavishing attention on it like a fond mother. Its "finest comrades" are spouting for the CIO cause and it must make Browder and his satellites feel somewhat sad and tempted to remind Mr. Lewis chidingly, "Why, John, how could you? And after all we have done for you, too!"

A THANK YOU AND A REQUEST TO THE BROTHERS

THE CARPENTER takes this opportunity to thank the Conservation Department of the state of Indiana for supplying the photographs that have appeared the last three months on the cover page of this magazine.

At wits ends for pictures, a visit to the conservation department offices supplied this crying need.

Frank Wallace, state entomologist, Mark Wagner, editor of Outdoor Indiana, the state department's publication and William Brennan, associate editor of Outdoor Indiana, enthusiastically showed us file after file of photographs. In fact it was such a wealth of material that we were in almost as much a quandary as before the visit.

So, thanks again, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Wagner and Mr. Brennan.

Incidently, while on the subject of photographs, we wonder if some of the Brothers couldn't send us some pictures of their own or from their respective conservation departments of timely subjects? If you are in doubt as to what we need, just take a recent copy of your magazine with you to the publicity division of your state conservation department and explain that you want some pictures that could be used from your state. You'll receive an enthusiastic welcome. There will be no charge, or at least there isn't in Indiana!

If the department wants the photos returned, we'll take care of that from the general office. If a brief description is necessary with the photo, include it and that will be our job, too.

We suggested the conservation department as a source for photos but photos for the magazine don't have to end there. We would particularly like to have pictures of interesting construction jobs too, such as the one of the Grand Coulee dam that appeared in the April issue on page 35, or logging operations from the northwest and other subjects of interest to the Brotherhood. If in doubt of their interest value send them along, anyway. Include a brief description of the subject and a return mailing address if you want the photo returned.

The photo doesn't have to be by an expert photographer. A good, clear snapshot as small as 2x4 inches will do. Of course, on large subject matter such as the Grand Coulee dam photo, a larger picture is desired. The reproduced picture of Grand Coulee dam was just about the actual size of the photo.

Well, we have asked, shall we receive?

END OF STRIKEBREAKERS AND LABOR SPIES?

IT LOOKS as though anti-union employers might soon be deprived of the use of labor spies and strikebreakers in their un-American operations against the fundamental rights of working men and women.

After many months of investigating various aspects of these notorious underworld denizens fostered and financed by a powerful minority of American industry against the legal activities of the workers organized in labor unions, the Senate Civil Liberties Committee, has reached the conclusion that both labor spies and persons hired and paid to break strikes should not be permitted to function in the United States.

To bring about the end of these instrumentalities of employer terrorism, the Committee, using the facts drawn from its inquiry, has introduced a bill in the Senate to inter these excrescences of our industrial life in the tomb of outlaws prescribed by Federal statute.

To accomplish this meritorious purpose, the La Follette-Thomas bill contains four specific prohibitions. The bill would outlaw:

1. Use of labor spies.
2. Employment of private guards armed with guns or other dangerous weapons off company property, except where necessary for protection against theft of goods or money in transit.
3. Use or possession of industrial munitions in or about a place of employment during a labor dispute.
4. Use of strike breakers or strike breaking agencies as defined in the bill.

The bill also authorizes the Secretary of Labor to obtain injunctions against interstate shipments of goods produced under the "oppressive labor practices" as defined under the act and to bar the mails to persons convicted of violation.

NLRB'S DONALD WAKEFIELD SMITH

DONALD WAKEFIELD SMITH, whose confirmation for another term on the National Labor Relations Board is one of the things the Senate is least likely to do, is making a hard fight to hold his job, the best paying job he has ever had or is at all likely to get once he is detached from the Federal pay roll.

Meantime, the NLRB, despite the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that Congress did not give it the power to cancel or set aside contracts made with a legitimate trade union, presumes to exercise that right and discriminate against American Federation of Labor unions.

Smith's program, and that of his friends, includes pressure on local and state bodies to make it appear that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor does not speak for labor when it opposes his confirmation.

At least two regional directors have been caught in this enterprise. This was because they were brazen in their efforts to get action. Others, more subtle, have not been less active.

The boast is made by friends of Smith, that no fewer than 500 local unions, two state federations, and several central bodies have been lined up.

The figures might be impressive were it not that as of August 1, 1938, there were 32,681 local unions in the Federation, 1,517 Federal unions, 792 central bodies and 49 state federations.

Smith's friends have been working on this task since last October when it became clear even to them, that Smith's tenure of office was, to state it conservatively, doubtful. At this rate, and assuming their style is not cramped by exposure, they may have a total of 800 by July 1, when Congress is expected to adjourn, and Smith, whose friends have suceeded in holding up Senate action thus far, will be an ex-member of the board, unless in the meantime the Senate pins the "X" mark on him.—(The Bricklayer, Mason and Plasterer)

◆

The Importance of Union Label Goods

The tremendous importance of the ever-wider use of union-made goods and services performed by union members in protecting and raising the living standards of working men and women was emphasized by I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, in a radio address from Washington, D. C., over the Blue Network of the National Broadcasting Company, announcing the thirtieth anniversary of the establishment of the Department.

Pointing out that "through the united action of one-half of the affiliated National and International Unions of the American Federation of Labor, this Department has a long list of achievements during the past three decades," Mr. Ornburn made the following terse but significant statement regarding the value of the various insignia used to identify the many articles made and functions performed by members of American Federation of Labor Unions:

"The Union Label, Shop Card and Service Button are the Trade-Marks of union workers who have made steady progress during this period. The unions that have adopted insignia have greatly increased their membership and also the demand for union-made products and union services.

"The Union Label is a symbol which is displayed by means of a cloth or paper label, stamp, or other imprint upon products to assure consumers that the merchandise is made in unionized shops or factories.

"The Shop Card is a printed sign whichh is displayed in a window or on the wall of all shops and other business establishments whose employers are unionized. The Service or Working Buttons are similar to the insignia of lodges or fraternal orders and are worn in the same manner. The working button gives assurance that services are rendered by a member of a labor union.

"All of these emblems stand for American labor standards including higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions. They are a continual boycott against sweatshops and unsanitary conditions. They are a perpetual strike against child labor and low-paid women workers. And, finally, they are the emblems of a union crusade for higher American standards of living."

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We should be careful to deserve a good reputation by doing well; and when that care is once taken, not to be over anxious about success.—Rochester.

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Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
4155 Lakeshore Blvd., Jacksonville, Fla.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

CANYON LUMBER COMPANY OF EVERETT, WASH., SQUARES UP

We have been notified by the Everett District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers that the Canyon Lumber Company of Everett, Washington has adjusted its differences with our Lumber and Sawmill Workers and is now working in harmony with them and therefore worthy of the support of the members of our Brotherhood throughout the country. We are pleased to receive such notices as this as it shows what can be done when both sides get together in a fair and impartial manner.

STAYAWAY NOTICES

Any report that work is plentiful in Allentown, Pa., or the Lehigh Valley District, is false. At least 75 per cent of the members of this district are still unemployed, and we have more than enough men to take care of all work that is in sight.

Stephen R. Miller, Recording Secretary. Local 368.

* * * * *

A. C. Maddox, Recording Secretary of Local Union No. 200, Columbus, Ohio, desires that all traveling members be made aware of the fact that Local 200 has more than sufficient members to take care of all the work being done in that city for some time to come. In other words, it would be very difficult for an outside member to find employment at this time in the city of Columbus, Ohio.

* * * * *

Great Falls, Montana, Local 286 sends word that no outside carpenters are needed as work is scarce for local craftsmen.

TWELFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION CALIFORNIA STATE COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS

The twelfth annual state convention of the California State Council of Carpenters was held in San Francisco, February 24, 25, and 26.

Brother A. L. McDonald, General Chairman and President of the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters convened the convention and welcomed the delegates and visitors.

Sheriff Daniel C. Murphy of San Francisco, a past president of the California State Federation of Labor and also of the San Francisco Labor Council was then introduced and addressed the gathering.

He was followed by John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, who extended the fraternal greetings of his organization.

General Chairman McDonald then turned the convention over to Permanent Chairman Joseph F. Cambiano, President of the California State Council of Carpenters and presented him with a gavel from Millmen's Local 42, of San Francisco.

Following President Cambiano's brief address of welcome, short talks were also made by Mayor Angelo J. Rossi, of San Francisco; Albert G. Bernhardt, President of the Associated Home Builders of San Francisco; J. C. Ennes, Secretary of the Cabinet Manufacturers Institute of California, Northern Division; Harry Hilp, President of the Associated General Contractors of Central California; Charles Gurney, Secretary of the Alameda County Building and Construction Trades Council; Brother Alexander Watchman, President of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council; Edward D. Vandeleur, Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor and Ben C. Gerwick, President of the Associated General Contractors of Northern California.

In his address Brother Vandeleur sharply attacked the situation at Westwood, Lassen County, Cal., lumber town, where he pointed out that a National Labor Relations Board election to determine whether the A. F. of L. or the CIO should represent the workers in collective bargaining was agreed to last October, but had apparently been delayed by the pro-CIO twentieth Regional Labor Board to give the CIO an opportunity to organize. As a result of the delay in holding the election, the workers involved have been deprived of the right to bargain with the Red River Lumber Company, the employer, for restoration of a 17½ per cent pay cut suffered by them in July, 1938.

A delegation from Westwood included W. K. Merrill, President, and E. C. Shannon, business agent of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union Local 2836 and Jack Granger, organizer for the California State Federation of Labor, assigned to the Westwood controversy in cooperation with representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Brother Merrill reviewed the situation at Westwood. He scored the Labor Board for its broken promises and expressed the fear that if the Red River Company is permitted, because of the failure of the Labor Board to hold an election, to continue paying low wages, others will believe they can do the same thing causing the entire lumber industry to suffer.

Merrill also told of Governor Olson's futile efforts to get the Labor Board officials in Washington to act in the Westwood case.

Brother Shannon gave a history of Westwood telling of the company control over the entire community, its ownership of the stores and all other places of business, and said that thirty-two out of 150 known members of the CIO in Westwood were aliens and did not even have their first papers. He said that alleged or known communists who were agitating there had bragged what the Labor Board would do for them, and how the CIO had the cooperation of the company in building them a hall and closed by saying that if the Labor Board will hold an election there is no question about the A. F. of L. union being chosen as the collective bargaining agency, and the workers can then negotiate for restoration of the

July, 1938, wage cut, and increase pay rolls by a quarter of a million dollars per year.

Brother Jack Granger, a veteran lumber worker, declared the A. F. of L. stood 15 to 1 among the workers. He told of the finances of Local 2836, the amount spent in feeding families during the periods the mill was closed because of CIO agitation and made an appeal to the delegates to take the story back to their Local Unions.

The convention endorsed the seven hour day, five day week as a step toward the six hour day, five day week and instructed its officers to do all in their power to establish the seven hour day in California as speedily as possible.

Another resolution asked for an improved apprenticeship system.

A resolution "Resolved that any Local Union or District Council affiliated with the California State Council of Carpenters entering into negotiations with any group of contractors have as their objective a demand for the six-hour day."

A resolution endorsed the policies of the American Federation of Labor.

The convention also went on record as demanding the Union Label on all hardwood flooring.

Brother A. W. Muir, member of the General Executive Board of the Sixth District complimented the affiliated unions on their progress and said he appreciated the far reaching influence of the Council and the good it had done. Reviewing the history of the movement in the western states, Brother Muir pointed out that when the California State Council of Carpenters was organized, San Francisco and Oakland were not organized and were virtually open shop towns while today it would take a fine tooth comb to find a really bad situation. Conditions have even improved in Los Angeles, where men who have worked in open shops for twenty-five years were now out on strike.

All former District Members of the Executive Board of the California Federation were re-elected.

Allentown, Pa., Project Information Termed Untrue

In the April issue of The Carpenter was a paragraph stating that "1,600 workmen would get jobs on the New Hanover Acres low rent project at Allentown, Pennsylvania," which has started.

This information came from the publicity department of the United States Housing Authority, a federal bureau.

Stephen R. Miller, recording secretary of Local 368, of Allentown, Pa., and secretary of the Lehigh Valley District Council writes the General Office that the above information is untrue.

Brother Miller says: "We will be very fortunate if the project will employ 100 carpenters at any stage of the work and add to that about twenty laborers, a few electricians, plumbers, etc.

"We have thus far six carpenters on the job, with at least 150 carpenters still out of employment and for this reason would advise traveling Brothers not to come here expecting work."

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

1368	Escanaba, Mich.	2253	Stevens Point, Wis.
2245	Fallon, Nev.	2254	Preston, Ida.
2246	Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	2250	Red Bank, N. J.
2247	Juneau, Alaska.	2255	Uhrichsville, Ohio.
2249	Canadian, Tex.	2257	Iola, Kans.
2251	Aitken, Minn.	2258	Hauma, La.
2252	Carthage, Ill.	2259	Paterson, N. J.
2512	Ryderwood, Wash.	2260	Columbia, S. C.

Local Union 62, Chicago, Marks Golden Jubilee

Local Union 62, the third largest Local Union in Chicago celebrated its Golden Jubilee April 1.

While that Local may rank third from a membership standpoint, it will never be classed as holding third position in enthusiasm and in all things pertaining to the activities of the Chicago labor movement.

Since its inception Local 62 has played a prominent part in the affairs of Labor in Cook County and has contributed more than its share of men who might well be termed labor leaders.

A charter was granted to Local 62, April 1, 1889 and it was then located at "Town of Lakes," Illinois and later it was shown on the records as Englewood, Ill. From the foregoing it is apparent that the city of Chicago, in its rapid expansion, must have absorbed both the "Town of Lakes" and "Englewood," Illinois.

S. R. Jones was the first President and Charles O. Johnson, was the first Financial Secretary and he gave Englewood as his place of residence in the year 1889. Local 62 as well as the city of Chicago expanded, as we learn from our dusty archives that Local Unions 71 and 88 consolidated and became part and parcel of Local 62.

This Local has always taken an active part in the affairs of the United Brotherhood as is evidenced by the fact, that immediately after being organized it sent two delegates to the 1890 general convention held in Chicago and with but very few exceptions it has been represented at all general conventions.

It will no doubt be a matter of interest to many of the old time members of this Local to give the names of those of their members who have served in the past as delegates and as a matter of history we herewith give, the year of the convention, the city in which it was held and the names of the delegates:

1890, Chicago, Illinois; G. W. Blackford, B. F. Smith.

1892, St. Louis, Mo.; J. D. McKinlay, C. F. Nugent.

1894, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. D. McKinlay, C. F. Nugent.

1896, Cleveland, Ohio; J. D. McKinlay, John Baracree.

1898, New York, N. Y.; Oliver Johnson; Axel Winstrom.

1902, Atlanta, Ga.; Oliver Johnson, John Myren, P. Greenwall.

1904, Milwaukee, Wis.; P. J. Granberg, Eric Larson, M. B. Philp.

1906, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Louis Dickhart, J. D. McKinlay, E. Larson.

1908, Salt Lake City, Utah; Oliver Johnson, M. B. Philp, Olof Swanson, Andrew Severene.

1910, Des Moines, Iowa; J. D. McKinlay, N. P. Berglund.

1912, Washington, D. C.; Eric Larson, Andrew Severene, W. Shogren, Tom Ratcliff.

1916, Ft. Worth, Texas; J. D. McKinlay, C. W. Shapman.

1920, Indianapolis, Ind.;Tom Ratcliff, P. L. Anderson.

1924, Indianapolis, Ind.; Martin Nelson, M. B. Philp, Tom Ratcliff, P. L. Anderson.

1928, Lakeland, Florida; Fred Bobzin, Olof Swanson, Gust. Johnson.

The name most frequently appearing, is that of J. D. McKinlay, who became a member of the Local January 2, 1890 and was one of the most active and influential members of the organization until September, 1924.

No history of Local 62 would be complete without relating the activities of one of its most outstanding former members. Although Brother McKinlay saw fit to sever his connection with the organization, his record of accomplishments will ever remain a monument to his memory and redound to the credit of Local Union 62. At the age of nine, he became a worker, and at twelve he was indentured to the carpenters' trade. That was back in the days when there were no legal restrictions as to the age a child might be called upon to perform the tasks of a man. He served his apprenticeship of five years, later becoming a member of Local

62 in 1890. He served several terms as President of his Local and was many times selected as a delegate to the Chicago District Council. For three consecutive terms he served the District Council as its president, declining the nomination for a fourth term. He also represented the Local at several conventions of the Illinois State Federation of Labor and later was a member of both the Executive Council and Joint Arbitration Board of the District Council. The entire membership of the organization honored him with the office of Second General Vice-President, which office he held during the years 1911 and 1912.

The thrill of the evening came when Brother Thomas P. Doran was introduced and presented with a badge of honor, furnished by the General Office and presented to him by George Ottens, a General Office representative.

Brother Doran, a member of Local 62 for 50 years, was elected Assistant Secretary to Brother P. J. McGuire at the first convention of the Brotherhood held in Chicago, from August 8 to 12, 1881. He is believed to be the only living member who attended that convention. He is now 85 years of age and has been a member of the Brotherhood from its very inception and has always retained the old pioneer union spirit.

Lack of space prohibits us from singling out other men who have contributed to the success of Local 62 and the movement in general in the city of Chicago. However, to all those members who made it possible for the Local to possess their own home and place of meeting, much credit is due. Their home was dedicated during the administration of the late General President, James Kirby who participated in the dedication ceremonies, together with General Secretary Duffy and General Treasurer Neale. President Kirby, in making his report to the General Executive Board for the quarter ending March 31, 1913 said:

"I also attended the dedication of Local Union 62's new home in Chicago. It is indeed a model building and the members of that Local Union have set an example by their business methods which could well be copied by other Local Unions. Their entertainment was a huge success, being attended by over 3,000 people."

The celebration of fifty years of effort brings to mind many deeds and incidents of the past, however, we must always look to the future and Local 62 certainly had the future in mind when it selected its present officers and it is only proper that we pay tribute at this time to the splendid group of men who now guide the destinies of their "live-wire" local.

One office in particular, the one that carries with it a great deal of work and grief, that of Financial Secretary, is ably filled by that virtuoso of the harmonica, James Rex and we have no hesitancy whatever in making the statement that not many Local Unions can boast of a more efficient Financial Secretary. We might qualify that statement, if for no other reason than to keep his head from swelling, by saying, we at the General Office have to call his hand now and then for a "double deduction." Aside from that he is what the clerical force refers to as "tops" when it comes to submitting accurate and detailed reports.

More than 600 local members were present at the celebration and in addition, invited guests represented 29 Local Unions in the Chicago District.

The principal speaker of the evening, Reuben G. Soderstrom, President of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, gave an interesting account of the achievements of organized labor during the last 50 years.

Other speakers included John R. Stevenson, President and Charles H. Sand, Secretary-Treasurer of the Chicago District Council, Harry E. O'Reilly, General Organizer for the Chicago Federation of Labor representing John Fitzpatrick, President of the Federation; Charles F. Wills, representing the Federation News and George Ottens, General Representative of the Brotherhood.

A feature of the evening was an account of the history of Local 62 as related by William Greenwald, Recording Secretary.

We take this opportunity to extend to Local 62 the sincere and heartfelt congratulations of the General Officers and to express the wish that as much progress be made in the future as has been made in the past.

Colorado Springs Local 515 Marks Fifty Years of Progress

Officers of Local 515, Colorado Springs, Colorado, and members of the committee who were responsible for success of the Local's fiftieth anniversary are shown above.

Front row, left to right: John L. Catlin, Financial Secretary; Don M. Wise, John E. Pierce, Ralph R. Strader.

Middle row: E. T. Gittlings, William F. Holmgren, President; L. L. Wynn, chairman of the committee.

Back row: Charles Swanson, Walter Perrin, vice-president; George E. Wright, recording secretary and W. A. Porth, treasurer.

More than 300 guests, including members and their families of Local 515 of Colorado Springs, Colorado, attended the fiftieth anniversary celebration held by the Local March 20.

Among those present were many Brothers who have been members of the Local for forty years. Unfortunately all charter members have passed on.

President Brother William F. Holmgren was toastmaster for the evening and he extended a hearty welcome to all present.

He presented the Honorable Geo. G. Birdsall, Mayor of Colorado Springs, who has cooperated with organized labor whenever possible. The Mayor gave an interesting talk about members and days of the past.

Other speakers congratulating Local 515 were E. T. Johns, President of the State Council of Carpenters; E. M. Osborne, Secretary of the State Council of Carpenters; President Hitchcock and Secretary McCaffery of neighboring Local No. 362 of Pueblo, Colo.; Louis Ziman, Vice-president of State Federation of this District; Frank Bruce, President and Guy Bassett, Secretary of Federated Trades Council of Colorado Springs.

A letter of congratulation was received from R. E. Roberts of Dallas, Texas, a member of the General Executive Board, who was unable to attend the event.

Since no organization is complete without its Auxiliary, Mrs. Elmer Perrin, President of Auxiliary No. 203 was introduced and congratulated Local No. 515 on its fifty years of progress.

A beautiful floral piece was received from the Auxiliary for this occasion. The ladies also made the cakes for the refreshments that were served.

Following a splendid musical program, the evening was spent in dancing.

Local No. 515 publicized its fiftieth anniversary all that week by running editorials and advertisements in all daily papers, and in addition all theaters ran a three-minute news reel of the Local's fifty years of progress.

Wonderful cooperation was given by all local business firms in granting window space for seventy-five pieces of hand made furniture which were displayed. Numerous letters of congratulations were received on the fine work.

Local No. 515 sent one week's subscription of the daily papers to the Carpenters Home and also to General Headquarters.

The Local also sent a roll of the film "Fifty Years of Progress" to the Home in Lakeland and a roll to the General Office.

Made in Japan

A curious and pitiful story comes out of Japan—that nation with big ideas—that illustrates, again, the ruthlessness of those parties, in any nation, who make war their first consideration.

There has been—and is—a real American antipathy toward anything "made in Japan," owing to the heartlessness of her war mad governors. Now this feeling seems to have a reflection in the reaction among the Japanese people who have had relatives killed in the armed conquest of China.

Some bright mind among the Japanese "higher ups," conceived the idea of returning, to the bereaved citizens, the ashes of slain soldiers, enclosed in a little white box, wrapped in white silk. Originally this idea was warmly approved and the little white boxes were reverently cherished by the relatives, who gained a bit of reflected glory.

But not all Japanese are so completely bound up in tradition as have been their forefathers. Some have had contact with the Western world and have imbibed some modern ideas, among them investigation and statistics.

One of these curious investigators, presumably not wholly in sympathy with all the ideas of the predominant party, discovered that, following a battle (or a massacre), all the slain men and beasts are cremated in one huge pyre, the ashes gathered up and equally distributed in little boxes.

This information having become public, much to the embarrassment of the governors, the recipients of the boxes are less enthusiastic than formerly, being uncertain whether they are treasuring the remains of a Chinese coolie, a Japanese soldier or a Missouri mule.

In just such ways do the long suffering people of a war-like government come to their senses, after a time; and when they have had enough such experiences to fully convince them of the utter waste of the higher ups and their policies, then comes a change—usually for the better of the people themselves.

It takes "people" to conduct a war—mobs of people. The few that comprise a government can do nothing, even with all their power, their money and their machines, without the man power that rests in the people. The aid—or, at least the acquiescence—of the people is a necessity to any government. The people, the citizenry, is the deciding factor, in peace or in war. But people are a patient lot and it is just too bad that the people must undergo so much suffering before they wake up and decide for themselves.—Painter and Decorator.

To see what is right and not do it, is want of courage.—Confucius.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;

They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Walter J. Mapes

1862——1939

With sorrow and regret we report that our old friend and co-worker, Brother Walter J. Mapes, a member of Local Union 11, Cleveland, and Secretary of the Cuyahoga County District Council, died on April 1, 1939. We were not aware of his illness and word of his death came as a shock.

Brother Mapes was initiated into Local Union 11, August 15, 1895; date of birth, October 2, 1862; classed as a beneficial member. His record shows that he had been a member in continuous good standing for nearly 44 years. That is a record anyone could be proud of. Brother Mapes was honored by Local Union 11 on many occasions. He was elected as a delegate from that Local to the following General Conventions of the Brotherhood:

1904 Milwaukee, Wis.; 1906 Niagara Falls, N. Y.; 1910 Des Moines, Iowa; 1912 Washington, D. C.; 1916 Ft. Worth, Texas and 1924 Indianapolis, Ind.

He was elected as a Fraternal Delegate from the Cuyahoga County Carpenters District Council to the convention held in Lakeland, Florida in December 1936.

Brother Mapes was held in high regard by all who knew him. "The Cleveland Citizen," official organ of organized labor of that city, in its issue of April 7, 1939 said:

> "The Cleveland labor union movement lost another fine, upstanding official when Walter J. Mapes, for many years secretary of the Carpenters' District Council, passed away at his home early last Saturday morning. (April 1, 1939). Canadian born he came to Cleveland in the pioneering days when unions were none too popular because their objectives were misunderstood and frequently deliberately misrepresented, but no discouragement swayed him from his determination to do his part to improve working and living conditions of those who toil. That he was successful is now attested by thousands of members in the building and other trades. Walter's cheery smile and optimism will be sadly missed around union headquarters."

All we can say now is that he was a real fellow, one of the best and one of the finest; quiet, kind, lovable, attentive to business, and above and beyond all a good Union man. In fact he was great in his own way and left us a heritage to follow.

Lives of great men all remind us
  We can make our lives sublime,
And departing leave behind us
  Footprints on the sands of time.

Footprints that perhaps another
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother
Seeing may take heart again.

We wish to take advantage of this opportunity to express to the bereaved family of Brother Mapes our sincere and heartfelt sympathy, as well as to Local 11 and the District Council for the loss they have sustained.

New York City Local Mourns Veteran Member

Brother John G. Eisele, one of the oldest members of Local Union No. 488 of New York City, N. Y., died Sunday, April 16. Brother Eisele was born July 8, 1854, was initiated in old Local Union No. 478 January 15, 1889, and the record shows that during his 50 year membership he had never gone in arrears with his dues. He was an active member up to the last in old Local Union No. 478 and served many years as an Auditor Trustee, and as Warden. When L. U. 478 was merged with the other Locals in the Bronx into Local Union No. 488 he was elected Warden and held that Office unopposed until 1937 when, due to his age, the doctor forbade him to go out at night.

Local Union No. 488 mourns the loss of one of its most esteemed members.

Another Old Timer Passes

Brother Gabriel Oullette, a member of Local Union 93, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, for thirty years, died February 20, 1939. He was the oldest member of that Local having been born September 10, 1853. Brother Oullette was highly respected by all who knew him. He was a great worker in a quiet way laying down the principles and benefits of organized labor while following the trade. In honor of his memory, Local Union 93 adopted the following statement and asked that it be published in our journal:

Another old member has passed away—
A Brother, staunch and true.
He fought the good fight from day to day.
He fought it for me and for you.

And now he's gone to a well-earned rest,
Where all good Brothers go.
May he rest in peace; may his soul be blest,
Is the prayer of us all, I know.

L. U. No. 93. Robert J. Barnett.

Lewis Doolittle, Veteran Member of Newark Local, Dies

Local Union 119 of Newark, New Jersey has had the misfortune of losing three of its old time members the first three months of 1939, the latest being Brother Lewis E. Doolittle who died March 23 at the age of 72. He had been a member of the organization since May 7, 1902 and for more than twenty years was an officer in old Local 1067, formerly in Bellville, New Jersey. He was a pension member of the organization.

E. L. Scriber, Local 2590, Crossett, Ark., Dies

An automobile accident took the life of Brother E. L. Scriber, age 66, of Local 2590, Crossett, Ark.

Brother Scriber had been a member of the Brotherhood only a short time but proved himself a loyal supporter of organized labor when his Local was encountering difficulties.

In Memory of Ira Delbert Lanich

Brother Ira Delbert Lanich, Local Union No. 200, Columbus, Ohio, died March 10, at the age of 69 after a membership of 21 years and eight months in the organization.

He was a very active member of his Local and filled various offices. Brother Lanich was deeply interested in the purchase of the Home for Local 200, and his loyalty to the Local and deep devotion to union principles won him a host of friends.

In tribute to his memory the charter of the local union was ordered draped for thirty days. Our sympathy is extended to the local for the loss it has sustained.

Linton, Ind., Losses Financial Secretary Wolford by Death

Death took Brother Ellet Wolford, Financial Secretary of Local Union 487, Linton, Ind., April 8. He was a faithful and diligent worker for his Local and will be missed by the Brothers of Local 487.

Honorary pallbearers were Charles Anderson, Leo McFarland, E. J. Bickwith, Frank Bailey, Lee McClum, William Anderson, Claude Sylvester, Luther Sylvester, Van Plew and Jack Smith.

R. P. Harpole, Local 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas, Dies

Brother R. P. Harpole, treasurer of Local 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas, for twenty years, died March 21 at the age of 70. He joined Local 1423 in 1910 and held continuous membership until his death.

Brother Harpole was held in high respect by members of his Local for his sane advice and wise counsel.

Local 541 Loses Two Members by Death

Local Union 541 of Washington, Penn., reports the death of Brother Davis S. Kuestrick who died on March 15, and Brother F. R. Riggle who died February 5. Both of these brothers were charter members of the Local Union and the loss will be keenly felt by their many friends and the Local. We extend our sympathy to the relatives of our departed brothers.

Brother Harry Goldsmith, Local 232, Ft. Wayne, Ind., Passes

Ft. Wayne, Ind., Local 232 lost a loyal member when Brother Harry Goldsmith passed away March 20.

Local 232 passed a resolution of respect extending condolences to members of Brother Goldsmith's family and ordered the charter of the Local draped for thirty days.

BROTHER GEORGE M. GRAY, Local Union 424, Hingham, Mass. Died March 9, 1939. Born June 20, 1864. Joined the Brotherhood July 9, 1909.

BROTHER CHESTER FEKKES, Local 424, Hingham, Mass. Died March 24, 1939. Born April 7, 1867. Joined the Brotherhood September 9, 1908.

WILLIAM ENGELBRETSON, Local Union No. 1859, Minneapolis, Minn.

HERMAN HENRY SCHOENERT, Local Union No. 14, San Antonio, Texas.

Charity is a virtue of the heart, and not of the hands.—Addison.

* * * * *

There is one thing in the world better than making a living, and that is making a life.—Russell.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

"Hoolihan Cuts the Cake"

We are greatly indebted to Alfred Albiston, the President of Local Union 998 of Royal Oak, Michigan for an interesting account of their double celebration of Local 998, held March 17 at Carpenters' Hall, 106 S. Main, Royal Oak, Michigan. The double celebration marked the fourteenth annual banquet of the Local Union and paid honor to Brother T. F. Hoolihan.

The entertainment included a floor show, under the direction of the Wadsworth School of Dancing. It was a grand show of clever kiddies in a variety of dancing and songs.

"Old Tyme" and "Modern" dancing was enjoyed by no less than 300 members and guests. The dance hall and dining room were decorated for St. Patrick's Day with streamers and varied colored balloons. A special feature of the decoration scheme was a large paper balloon containing about 250 inflated rubber balloons suspended from the ceiling of the hall. At an appropriate time a rip-cord was pulled, freeing the many smaller balloons which was the cue for the kiddies to make a grand rush to gather all the balloons they could.

The tables were beautifully decorated and on the speakers' table was a huge cake decorated in green on which was inscribed "Fourteenth Annual Banquet and Honoring Brother T. F. Hoolihan."

Brother Hoolihan was paid a special tribute and presented with a gift suitable for the occasion in honor of his fifty years of membership in the United Brotherhood. Brother Hoolihan who resides in Clawson, Michigan, was born July 5, 1858 and first joined the Knights of Labor in 1881. He later became a member of the Brotherhood in Rochester, N. Y. and on August 24, 1933 transferred his membership to Local Union 993.

Brother Hoolihan

Brother Hoolihan and his wife led the Grand March to the dining room and Chairman Albiston requested all to remain standing with bowed heads for a brief period in memory to departed Brothers.

Brother Hoolihan was called upon to cut the celebration cake and he awarded the first piece to the Chairman.

Many telegrams congratulating the Local were received, one of which was from General President William L. Hutcheson conveying his best wishes for a happy evening and continued success.

Due to illness at the home of Brother W. Phillips, President of the Detroit and Wayne County and Vicinity District Council, he was unable to attend. In his absence Brother Albiston presented Brother Hoolihan with an engraved membership card and a paid-up quarterly working card in a gold engraved black leather case. In acknowledging the gift Brother Hoolihan said the occasion was one of the happiest moments of his life. The wife of the honored guest was presented with a beautiful bouquet by Mrs. George Penney, President of Ladies Auxiliary No. 195.

Among those who gave brief talks were Brothers Jack Taylor, Business Agent of Local 915 of Detroit; B. O'Heile and G. LaLonde of Local 1435, Detroit; Jake Keller, Local 1513, Detroit; Richard Will, Local 1199, Pontiac, and C. R. Lumley of Local 998, Royal Oak, Michigan.

Dancing brought the happy event to a close in the small hours to the strains of "Home Sweet Home."

Many words of praise were heard for the Entertainment Committee composed of President Alfred W. Albiston, Chairman; Vice-President Ed. Harper, Recording Secretary W. Porter and Trustees John Nauman, George Penney and A. J. Simonson and the many members of the sub-committee. Mrs. George Penney, who acted as Hostess, and other women of the Auxiliary were also highly praised for their part in the successful occasion.

President Albiston expressed his heartfelt thanks and sincere gratitude to all those responsible for the splendid party.

Local Holds Memorial Service For Deceased Brothers

Editor, The Carpenter:

On January 4, 1939, at Carpenters Hall, Paterson, New Jersey, Local 325 held memorial services for ten of its departed Brothers who passed away during 1938. As each name was called by the secretary the members stood in silence for one minute. The service made such an impression on the members, it was requested that we hold such a service each year.

Following is a list of those who passed on in 1938: James F. Morrison, January 3; Cornelius Hoitsma, January 11; George Ludwig, March 24; Joseph Fanning, June 10; Burdette Mac Donald, July 20; Eugene Davis, August 14; Abraham Bogertman, September 14; Charles Weeks, October 24; Joseph Gilchrist, November 13; Charles Webb, December 28.

Local 325 looks back with sadness at the passing of these Brothers.

Just a short time, you have been gone,
But your memory always will live on.
With many a tear and many a sigh,
You'll be in the hearts of 325

Very truly yours,

Frank Keil,
George Lydon,
Albert Stoepker.

IN APPRECIATION

April 7, 1939.

Brother Frank Duffy, Gen Sec'y
U. B. of C. and J. of A.
Carpenters' Building
Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am an apprentice carpenter of Local 81 with three years' experience. I think a lot of our Carpenters Journal, and find loads of interesting facts and information in it that has helped me considerably.

Yours very truly,

Brother William Wickles,
R. F. D. No. 4,
Erie, Pennsylvania

Local 81.

A Brother Wonders About His Friends of Yesteryear

Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary,
U. B. of C. and J. of A.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Brother Duffy:

While looking through the March issue of "The Carpenter" I came across the picture of the four senior members of Columbus, Ohio, which took my memory back to the time when I became a member of U. B. of C. and J. of A., which was just 22 years ago this month, (April) when I joined Local 765, at Mascoutah, Illinois. Although I have not worked at the trade since 1926, I still retain my card by paying my regular dues to Local 765, which makes me a continuous member since I joined in April, 1917.

In 1928 I was fortunate in securing a position with the U. S. Post Office Department, which I still retain, but never did I feel that I could let down my Brother carpenter friends I made up to 1926, while I worked at the trade in various part of the country. And by the way, I would be very glad to hear from them the country over, if they should happen to read this and still remember me, especially the St. Louis boys I worked with at Scott Field, Ill., Camp Funston, Kans., Ft. Sill, Okla. and others that I worked with at the Rock Island Arsenal, during the war in 1917. In 1918-19 I was overseas. I often wonder what became of my wood working friends.

By retaining my membership with the Brotherhood I believe that I am helping a great cause. Although I am only one, I feel that I am doing my bit, if it is just helping the membership of my home town Local 765, in which I once held office of president and then recording secretary for a number of years.

I have been informed that Local 765 will receive an increase this spring, which I enjoyed to hear very much as Local 765 has been among the few in the lower brackets. Being a small Local in a small town, it has had a struggle the last few years, but the past year has showed some noted improvement and I hope it will continue for the benefit of humanity.

Fraternally yours,
Oliver H. Waigand,
3318 Wyoming Street
St. Louis, Mo.

Correction on Float in Flint, Mich., Motor Festival

In the April issue of The Carpenter, page 8, appeared a picture of a float in the Flint, Mich., Motor Festival.

We are making a correction in the explanatory printed matter which appeared with the photo.

The auto was trimmed and donated by Besson's, but the decorations were paid for by the Flint Federation of Labor, the Flint and Gennessee County Building Trades Council and Ladies Auxiliary No. 109 and Carpenters Local 1373, according to Mrs. Julia Besson, secretary of Auxiliary 109.

We are pleased to make this correction.

Musicians Want Social Security Law Changed

One hundred and forty thousand members of the American Federation of Musicians, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, are unfairly treated by the Social Security Act because they are employed casually in various states, Samuel T. Answell, general counsel of the Musician's Federation, told the House Ways and Means Committee, which is considering proposed amendments to the statute.

He claimed that wage credits are given each State for persons employed within its borders. This restriction, he said, results in musicians having credits scattered in many states.

The Yarnin' BASKET

Auxiliary No. 23 of St. Louis, Mo.

Ladies Auxiliary No. 23, of St. Louis, Mo., celebrated its twenty-third birthday with a luncheon, and a card and bunco party. There were about 125 members and guests who attended.

A large birthday cake was sent by the Board of Business Agents and the Secretary of the Carpenters District Council. Mrs. M. E. Ryder and Mrs. R. E. McClanahan, President and Secretary of J. C. of W. A. sent a beautiful basket of flowers with their best wishes. The table piece was a lovely gift from Mueller Todt Floral Company. The Childs Conservation Conference Choral Club sang.

Officers and charter members were introduced by Mrs. A. J. Fowler, president of the Auxiliary. The charter officers were Mrs. King, Mrs. Mederick and Mrs. McQuitty. Mrs. L. J. Fritz, a former president of the Auxiliary, presented Mrs. King with a gift from the Auxiliary. In turn Mrs. King presented Mrs. Fowler with the gift.

Among those present were Mrs. Fred Rickly and Mrs. Schoenborn of the Painters' Auxiliary.

Officers of the Auxiliary are: President, Mrs. A. J. Fowler; Vice-President, Mrs. H. Georges; Recording Secretary, Miss M. Ruhle; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. V. McQuitty; Conductor, Mrs. F. Hammond; Chaplain, Mrs. J. L. Fritz; Pianist, Mrs. D. Raidt; Warden, Mrs. L. Sutter; Trustees, Mrs. C. Stege, Mrs. J. Mason, Mrs. L. Reinhardt and Press Correspondent, Mrs. B. Wakefield.

The success of the party was due to Mrs. Dan Raidt and her hard-working committee.

◆

Auxiliary 304, of Manitowoc, Wis.

Editor, The Carpenter:

On December 8, 1937, our Auxiliary, No. 304, of Manitowoc, Wis., was organized with a membership of twenty.

We meet on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. The first is an evening meeting and the second is an afternoon meeting. At our afternoon meetings we have a social hour and refreshments following the business meeting. Our dues are 10 Cents a month.

We have raised money by various means with which we purchased considerable kitchen equipment, and which helped swell the funds in our treasury.

We have a sunshine fund with which to purchase flowers or fruit baskets for members who are ill.

During the summer our Auxiliary members, their husbands and families, and also, carpenters of Local 849 and their families enjoy several picnics.

In December we had a Christmas party to which our husbands were invited.

Recently we celebrated our Auxiliary's first anniversary. It was attended by members and their husbands. Cards were the diversion of the evening followed by refreshments with a huge birthday cake and an exchange of small gifts. There were short addresses by our president, Mrs. Richard Herman and several members of Local 849.

Ours is a group of willing workers who enjoy hearing from other Auxiliaries.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Edmund Krohn, Recording Secretary.

IMPORTANT

The Federal Postoffice Department now requires extra postal charges when they notify International Headquarters of any change in address of members on The Carpenter mailing list.

These changes are literally coming in by the hundreds and the expense is a considerable item. This expense can be avoided if all members use the form below, to notify us of change of address. Just fill out the form and drop it in the mail addressed to Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

This is an important matter and it is requested that all members notify International Headquarters of change of address IMMEDIATELY.

(Date) ______________________________________19___

Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Please change my address on Journal file.

From ____________________________________Street

City _______________________State ____________

To ____________________________________ Street

City _______________________State ____________

Name in full ________________________________

L. U. No.______, City_______________ State______

It is suggested that you cut out blank if you have changed your address and paste it on a one cent postcard to save postage.

Members are not entitled to the Journal if they or their Local are in arrears. Honorary members required to pay one dollar yearly subscription rate.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. SIEGELE

LESSON 127

"Sash." This word has puzzled us for many years. It is used both in the singular form and in the plural. Some authorities, when speaking of more than one sash, say "sashes," while others use the word "sash." Common usage, I have found, favors the use of "sash" to cover both forms, singular and plural. However, when a distinction is to be made between different styles or kinds of sash, then the word "sashes" should be used. We are making this explanation here, because so far as we are concerned, we are going to use the word "sash" whether we mean one sash or more than one.

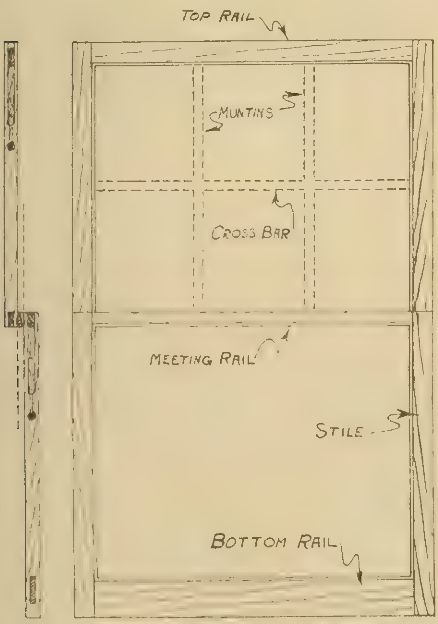


Fig. 1

Figure 1 is a drawing of the sash for a double-hung window, having glass measuring 30 inches by 24 inches. To the left is shown an edge view of the sash as they are when in place. The dotted lines indicate the position of the parting strip. The bottom sash, though, is shown still unbeveled. The dotted lines shown in the upper sash of the main drawing, represent muntins and a cross bar. These are sometimes called, astragals. Muntins are also called muntings and mullions. A distinction should be made between the words "muntins" or "muntings" and "mullions." One of the former should be used when bars dividing panes of glass are spoken of, and the latter when the perpendicular division of two windows or sash is meant. This application of these terms is gaining ground among the field carpenters.

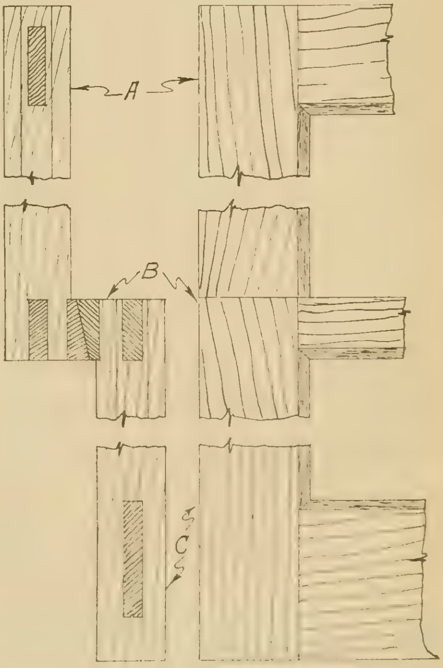


Fig. 2

On the bottom sash shown in the main drawing, Fig. 1, we are pointing out with indicators, the meeting rail, also called the parting rail; a stile and the bottom rail.

Details of the sash shown in Fig. 1, are shown in Fig. 2. At A we are showing an edge view and a face view of a top joint of the upper sash. At B we are showing the same views of the parting rail, and at C a joint where the bottom rail joins a stile.

Figure 3 shows the upper sash of a window in place. The amount of play (about 1/16 of an inch) and how the parting rail must be cut out for the parting strip is pointed out at A, Fig. 4. At B, Fig. 4, is shown how the parting rail of the bottom sash must be cut out for the parting strip. The amount of play is also indicated here. This fitting should be done before the bottom rail is fit.

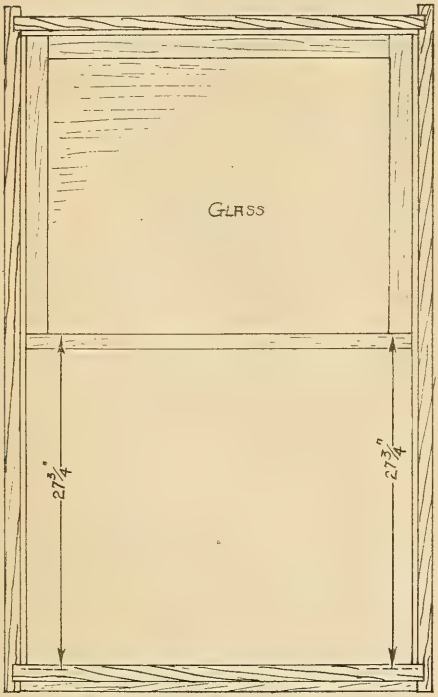


Fig. 3

There are different ways of fitting the bottom sash to the sill—that is, different ways to proceed. We like to measure the distance between the top of the parting rail and the sill both to the right and to the left, as we are showing in Fig. 3, and transfer those distances to the outside of the bottom sash, in the manner shown in Fig. 5. This done, we take a straight-edge and mark the sash for cutting, as indicated by the dotted line. The bevel should be marked on the edge, as we are showing to the left on the edge view. When the marking is done, rip the bottom rail to

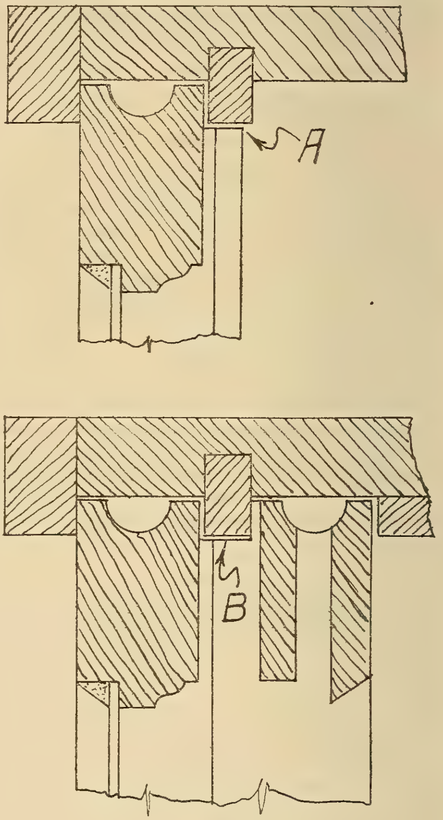


Fig. 4

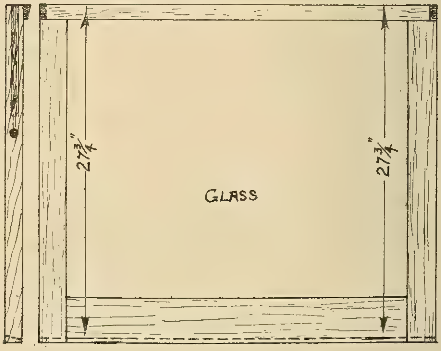


Fig. 5

the proper bevel, dress it with a jack plane and put it into place.

Some carpenters fit the bottom sash by taking the distance the parting rails are apart with a compass, which is indicated at A, Fig. 6, and scribing the bottom of the sash, as pointed out at B. The bevel is then marked with a bevel square and the bottom is ripped off to the line. Care must be taken, when this method is used, that the parting rails are perfectly parallel to each other. In case one edge of the sash is higher than the other, the low edge of the bottom sash should be wedged up until the parting rails are parallel before the scribing is done.

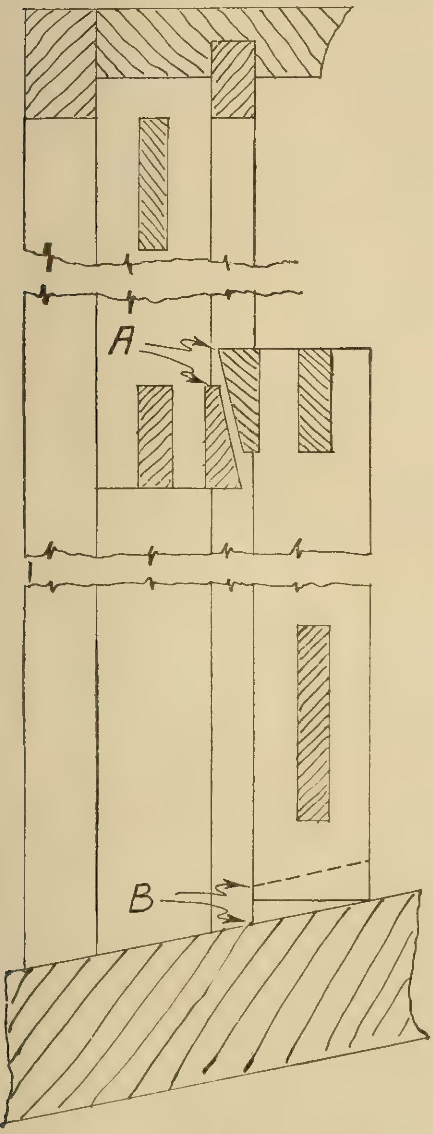


Fig. 6

Another way to use the compass, is to set the bottom sash into the frame and transfer the difference in the parting rails, which is pointed out at A, Fig. 6, to the bottom at both the right and the left, and then with a straightedge mark the bottom rail. When the bevel is marked it is ready to be ripped off.

Some sash are designed so that the bottom sash will fit the sill when they come from the mill. In such cases the bottom sash must be fit first, then the upper sash is fit and cut off in such a manner that the parting rails will meet perfectly. In most of these instances, all that is necessary is to cut off the lugs and dress the top of the upper sash. More and more the mills are making the sash so that very little fitting is necessary on the job.

Seldom, in these days, is a field carpenter called upon to make window sash. Once in a while an emergency arises when he will have to make a sash or maybe two for some special place. Saw, hammer, plane, plow auger and chisel are the tools necessary. But the plow is the tool that is disappearing from the carpenter's kit.

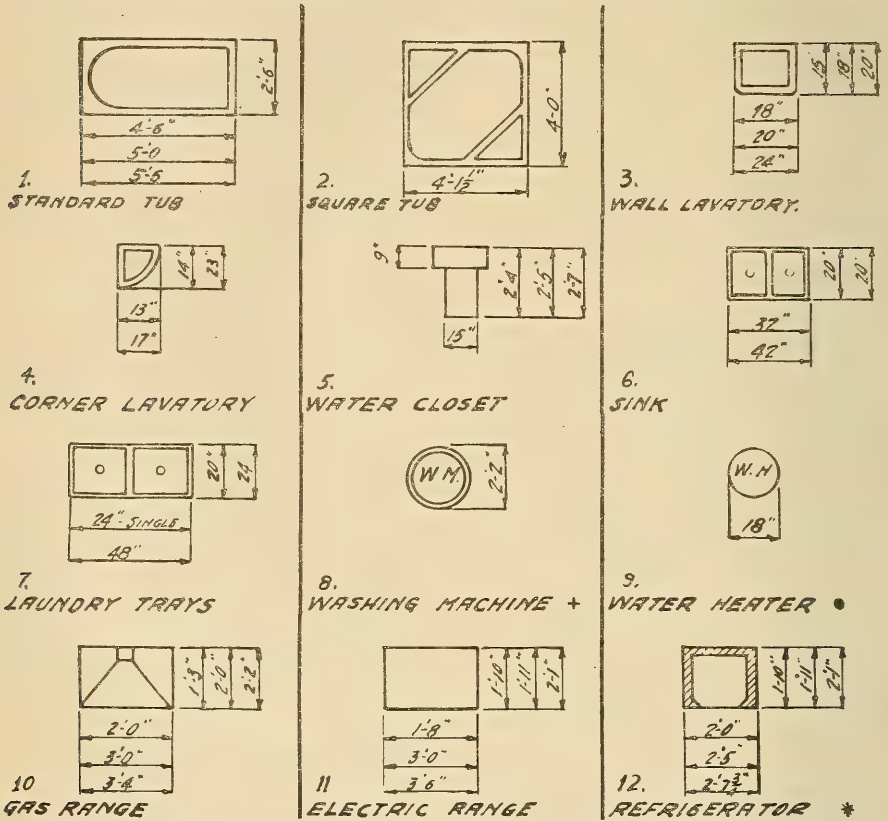
The Consulting Architect

By L. PERTH

A column under the above caption was introduced into the Craft Problems several months ago by virtue of the fact that numerous inquiries of a purely architectural and construction nature were pouring in from the readers of our Journal.

It seems that the students who are pursuing the subject of "Blue Print Reading" are also trying their hand in Architectural drawing as applied to the laying out of simple floor plans and elevations, and of course this is somewhat different from reading drawings. The student who is doing drawing is constantly using his scale and every detail of construction and equipment that goes into the construction of a house must be represented on the drawing in exact proportions and the selected scale must be strictly adhered to.

In order to do a satisfactory job one must have a working knowledge of all elements which go into the erection of a structure. It is hardly possible to expect that one can assimilate all that is necessary to know in a few lessons. It should be done gradually and then and only then can one expect satisfactory results.


2'-6"
4'-6"
5'-0
5'-6
1.
STANDARD TUB
4'-0
4'-1/2"
2.
SQUARE TUB
15"
18"
20"
18"
20"
24"
3.
WALL LAVATORY.
14"
23"
13"
17"
4.
CORNER LAVATORY
9"
2'-4"
2'-5"
2'-7"
15"
5.
WATER CLOSET
20"
20"
32"
42"
6.
SINK
20"
24
24"-SINGLE
48"
7.
LAUNDRY TRAYS
W.M.
2'-2"
8.
WASHING MACHINE +
W.H.
18"
9.
WATER HEATER ●
1'-3"
2'-0"
2'-2"
2'-0"
3'-0"
3'-4"
10
GAS RANGE
1'-10"
1'-11"
2'-1"
1'-8"
3'-0"
3'-6"
11
ELECTRIC RANGE
1'-10"
1'-11"
2'-1"
2'-0"
2'-5"
2'-7½"
12.
REFRIGERATOR *

NOTES:

▲ - "NEO-ANGLE" - IS THE TRADE NAME MANUFACTURED BY STANDARD SANITARY MFG. CO

+ - WASHING MACHINES VARY IN SIZE, ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT MODELS AND MANUFACTURERS. FIG 8 - SHOWS POPULAR MODEL

● - HOT WATER HEATERS ARE RATED ACCORDING TO CAPACITY FIG. 9 - REPRESENTS A HEATER OF 20 GAL. CAPACITY

* - THREE PRINCIPAL SIZES ARE SHOWN.

ARCHITECTURAL SYMBOLS

The majority of queries which have been coming lately to our desk are pertaining to plumbing fixtures, kitchen equipment and laundry appliances. We will endeavor to elucidate all these problems to the best of our ability and would suggest that students utilize every opportunity to apply this information to their daily work and also to test their knowledge whenever they are afforded the opportunity to examine a set of drawings.

The inquiries will be taken up in order as they were received.

1. Q. I am trying to make a floor plan of a house which I am going to build for myself and I am encountering difficulties in spacing out the bath tub, the toilet and

the wash bowl. My bathroom is going to be 9′3″ by 8′9″ and from the various charts that you have published in The Carpenter I have transferred on my drawings exactly to size all the appliances which go into the bathroom and I find that these seem to be too small in comparison with the size of the bathroom. On my drawings I am using the Scale ½″ equals 12″.

A. I would like to call your attention to the fact that your scale is too large. It has become a custom among architects long ago to prepare general drawings to a scale ¼″ equals 1′0. By general drawings is meant floor plans, elevations and general sections.

Since these general plans are made to ¼″ scale it is obvious that everything connected with these plans should also be shown to the same scale.

As to the symbols representing the various appliances, this should be distinctly understood as to their meaning, location and specific scale.

It is not sufficient to know how an object is shown on the drawings, it is very essential to know its various dimensions, allowable clearances with reference to other objects in the same room and also to the space it occupies in the room.

The charts containing such symbols which were published in The Carpenter in connection with the series of lessons on Blue Print Reading cannot be used for this purpose for the simple reason that they are not shown to the proper scale after they were reduced from the original drawing to fit the format of the publication.

Consequently to transfer such a symbol in its entirety to a drawing made to scale will be not in keeping with the rules of proportion. It should be borne in mind that there are two very important characteristics to a symbol: It should resemble the object it represents and it should be drawn to scale.

The accompanying chart entitled "Architectural Symbols" represents the principal bathroom, kitchen and laundry fixtures, as they are shown on the architect's drawings and drawn to a ¼″ scale. In addition to being drawn to scale the various dimensions are also shown and two or three of the most commonly used appliances are shown on this diagram.

Even though this diagram be reduced for typographical purposes the dimensions pertaining to the various symbols enable us to draw them to scale.

Fig. 1 on the chart represents a standard Bathtub. The fixture comes in various lengths. The three lengths most commonly used are shown. All bathtubs are 30″ wide and 18″ high.

The square tub is made in one size only as shown in Fig. 2. Lavatories are classified as wall, pedestal and corner. The first and third type are shown and the sizes are 15″ x 18″, 18″ x 20″ and 20″ x 24″ for the wall type and 13″ x 14″, 17″ x 23″ for the corner type.

Water closets come in a variety of types and are about of the same dimensions as to the occupancy of space. Fig. 5 shows the symbol and principal dimensions.

Kitchen sinks are of single and double compartments. The double compartment type is shown in two popular sizes.

Laundry trays are single and double. The double type is shown in Fig. 7.

Washing machines are of different dimensions according to the make. The diameter varies by a few inches and also the height. Water heaters similarly vary in diameter and height all depending upon the capacity. A 20 gallon heater measures 18″ in diameter and is considered a common type for the average home.

Ranges, gas and electric, are manufactured in a multitude of styles and sizes. However those which are most commonly used are represented in Fig. 10 and 11.

Refrigerators are of two types, those operated electrically and by gas. The sizes, styles and types are just as numerous as are ranges. They are identified by their storage capacity in cubic feet.

Three most commonly used types, small, medium and large, are shown in Fig. 12.

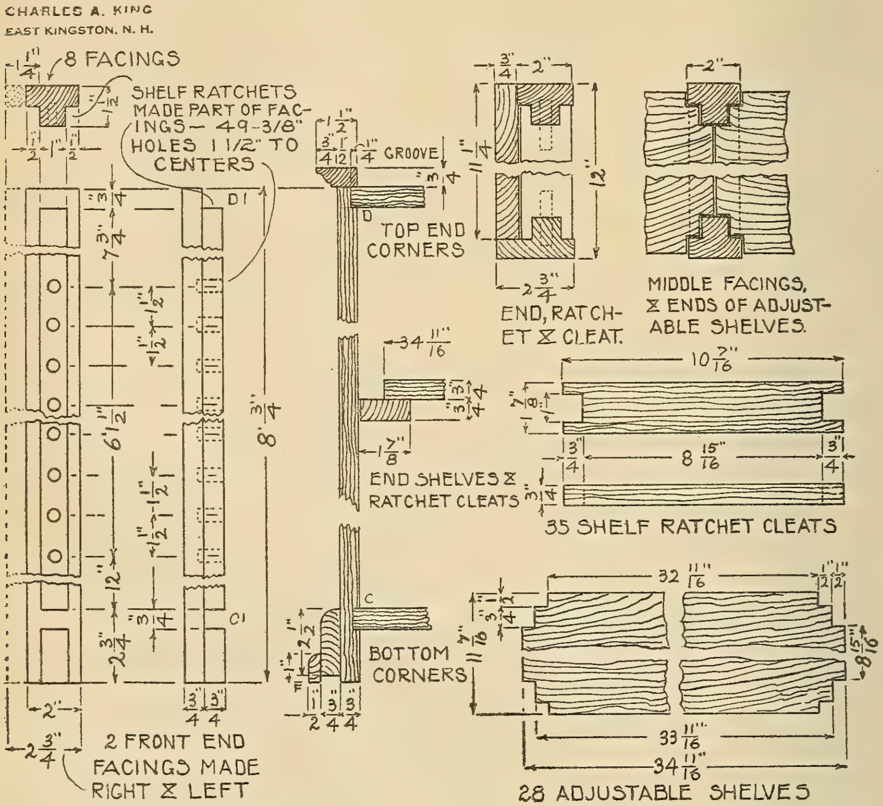
This chart we believe will prove to be of great usefulness to those who are studying Blue Print Reading and also who are attempting their first steps in Architectural drawing.

If any of our readers should desire further explanation of this or any other subject do not hesitate to send in your inquiry and we will be only too pleased to supply the desired information.

The Design and Building Of A 12 Foot Wall Case

By Charles A. King

While we shall discuss the design and the building of a 12 foot wall case, the size to suit the counter recently described, the dimensions given, the sketches, the constructive details and the description may be adapted to a case of any length, depth or height. In any case, however, the shelves should not be more than 3 feet in length or heavy merchandise would make them sag.


CHARLES A. KING
EAST KINGSTON, N. H.
8 FACINGS
SHELF RATCHETS MADE PART OF FACINGS — 49-3/8" HOLES 1 1/2" TO CENTERS
GROOVE
D
D1
TOP END CORNERS
END, RATCHET & CLEAT
MIDDLE FACINGS, & ENDS OF ADJUSTABLE SHELVES.
10 7/16"
8 15/16"
34 11/16
END SHELVES & RATCHET CLEATS
35 SHELF RATCHET CLEATS
32 11/16
C
C1
BOTTOM CORNERS
33 11/16
34 11/16
8'3/4
2 FRONT END FACINGS MADE RIGHT & LEFT
28 ADJUSTABLE SHELVES

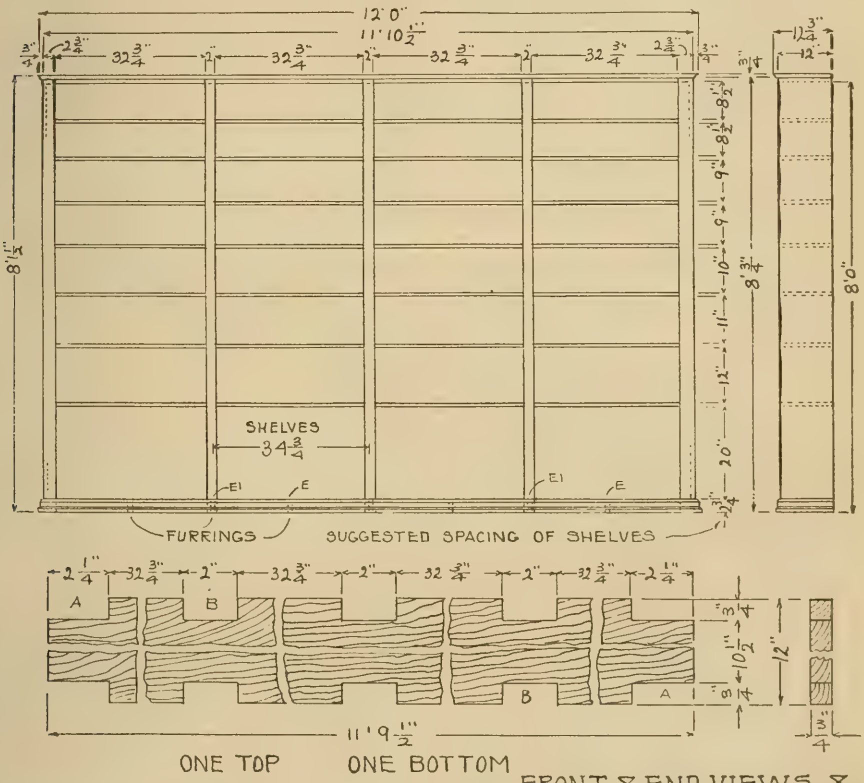
DETAILS OF 12FT. WALL CASE

This case is different from many others in that the distances between the shelves may be changed to suit the display of merchandise in special sizes of containers and of other packaged goods; also to make such changes as may be desired at different seasons of the year. The case is of simple construction and may be built by any craftsman who desires to do such a job in his own time, or it may point the way to a new line of work for a small shop.

There are certain advantages in building a case with adjustable shelves for there will be no grooves to be made for them as in the case of permanent shelves and the case may be quite as economically and generally more easily made than the usual fixed shelf case.

We will begin with the top and bottom for these are the largest pieces. All pieces are ¾" thick unless otherwise noted. If only 13/16" stock is available the necessary allowances in cutting to exact sizes may easily be made. Always verify dimensions as the work proceeds. Cut the top and bottom 12″ x 11′ 9½″. To insure accuracy clamp them together with all edges coinciding and mark and cut the end notches A and the facing cuts B at the same time. Make the ends 11¼″ x 8′ ¾″; cut ¼″ x ¾″ groove C and rabbet D to receive the bottom and top.

Get out the facings of 1½″ stock, 2″ and 2¾″ wide as shown and 8′¾″ long; rabbet as indicated to leave ¾″ x 1″ for a ratchet; be sure the corner 2¾″ facings are rabbeted and worked right and left. Cut notches C1 and D1 making them coincide with those of the corner casings and with the rabbets and grooves of the ends. Bore the 49⅜″ holes as shown making them the same distance apart and of uniform depth, 1″. The facings and ratchets may be made of ¾″ pieces and accurately glued and nailed together instead of being rabbeted, if preferred. Assemble top, bottom, ends, end and middle facings and fasten with 6-8d finish nails where visible and with common nails in the back.



FRONT & END VIEWS & DETAILS OF TOP & BOTTOM OF 12 FT. WALL CASE

Get out 35 shelf ratchet cleats, if the shelves are to be placed as shown in the sketch; if later changes that will place shelves of adjoining sections upon different levels are expected more cleats will be needed. Also provide 70 ⅜″ rather loosely fitted dowels 2″ long, more if shelves are to be adjusted later. Given dimensions of these cleats allow 1/16″ play to simplify fitting.

Make 28 adjustable shelves; given dimensions permit the shelves to be fitted easily. Get out four furrings E 2″ x 9″ and three furrings E1 2″ x 9″ and fasten under the bottom with nails as indicated. The baseboard, 2½″ wide should be mitered at the corners and nailed to the bottom and the furring;

place glue blocks between the base and the bottom; the top edge should be a quarter round made flush with the top side of the bottom to simplify cleaning. The base is ¼″ narrower than the rise of the bottom from the floor which usually will allow the bottom edge of the base to clear an uneven floor. This will be covered by the ½″ x 1″ quarter round shoe as at F.

Set the case up, fasten lightly to the floor and at the top with nails driven slantingly to hold it square and rigidly. Place dowels in the holes in the ratchet at the desired height; rest the ratchet cleats upon them and lay the shelves in place. This latter may be done after they have been painted or stained as may be preferred. In any case inspect the work, remove all rough places and blemishes and paint or stain as desired.

Compass-Saw and Chisel

There are a number of ways to proceed in cutting square or oblong holes in casings, base boards or other building material. The auger, compass-saw and chisel, though, are the commonly used tools. In this article we are showing how such holes can be cut by using all three of these tools.

Figure 1 shows a part of a base board marked for cutting an oblong hole, with two holes bored and the sawing done from A to O at the right, and from B to O at the left. Between A and B we are showing shaded the part that is to be chiseled out as a first operation with the chisel. The dotted lines indicate approximately where the chiseling will come out on the other side, while the heavy lines from A to X and from B to X show the chiseling lines of the face side of the board. This chiseling will take out a sort of V-shaped piece, and will leave the hole somewhat as shown by Fig. 2. This done, complete the sawing at A and B as shown (compare Fig. 1 and Fig. 2.) When the sawing is done, continue the chiseling, staying a little away from the line, from A following the arrow, to O; and likewise from B to O. Now finish the chiseling by cutting to the line, which, when completed will leave the hole as shown by Fig. 3.—H. H. Siegele.

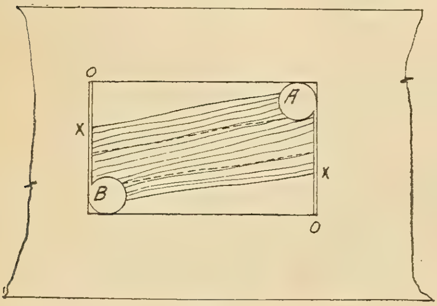


Fig. 1

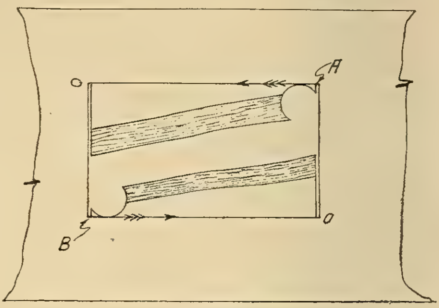


Fig. 2

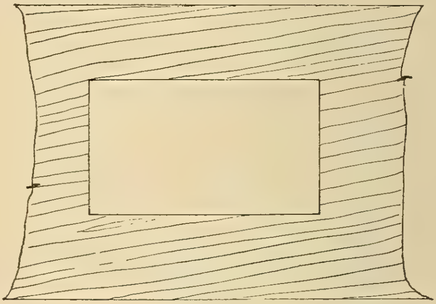


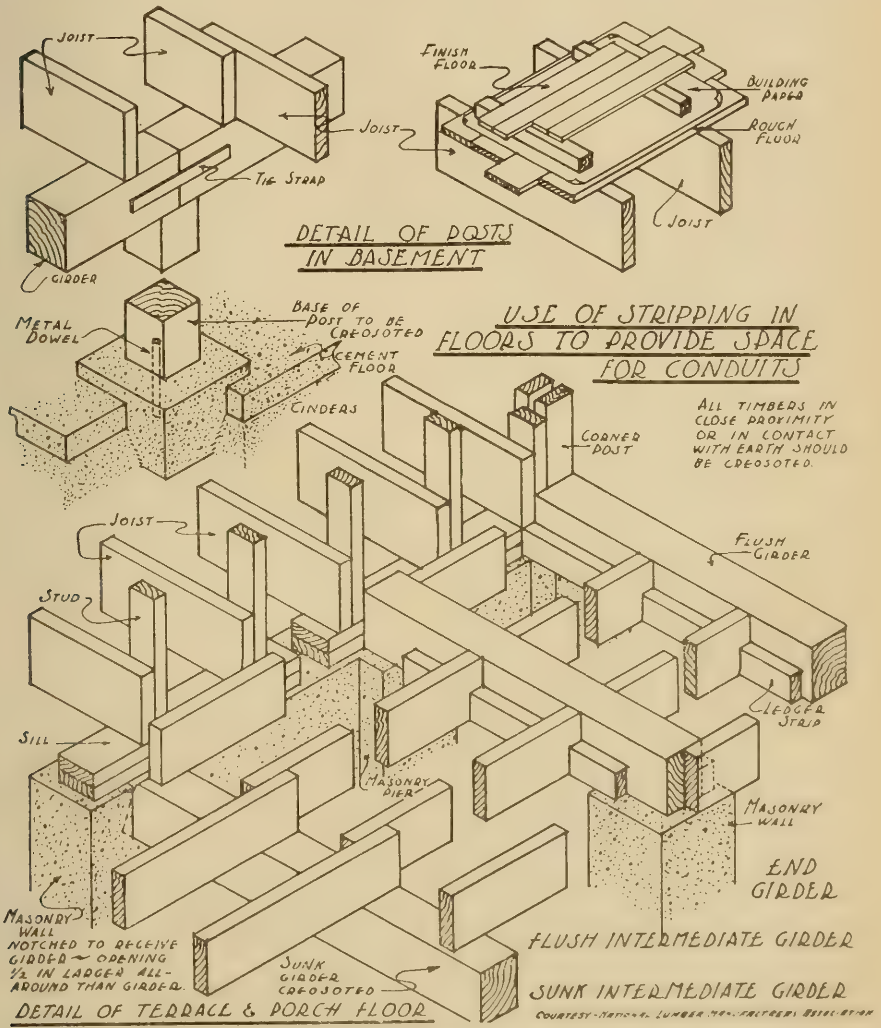
Fig. 3

Framing Details

This article is intended particularly for those of our readers who have been studying the lessons on "Plan Reading and Estimating" which have been running in the journal for the last two years.

In inaugurating the series of articles on the above subject it was the intention of the writer to afford an educational opportunity to those members of our Brotherhood who either reside in rural communities or those who, while living within urban boundaries, have no opportunity to attend regular vocational classes which usually are sponsored by the local school districts.

It also was the intention to make this a sort of a course of instruction "by mail" and as such it carries with it a very essential requisite, namely a constant guidance by the instructor.


DETAIL OF POSTS IN BASEMENT

USE OF STRIPPING IN FLOORS TO PROVIDE SPACE FOR CONDUITS

DETAIL OF TERRACE & PORCH FLOOR

FLUSH INTERMEDIATE GIRDER

SUNK INTERMEDIATE GIRDER

END GIRDER

COURTESY - NATIONAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

FRAMING DETAILS.

JOIST
JOIST
TIE STRAP
GIRDER
FINISH FLOOR
BUILDING PAPER
ROUGH FLOOR
JOIST
JOIST
METAL DOWEL
BASE OF POST TO BE CREOSOTED
CEMENT FLOOR
CINDERS
CORNER POST
ALL TIMBERS IN CLOSE PROXIMITY OR IN CONTACT WITH EARTH SHOULD BE CREOSOTED.
JOIST
STUD
SILL
FLUSH GIRDER
LEDGER STRAP
MASONRY PIER
MASONRY WALL
MASONRY WALL
NOTCHED TO RECEIVE GIRDER — OPENING ½ IN LARGER ALL-AROUND THAN GIRDER.
SUNK GIRDER CREOSOTED

It is only logical that in order to profit from this sort of study the student should at all times have an access directly or indirectly to one who is qualified to elucidate facts which may not seem very clear. Without such service at his disposal the student may accomplish only a fraction of what he is entitled to, taking into consideration his time, effort and perhaps some sacrifices connected with this sort of pursuit.

With this thought in his mind this writer has emphasized time and again that the readers should feel free to write and ask as many questions as they feel they should in order to derive the full benefit from their studies.

It is very gratifying to note the inquiries are coming in very rapidly and in such quantities that it becomes quite difficult at times to answer all letters personally. And then too it seems that the majority of the queries seems to be centered on the subject of "Framing" or such phases which are closely connected with it.

It is only commendable that the members of a trade organization who are mainly responsible for the strength and stability of the structures they erect and whose main function is the framing of building should want to know more about this subject and thus improve their knowledge and also increase their value to the trade and industry as well.

It is therefore our aim to take up this subject in its general aspects and also in detail so as to satisfy the inquirers as much as it will be humanly possible without seriously interfering with our other rather numerous responsibilities.

The accompanying drawing illustrates a few typical cases of framing. One is—intermediate supports in dwellings provided with basements. The girders carrying the first floor joists are being supported on posts. It is very essential that a substantial footing should be provided for these posts. This footing while being cast integrally with the floor slab should be made wide enough and of sufficient depth as to carry the superimposed load of the post. An iron dowel, usually ½ inch rod or gas pipe is inserted in the footing and the bottom of the post is drilled to receive the projecting part of the dowel when these members are set in place.

It also will be noted that the concrete footing is raised about 3 inches above the level of the concrete floor slab in the basement. This prevents the lower part of the post from coming in contact with water when floor is mopped or water is being drained from laundry and other appliances Another very essential feature is the splicing of girders over the supporting posts. A splice plate or a tie strap is being applied to both faces of the spliced girders. These plates are held in place with bolts which are not shown on the drawing. This explains the inquiry pertaining to the method of framing basements.

The construction of floors to accommodate electrical conduits is shown in the next detail. A diligent study of this isometric view will convey a clear idea of how this is being done. It will be noted that dimensions are omitted on all details since they are not essential and will necessarily vary in each individual case. The method of doing it is what we want to know and when we know how to proceed with the job we can establish the necessary dimensions.

All these drawings are isometrically projected, which has been done with a view to convey a clearer idea to the mind of the reader.

However it is suggested that the student work out each detail in orthographic projection, i. e. the figure should be represented in three views: plan, front elevation and side elevation. He may introduce dimensions if he wishes which naturally will enrich his knowledge.

The detail of the "terrace and porch floor construction" should be treated in a similar manner. It is obvious how much one can gain from this method of studying the representation of objects. The principle of "Orthographic projection" has been fully treated in the beginning of these series and it is hoped that the students have acquired a solid working knowledge of this very important principle by now.—L. Perth.

Windsor Chairs

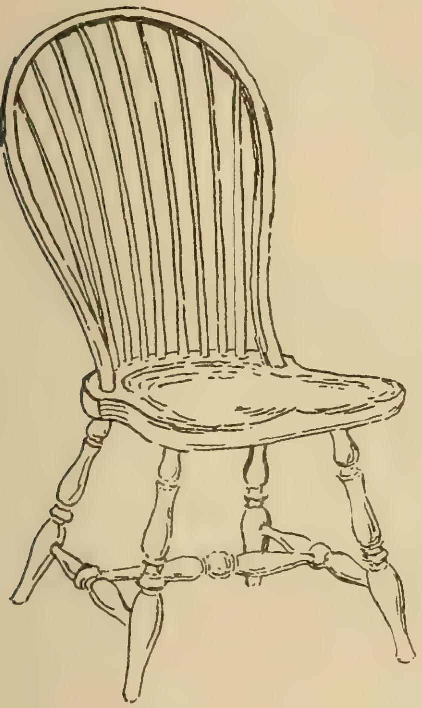
By Charles A. King

Since King Charles II was stormbound in a woodsman's hut, according to history, and there discovered a chair which was peculiarly adapted to his royal anatomy, and was withal of such graceful form that the frivolous monarch ordered several of them for Windsor Castle, the chair has been extensively used. Without doubt the King compared the comfort of the chair with that of the square and straight backed chairs of the late 17th century and who can blame him for his preference?

The modern factory-made chair of the Windsor type may be found in most homes for no chair fits the human form more comfortably or is more popular for every day use in living room, chamber or hall than this simply built and attractively designed chair. They are made in several different forms but comfort and a pleasing personality seem built in all of them.

The type illustrated is perhaps the simplest form of the original Windsor so we will discuss the method of building. Excepting the seat and the bow or back frame, every piece may be made on a turning lathe.

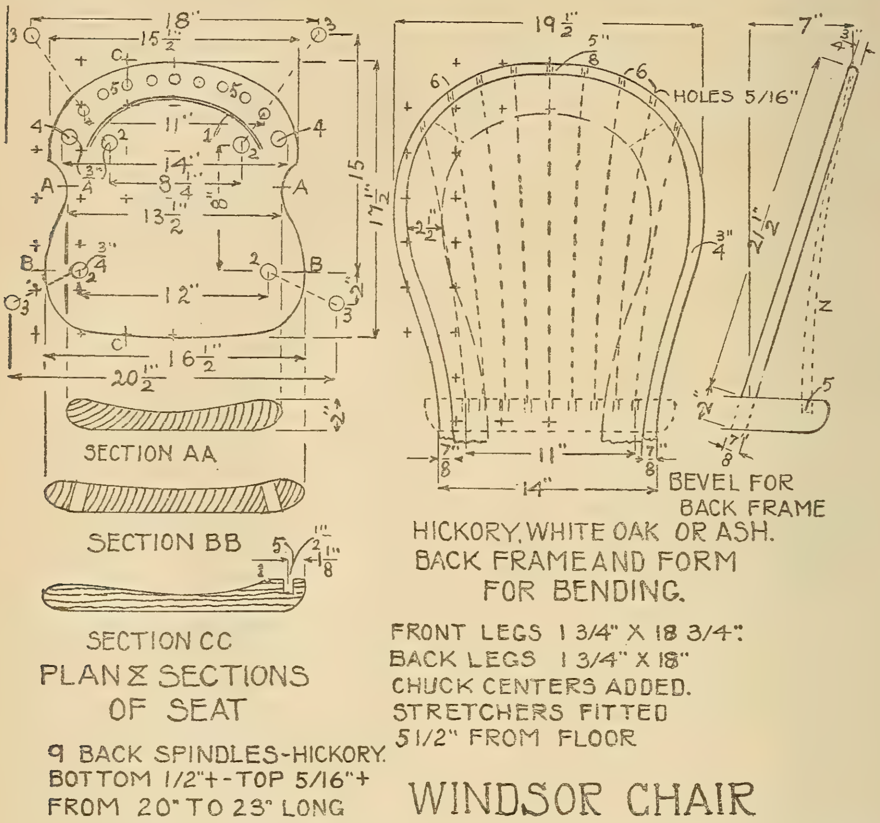
We will, however, begin with the seat which the old timer made of almost any wood though elm seems to have been preferred by many, but ash and pine were used. A few Windsor chairs dating back to the early or middle 18th century were of mahogany but they are very rare and not true to type. It may be said that the older the chair the thicker the seat; the wood of the seat of this chair may be of any wood from which a piece of clear stock 2″ x 17½″ may be cut. Shape it as shown by the 3″ squares or crosses. The saddle seat and its edges may be made with flat gouges and spokeshaves and finished with scraper and sandpaper. Groove 1 may be cut with a ⅛″ No. 11 gouge. Turn the legs of maple, oak or ash making the bottom member 7½″ or 8″ long to receive the stretcher turnings and adding ½″ on each end for the lathe centers.



Support the seat 18″ high at the front and 17½″ at the back; mark upon it the centers of the leg holes 2 and on the floor the center of the bottom of each leg 3 in their correct relation to the holes 2 in the seat which will give the correct flare of the legs. Bore the holes as shown through the top; this may need some one to help sight the angles. These holes are like those made by the old timers for they bored the holes through the top though in the modern Windsors the holes are bored from the bottom of the seat and do not come through. Place the legs in the holes, mark the centers of the stretchers and bore ¾″ holes for them being sure they are bored at the correct angle by boring them parallel with the floor while the legs are in place. Measure the length of the stretchers, turn them, make a saw cut in the top of each leg across the grain of the seat, fit them and the stretchers in place, set them in glue and drive a wedge in the saw cut in the top of each leg.

Get out the back bow ⅞″ x ⅞″ x 5′4″ long and work to sizes given in the sketch. This size will allow ample room to work the bow to ⅝″ x ¾″ at the top and about 13/16″ at the bottom and for fitting into the ¾″ holes in the seat at 4. Mold the face of the bow as suggested, making a gage and cutter for that purpose as shown and round the back corners of the bow. Make a form 2½″ wide as suggested by the dotted lines, shape it and fasten firmly to a table or the floor; steam the bow thoroughly and clamp it to the form and let it dry there at least twenty-four hours. This bending may be done with heat if a plumber's torch or a Bunsen burner is available. Cut the bow to length and make the ¾″ x 2″ pins on the ends; fit them into holes 4 which should be bored at the correct angle and the molded face of the bow fitted to the seat. Lay aside and bore the ½″ holes 5.

Draw full size sketch of bow and spindles and the angles of the 5/16″ holes 6. Lay the bow upon the sketch and with a 5/16″ bit bore clean holes at the angles thus shown. Replace the bow and make the nine spindles of either hickory, oak or ash. Often seven spindles are used which is commonplace, hence usually nine or eleven and sometimes eight spindles are preferred. The spindles may be turned but it will be better to get them out of perfectly straight-grained wood by splitting and plane them round, though often the old timers whittled them with a knife. Make a fine saw cut in the top of each spindle, across the grain of the bow. Bore ½″ holes 5 about 1″ deep and square with the seat; fit each spindle beginning at the middle and bend them as at Z. Sandpaper the bow, make a saw cut in the bottom ends of the bow across the grain of the seat, assemble the back and spindles in glue and drive wedges in the saw cuts made for them. Inspect and finish with sandpaper.


18"
15½"
3
4
A
B
C
11"
14"
8¼"
13½"
12"
16½"
20½"
15
17½"
SECTION AA
SECTION BB
SECTION CC
19½"
5/8"
6
HOLES 5/16"
2½"
3/4"
11"
14"
7/8"
7"
3/4"
21½"
Z
5
BEVEL FOR BACK FRAME

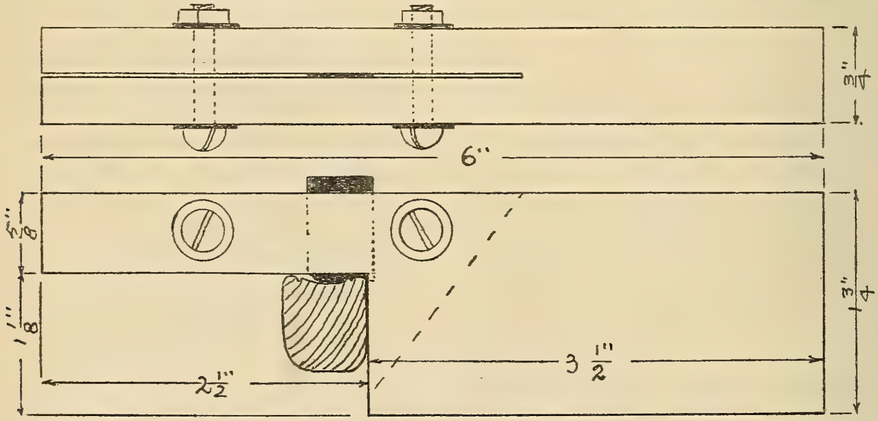
PLAN & SECTIONS OF SEAT

HICKORY, WHITE OAK OR ASH.
BACK FRAME AND FORM FOR BENDING.

FRONT LEGS 1 3/4" X 18 3/4".
BACK LEGS 1 3/4" X 18"
CHUCK CENTERS ADDED.
STRETCHERS FITTED
5 1/2" FROM FLOOR

9 BACK SPINDLES-HICKORY.
BOTTOM 1/2"+-TOP 5/16"+
FROM 20" TO 23" LONG

WINDSOR CHAIR


3/4"
6"
5/8"
1 1/8"
2½"
3½"
3/4"

GAGE FOR FACE OF BACK FRAME OR BOW

To carry out the Windsor tradition the chairs should be painted; brown, dark green or black are generally preferred but often in restoring such chairs black shellac or varnish is used.

◆

Nail Bench Stop

We have seen many bench stops, all of which give good service, but the simplest and most easily installed and removed, is the nail bench stop. A side view of this stop is shown in Fig. 1, where it is holding a piece of board to be surfaced with a plane. We are showing a plane in part, in order to bring out one of the advantages of the nail stop. It will be noticed that the plane projects beyond the end of the board, and that the head of the nail, which holds the board, is about one-half inch below the surface of the board. This prevents the plane from striking the stop, as it often does when the boot-jack stop is used.

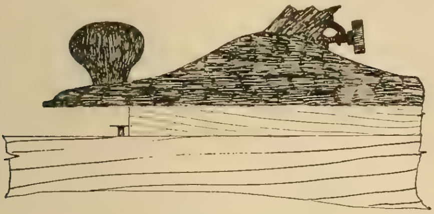


Fig. 1

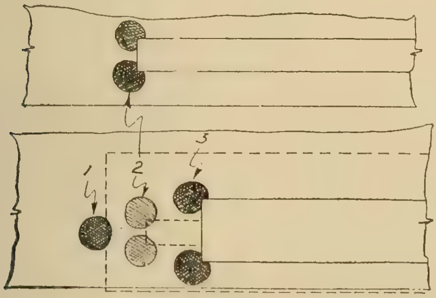


Fig. 2

Figure 2 shows three ways the nail stop can be used, and these three ways grouped as shown make a fourth way. Number 1 of the group is probably the most practical and most simple. Here just one nail is used, and represents what is shown in Fig. 1. Number 2 shows at the top drawing how two nails are used to hold ⅞-inch stuff on edge. In the group at the bottom we are showing the same, lightly shaded, to indicate how it will work in the group arrangement. Number 3 shows two nails set wider apart for the purpose of holding 2-inch material on edge. The light dotted lines joining number 1, show how thin strips can be held on edge with the group arrangement. The dotted lines at number 2 represent a ⅞-inch board on edge.

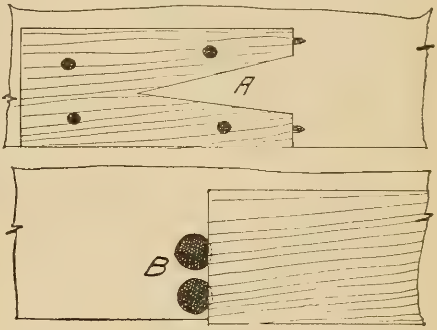


Fig. 3

Long flat-head roofing nails perhaps give the best results. Sometimes, though, large flat-head screws are used.

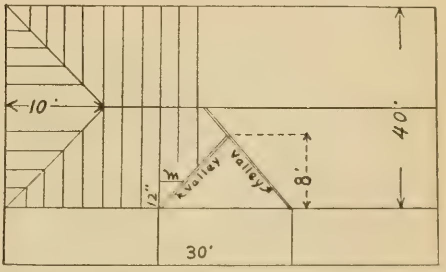
A and B of Fig. 3 is a comparison of the nail stop and the boot-jack stop.—H. H. Siegele.

◆

Editor, The Carpenter:

Here is a sketch explaining how to find figures to use on a steel square for valleys and hips when deviating from right angle.

A line is drawn 12 inches from plate and parallel to it cutting the valley in M as shown. The part of the valley from M to plate will be the number of inches used for one foot of run to obtain the lengths and cuts of valley. Using scale, one inch equals one foot.



J.A.L., Local 58, Chicago, Ill.

Bed-Mould Mitering

There is no problem in carpentry without a solution. Some solutions are harder to reach than others, however, and the carpenter does not always have it within his province to work out the correct solution. For instance, a building is out of level and out of plumb, and a carpenter is called upon to remodel it. The owner will not go to the extra expense of leveling and plumbing the old structure. In this instance the the carpenter must do many things that he knows are not altogether mechanically correct. He solves the problems the best he can under the conditions—in other words, he forces solutions. The correct solution would, of course, be to level and plumb the old structure before beginning the remodeling.

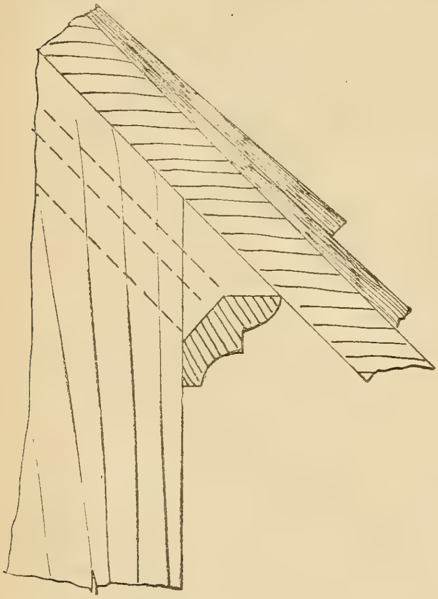


Fig. 1

The problem we are covering with the illustration has a solution that lies within the carpenter's power to use.

Figure 1 shows a corner of a cornice in part. The bed mould under the eave is in place, fit against the frieze. By dotted lines we are showing the lines of the bed mould coming down the rake. It can readily be seen that the joint at the corner will not member. The solution is shown in Fig. 2, where the bed moulding is fit against the plancher rather than against the frieze. With the moulding in this position under the eave, the rake moulding will member perfectly, as we are showing in Fig. 3.
—H. H. Siegele.

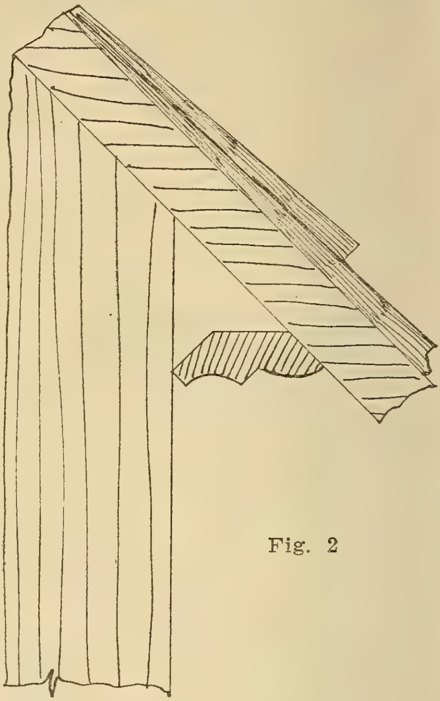


Fig. 2

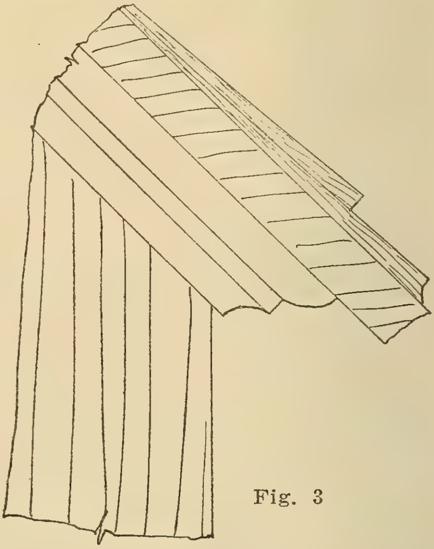
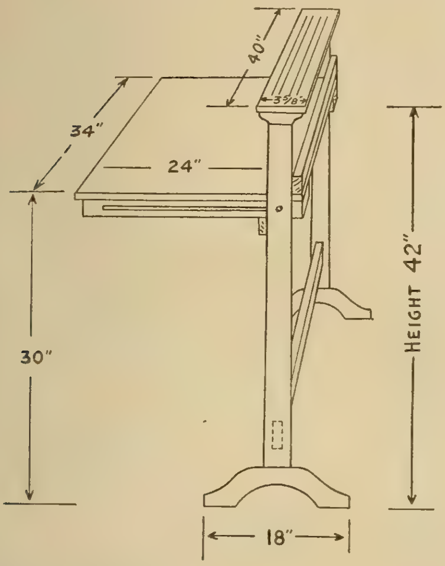


Fig. 3

Compact Drawing Board

Editor, The Carpenter:

A high-school student came to my shop and wanted me to make him a drawing table that could be placed in an 18″ space when not in use. I am enclosing a sketch of same with specifications.



Frame 18″ x 36″ x 42″ high. Drawing board is 24″ x 34″ and is 30″ from floor. The drawing shows 2 inch ledges under drawing board, with 5/16″ slot in same to allow drawing board to be placed vertical when not in use. As shown in sketch, there is a piece of ½x2″ oak above and below the drawing board to make it rigid when in use. Legs are of one inch oak and taper from 3″ at the bottom to 2″ at the top. Tray for instruments on top of frame is 4″ wide including moulding ¾x1¼″. Same moulding under tray around frame post. All material is No. 1 oak, except drawing board which is clear basswood.

Brother Henry Goodness,
Local 229. Glen Falls, N. Y.

Bouncing Doors

There are few homes that do not, sooner or later, have bouncing doors—that is to say, doors that when they are swung shut bounce back after the plunger of the lock strikes the keeper. Three things can cause this—friction on the back of the plunger; friction on the keeper and friction on the casing in cases where the plunger strikes the casing before it strikes the keeper. Most of the bouncing, however, is caused by friction on the back of the plunger. We are indicating this with arrows in Fig. 1, showing where wax should be applied.

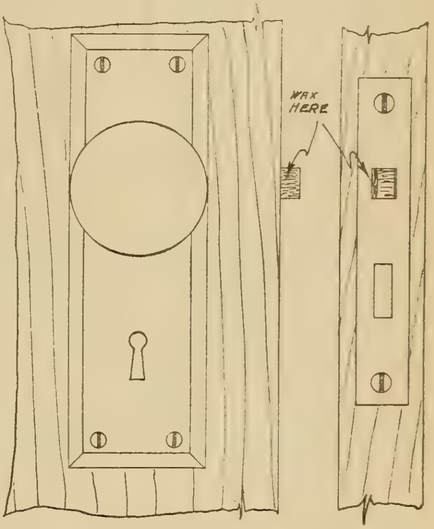


Fig. 1

Figure 2 is a sort of diagram of a plunger. The arrow marked "Friction," points to the place where most of the trouble is. The other two arrows point respectively, to where the plunger strikes the casing and where it strikes the keeper. These three points should be waxed, but especially the first. If this does not remedy the trouble, there must be something wrong with the lock. —H. H. Siegele.

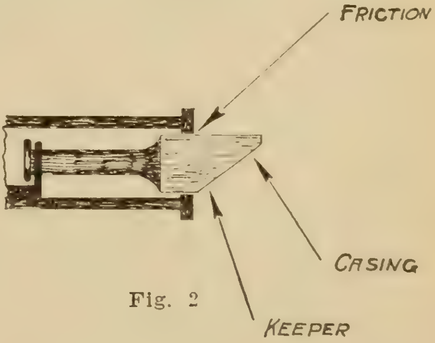


Fig. 2

Brother Gives His Way to Join Corrugated Metal

In the February, 1939, issue of The Carpenter, under Craft Problems, on page 52, I find a statement on the right way, and the wrong way to make joints in corrugated metal building covering. I believe that the author Mr. H. H. Siegele, is mistaken or misinformed, and because I make such a statement, it becomes necessary for me to give a very good reason. The method for applying the corrugated metal, as suggested by Mr. Siegele, is the method employed by almost 100 per cent of all carpenters I know.

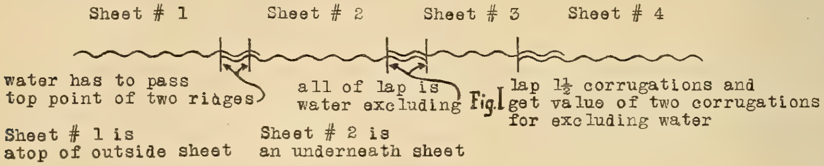

Sheet # 1
Sheet # 2
Sheet # 3
Sheet # 4
water has to pass top point of two ridges
all of lap is water excluding
lap 1½ corrugations and get value of two corrugations for excluding water
Sheet # 1 is atop of outside sheet
Sheet # 2 is an underneath sheet

Fig. I

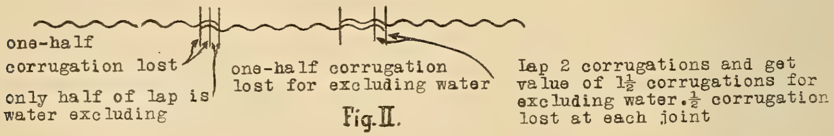

one-half corrugation lost
only half of lap is water excluding
one-half corrugation lost for excluding water
lap 2 corrugations and get value of 1½ corrugations for excluding water. ½ corrugation lost at each joint

Fig. II.

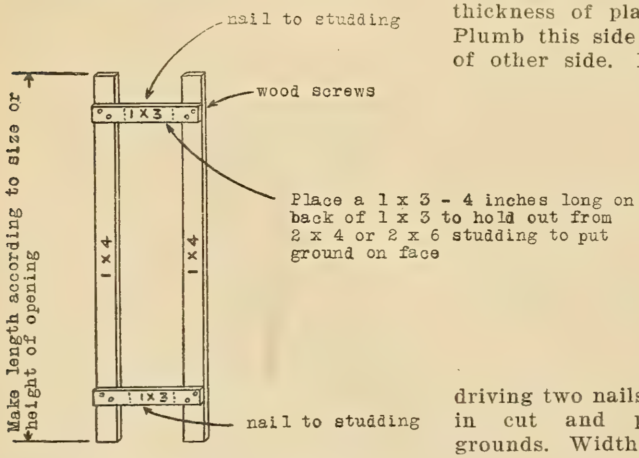
I am going to make a few sketches to illustrate what I term the correct way to apply corrugated metal, so as to secure the maximum weather resisting qualities, combined with the minimum loss of covering surface.

I applied corrugated metal for many years, in the manner suggested in the journal. About ten years ago, I happened to notice the difference, as I was covering a roof. All sheets that are outside sheets, must have both edges outside of an underneath sheet, except, the first sheet at the gable end of a building, and the edges of an outside sheet must turn toward the building. An underneath sheet, or an inside sheet must have both of its edges under outside sheets, and the edges of the underneath sheet must turn up, or out, toward the outside sheet, as in Fig. 1.

N. E. Selstad,
Local 213. Houston, Tex.

Springfield, Ill., Brother Contributes two ideas

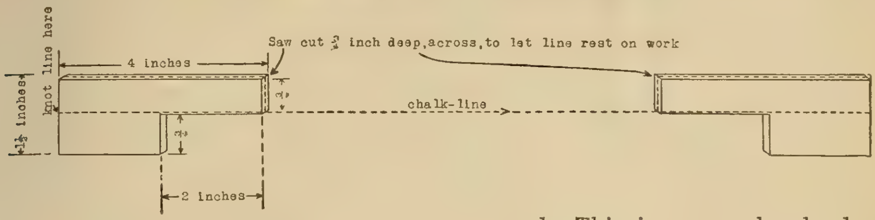
Brother Henry W. Schuster of Springfield, Ill., sends in two ideas, one an adjustable ground gauge and the other a method to hold a chalk line.


nail to studding
wood screws
1X3
Place a 1 x 3 - 4 inches long on back of 1 x 3 to hold out from 2 x 4 or 2 x 6 studding to put ground on face
1 x 4
1 x 4
1X3
nail to studding
Make length according to size or height of opening

ADJUSTABLE GROUND GAUGE—Place on face of studding of desired thickness of plaster required on side. Plumb this side which also takes care of other side. Fasten to studding by driving two nails through 1x3 as shown in cut and proceed placing your grounds. Width may be adjusted by moving one side in closer or spread them apart.

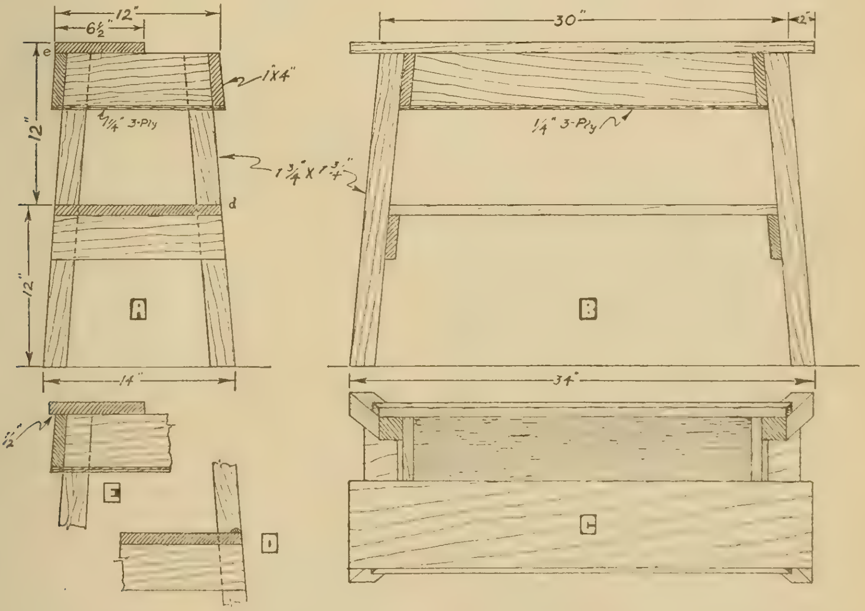
METHOD TO HOLD CHALK LINE

Let's assume we are using this method on a roof, or it can be hooked on anything with a square edge instead of driving nails or having someone to hold one end. This is a very handy device for siding a house.



Suggestion from Detroit

A brother from Detroit, Mich., sends us a suggestion for a combination saw-horse, which he thinks is the best he has ever seen. We quote his letter:



Dear Mr. Siegele:

Here is a pencil sketch of a saw-horse-bench that I think is the best and easiest I have ever seen in my many years of experience in many countries. I have used this kind of saw-horse for the last twelve years; mostly for finishing."

We have worked over the brother's pencil sketch of his saw-horse-bench to scale and are showing it herewith. Figure A shows a cross section, Fig. B a longitudinal section and Fig. C a plan. The figures given with these drawings give all the explanations needed in constructing the horse.

Figure E is a suggestion we are making for the upper left-hand corner of the cross section, marked e; and Fig. D suggests a half-round binding around the edge of the middle shelf, which we think will prevent tools from slipping off while the horse is in use or is being moved.

Suggestions of this sort are welcome and we will be glad to work them out. —H. H. Siegele.

Floor Vise

The following is a floor vise or clamp designed for the convenience of the carpenter in the sizing and fitting of doors. It can be operated with the foot just about as easy as with the hands, and is designed for that purpose.

Figure 1 shows the floor plate all in one piece. The approximate size will be ⅜″ thick x 5½″ wide x 13″ long at the long points. 6 shows notch cut into one side, which permits door to project and which forms a stop for same. This notch will be 2½″ x 1½″ deep. 1 shows holes for bolts to fasten jaw 7 onto floor plate. This jaw is stationary. 2 is a hole for screw to anchor the vice onto a saw-horse if needed for small work....or a work bench.

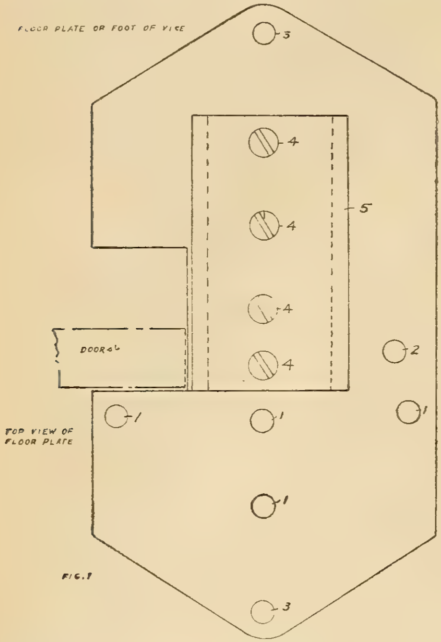

FLOOR PLATE OR FOOT OF VISE
3
4
4
5
4
4
DOOR #6
2
1
1
1
TOP VIEW OF FLOOR PLATE
1
3

FIG. 1

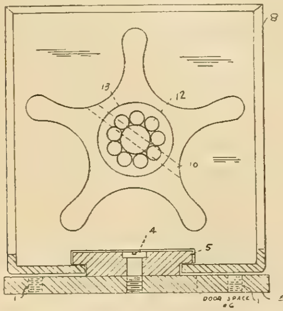

8
13
12
10
4
5
DOOR SPACE #6
FLOOR LINE

FIG. 2

END VIEW

3 indicates screw holes to fasten onto a large piece of wood to prevent door from tipping over, if the need arises for same. 4 shows bolts that fasten the sliding bar 5 onto the floor plate as shown in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3.

Figure 2 the end view, illustrates convenience of this vice and its operation. The handle, with its five prongs can be easily operated with the foot and made easier by the ball bearing feature 12. These balls can be made to function inside of the washer 13 instead of being inside of the projecting part of jaw 8.

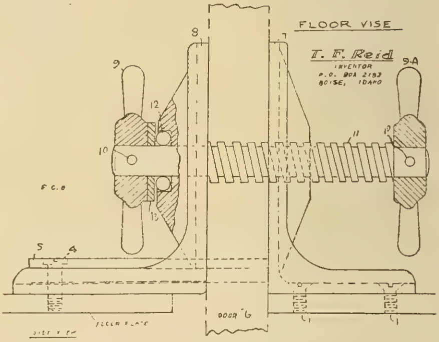
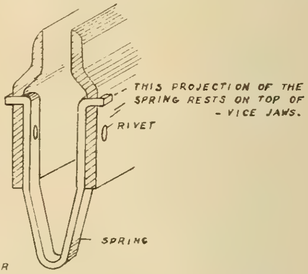
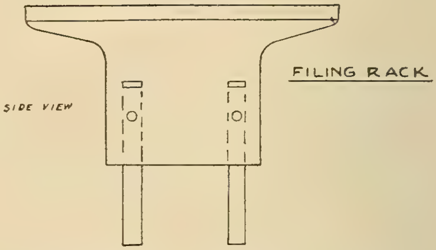

FLOOR VISE
T. F. Reid
INVENTOR
P.O. BOX 2193
BOISE, IDAHO
8
7
9
9-A
12
10
11
10
13
5
4
DOOR 6
FLOOR PLATE
SIDE VIEW

FIG. 3

At the right end of the screw 11 with 9-A. This shows the convenience of operating the vise from either side of the door. This feature would of course be optional with the manufacturer. 10 is a small pin which holds handle safely on the end of screw 11. The vise jaw 7 has screws that operates in harmony with screw bar 11.


THIS PROJECTION OF THE SPRING RESTS ON TOP OF VICE JAWS.
RIVET
SPRING

SECTION OR END VIEW OF SAW RACK WHICH IS HELD SECURELY IN VISE FOR THE CARPENTER TO FILE HIS SAWS IN.


FILING RACK
SIDE VIEW

This device is designed to be used in the vise while the carpenter files his saws. The springs serves to hold the jaws together and at the same time to release the saw as soon as the vise is opened.—T. F. Reid, Boise, Idaho.

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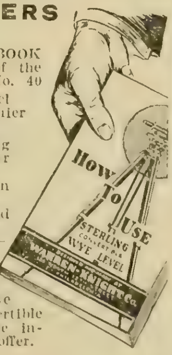
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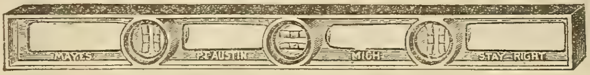

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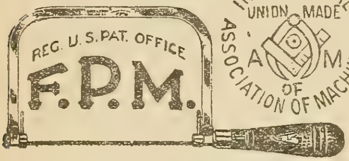

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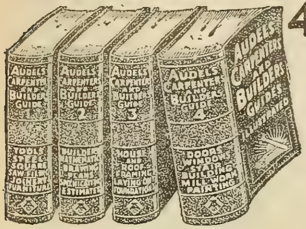

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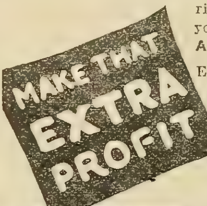

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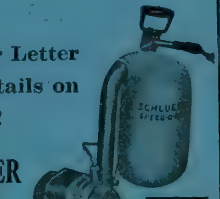

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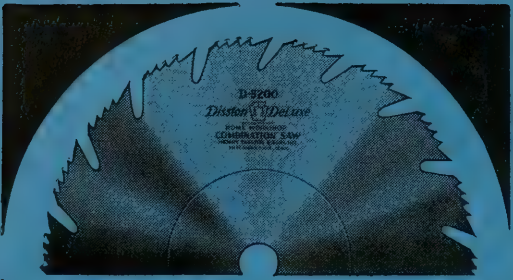

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6" (½" hole)	$2.70	8" (½", ⅝", ¾" hole)	$3.50
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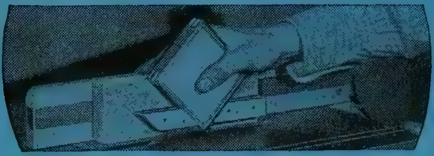

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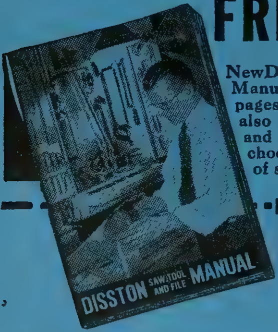

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NEW! Zig-Zag Rule No. 266 has ***Vertical Figures*** and heavy ¼", ½" and inch graduations. ***It is readable in any position***—up or down, right to left or left to right, in either hand without reversing or flopping the rule. Also available with numbers beginning on inside face of rule so markings always lie close to the work — No. 266F.

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CARPENTER

Knee-Deep in June

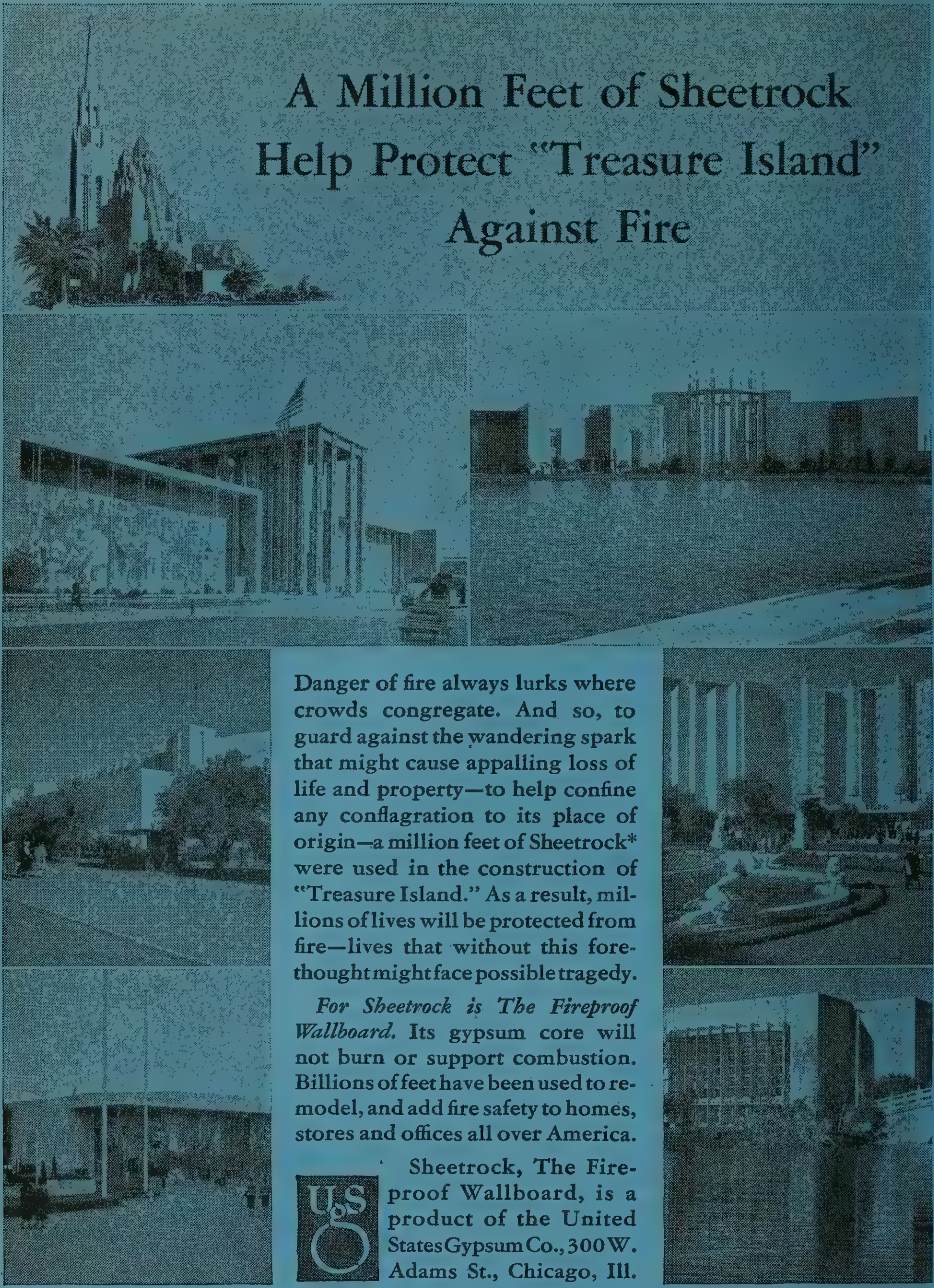
Tell you what I like the best—
'Long about knee-deep in June,
'Bout the time the strawberries
melts
On the vine,—some afternoon
Like to jes' git out and rest,
And not work at nothin' else!

Plague! ef they ain't somepin' in
Work 'at kind o' goes ag'in
My convictions!—'long about
Here in June especially!
Under some old apple tree,
Jes' a-restin' through and
through,
I could git along without
Nothin' else at all to do—

—RILEY

June
1939

The European crisis apparently offers a far more interesting diversion than our own vital problems of millions of unemployed and idle industry, which seem to have been officially shelved.



A Million Feet of Sheetrock Help Protect "Treasure Island" Against Fire

Danger of fire always lurks where crowds congregate. And so, to guard against the wandering spark that might cause appalling loss of life and property—to help confine any conflagration to its place of origin—a million feet of Sheetrock* were used in the construction of "Treasure Island." As a result, millions of lives will be protected from fire—lives that without this forethought might face possible tragedy.

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C-6

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THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

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Washington Opinion Sees Peace

DESPITE ominous headlines and the widespread fears of a European war that might involve the United States, the concensus of opinion in Washington in the better informed circles is that the rulers of Europe are anxious to avoid a general war and will very likely succeed in doing so.

The highly conservative Associated Press carried the following cheering comment from New York recently:

"Amidst disturbing reports from abroad, a genuine feeling exists in some Wall Street quarters that there will be no general European war this year, or next or the year after that."

The above statement is based on the fact some well informed money men believe that Europe is passing through political and economic readjustments which may be completed without the firing of a shot and that readjustments are setting the stage for a new era of world trade expansion and industrial progress.

FORT WAYNE'S SLUM CLEARANCE

Private enterprise incensed over shoddy buildings that clear no slums—Shows it can do better job and hire skilled labor. Houses insured by FHA for 20 years will be shambles in five, experts say—Widely publicized cost misrepresented.

FORT WAYNE, IND., is now engaged in the painful process of digesting its first taste of slum clearance as promoted by the Fort Wayne Housing Authority.

Given nation-wide publicity, the Fort Wayne Plan for Slum Clearance, enthusiastically endorsed by organized labor at the time it was proposed, has turned out to be a sort of Frankenstein.

The various crafts, irate at the cost, methods and labor used in building the first fifty houses, are now grimly determined that there will be no repetition of these methods if they can prevent it, when and if the Fort Wayne Housing Authority attempts to erect such duplicates in wholesale batches. There was talk of repeating the original order of fifty a few weeks ago but labor by that time had made up its mind that it would have something to say, likewise real estate men and other property-owning citizens who have the future of the city in mind. The fifty houses now standing were to be the forerunners of 500 called for, but if any more "slum clearance" houses are put up, there will be some radical changes in the plan, citizens declare.

As a starter toward going into the several indicments made against the slum clearance plan, its original intent has been discarded.

The plan clears no slums.

No attempt has been made to wreck slum houses and replace them with the structures under discussion. Fort Wayne is mad about that. Organized labor and business men have no objection to slum clearance houses provided they clear slums.

Fort Wayne doesn't feel that it is a city infested with slum houses. It admits that there are a few districts which could use some decent type of new houses, but here another fault crops up with the Housing Authority's plan. The type of housing is such that it will not last near the twenty years for which they are covered by a twenty-year mortgage at 4½ per cent guaranteed local money lenders by the FHA.

Building material dealers and contractors declare the houses will be in a decrepit state in five years. Aside from the fact that the taxpayers of the nation will be paying for houses for several years which have long since fallen down or become uninhabitable, is the contention of builders that they can build better houses for less money.

And this brings us to second indictment against the Fort Wayne Slum Clearance Plan.—The cost.

Private enterprise contends that if the Fort Wayne Building Authority and the FHA will grant the same concessions, private enterprise, will construct conventional type houses, larger, better and with more future use for the same money and even less than the fifty houses have cost.

This is no idle boast of private enterprise. It is a proved fact. A contractor erected a conventional house, far better than any of fifty now standing and he paid PREVAILING WAGES which is an item discarded by the Fort Wayne Authority and he CONFORMED to the local building codes, which the authority is not doing, and sold the house for $1,528. This house will, escaping disaster and the receiving the normal amount of upkeep, be standing long after the Fort Wayne Authority's fifty have slumped groundward.

The cost of these slum houses is a sore spot between private enterprise and the Fort Wayne Authority. The latter says the cost is $900. Private enterprise declares the cost is nearer $1500 and up. Here there is debate revolving around what the houses may cost eventually because of the unique agreement between the Housing Authority and the owners of land parcels on which the houses are built.

Labor cost is one item of expense seldom included in figures when a government agency gives a breakdown of a project's figures, private enterprise says, hence its contention that the Authority's $900 figure is grossly misleading.

Mr. William B. F. Hall is president of the Fort Wayne Housing Authority. He is reported to be the author of a statement that "your carpenter and brickmason is 200 years behind the times." We mention this for whatever it is worth to show Mr. Hall's attitude toward skilled labor. This statement was taken from an address Mr. Hall had made and filed for future reference in Fort Wayne. No doubt Mr. Hall can explain it, if it needs any explanation.

Mr. Hall is very sorry that the housing authority is unable to pay the prevailing wage in Fort Wayne. He also says that the entire scheme is temporary and adds: "I hope we can get out of it in a few years."

A point not quite clear is what the housing authority will do with the houses in a few years. They are only temporary but are covered by a 20-year mortgage at 4½ per cent guaranteed the lenders by the FHA.

Whatever happens to the houses, the mortgage is going to stand. The worst the lenders can get is a government debenture at 3 per cent, not at all a bad price for a government issue when it is considered that government securities are selling on the New York Stock Exchange at rates yielding less than 1 per cent.

Another statement of Mr. Hall's is interesting, if somewhat contradictory.

"We had to get land," said Mr. Hall, "and there are many vacant lots and parcels of land which we decided we could use while it was lying unproductive. The aim was to house the same families in the same location at the same rent. The first thing to do was to demolish the substandard houses on the lots, build new ones and give the dispossesed tenants first preference for the new ones."

In one sentence Mr. Hall talks about vacant lots and in the other of tearing down sub-standard houses.

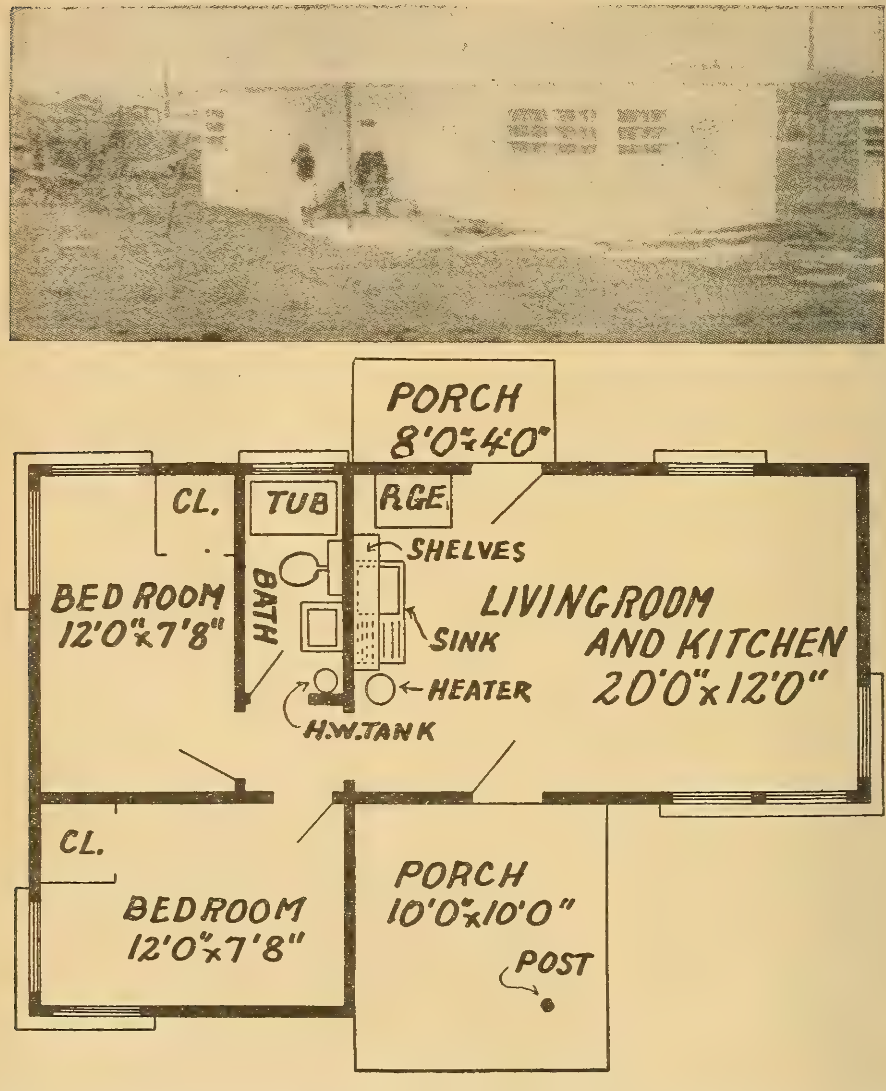
Again there crops up the general contention of Fort Wayne, that slum clearance is fine, when there's slum clearance.

No doubt this seems to be very involved, so lets review the original intention of the Fort Wayne Slum Clearance Plan.

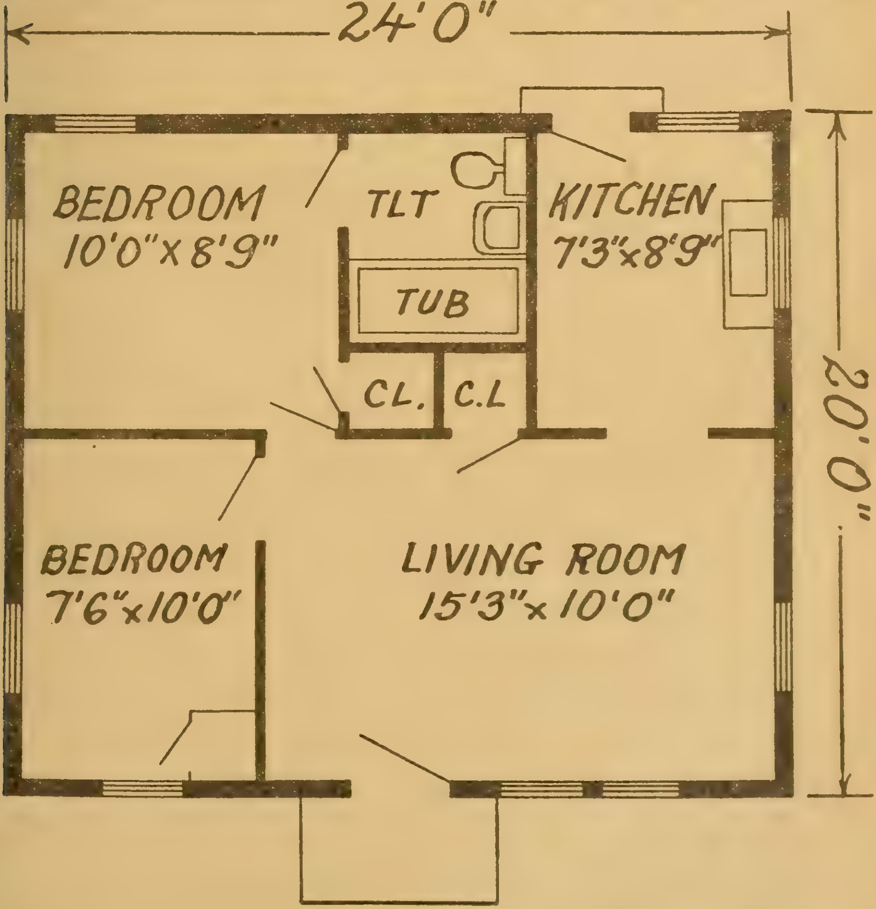
Early in 1938 the United States Housing Authority earmarked $1,500,000 for a slum clearance project in Fort Wayne. Under its regulations the city was to raise ten per cent of this amount to complete the improvement. The Fort Wayne Housing Authority then hit upon a plan by which it said it would be able to make the fund available without attempting the sale of bonds or the appropriation of city funds.

For construction of the house evolved at Purdue University it was estimated the materials would cost $900 and this estimate was sound.

Despite the protests of organized labor, the Authority secured, through some channel WPA labor for construction and supervision, so that neither of these items is included in the publicized cost. Funds for the project were supplied by Fort Wayne lending institutions on a blanket mortgage of 4½ per cent interest rate, amortizing in 20 years and guaranteed by the FHA. It was proposed that owners of slum dwellings should deed their properties over to the Authority in return for one dollar and exemption from taxation while the house remained on the site.


PORCH
8'0"×4'0"
CL.
TUB
RGE.
SHELVES
BED ROOM
12'0"×7'8"
BATH
LIVINGROOM
AND KITCHEN
20'0"×12'0"
SINK
HEATER
H.W.TANK
CL.
BEDROOM
12'0"×7'8"
PORCH
10'0"×10'0"
POST

One of the fifty flat-roofed houses erected by the Fort Wayne Housing Authority. The house does not meet building code requirements and was put up by WPA labor.


24'0"
20'0"
BEDROOM
10'0"x8'9"
TLT
KITCHEN
7'3"x8'9"
TUB
CL.
C.L
BEDROOM
7'6"x10'0"
LIVING ROOM
15'3"x10'0"

Above is the house private enterprise says it can build for $1,528, pay prevailing wages and recognize all building codes sidestepped in fifty houses erected by the Fort Wayne Housing Authority.

The owner was to be given a contract under which he could reclaim his lot and the house would be moved to some other location. After five years the lot owner could reclaim without cost; before that he would be required to pay the cost of the removal in gradually reducing amount, the highest cost being $150 for the removal of the house during the first year.

Thus far none of the so-called slum houses have been razed, most if not all of them have been rented to new tenants and are still occupied and all of the first batch of Authority houses have been constructed on vacant property.

"The line formed on the right," said Mr. Hall, "when we announced our plan."

It's easy to understand why it would.

These houses, designed to replace sub-standard houses can only be placed in the same class.

They are constructed on flat, concrete slabs, four inches thick, reinforced with four-inch mesh and placed on eight inches of gravel.

Side walls and interior partitions are of uniform size and construction. They are 4x8 foot frames of 2x4 lumber with ⅜-inch plywood nailed and glued on the outside and ½-inch plywood nailed and glued on the inside. Space between the faces is filled with rockwool bats. Panel connecting rods are bolted through plates at the corners. Horizontally through the upper and lower parts of the panels are placed paper tubes to receive steel tie rods which hold the sections together, without fouling the insulation as the rods are inserted after the panels have been placed upright. The only fastening of the frame to the concrete slab is by means of vertical rods from the roof corners to the slab. The bottoms of the panels are laid on the concrete slabs with only a piece of building paper between. Panels are splined on the sides. Windows are regular six-light, 8x10 sash, set sideways to slide horizontally on metal guides. There is no trim, and the frame is formed by allowing the plywood on both sides to overlap the panel frame. Tacked on the outside is bronze screen cloth. Door stops are ½-inch stock, and the door sills are 1-inch stock. Windows are minus hardware except hooks to hold them to the plywood wall when closed.

Roof panels use 2x6 framing, four feet wides and 16 and 24 feet long, filled with rockwool. These are fastened together in much the same way as the wall panels and covered with a gravel-covered flat roof.

In one end of the combination living room, dining room, kitchen is an enameled iron sick and a fuel oil heating stove, the latter connected to a water heating coil extending through the wall at a 30-gallon hot water storage tank in a corner of the 4x8½ foot bathroom. In the bathroom is a leg stand tub, a water closet and an enameled iron lavatory. The soil pipe is exposed and a flimsy midget medicine cabinet is above the lavatory.

The plumbing does not comply with the Fort Wayne plumbing code. Any question as to why is met with silence.

According to the Federal Housing Administration, the establishment of high plumbing standards in the American home—vital to national health—is a paramount objective of its huge building program.

FHA publicity releases, declare its officials are adamant in their insistence that local plumbing codes be rigidly adhered to before insurance of the mortgage on the home is approved. This insistence even goes so far that in instances where no local ordinances pertain, the strict specifications set up by the United States Bureau of Standards are required.

Investigations have proved that faulty plumbing causes many epidemics as well as cases of individual illnesses.

Since there is no basement, attic or other storage space except a small closet in each bedroom, washing implements and other accumulations are set on the outside of the house on a porch level with the ground.

Light fixtures are short drop-cords. The baseboard is a plain 2x4 with a beveled edge. Floors are bare concrete except for such covering as the tenant may place over them.

From the inside of several houses daylight can be seen through the open cracks on all four sides of the outside doors.

Rain has been known to come under the front door and drift in between the wall panels in the space between the panel and the concrete slab.

Many of the tenants believe they are paying plenty ($2.50 weekly) for what they are getting and the houses are little better than those they left.

Even by closing off both bedrooms the houses were difficult to heat. The information was volunteered that the floors of the unheated bedrooms take the place of a refrigerator to keep butter and milk cool.

R. R. Johnson, secretary of the Ninth District Indiana Lumber and Builders' Supply Association, had this to say about the project:

"The first family to move into one of these houses came from outside of the city limits, from a house that was for sale, and that was rented to another family the next week. The second family moved from a trailer, and placed the trailer on the new site. With one family a non-resident and the other moving in from a trailer I can't see the connection between these houses and Fort Wayne's clearance. The point is that aside from all the structural and sanitary deficiencies of these houses there are no so-called slum houses being torn down and apparently not too much vigilance is being exercised to move people out of undesirable city houses.

"From what I know of FHA, many of the requirements it lays down for an insured mortgage have been violated in these houses, and yet the mortgages are insured by it. The first few were indiscriminately spotted with little regard to whether they harmonized with other buildings in the communities affected. One batch of them has been put on a mud flat. There is nothing within a 100 feet of them that even approximates a street, let alone a paved street.

"On a lot owned by a single holder five of them have been built on a terraced slope. Along one side is a cinder driveway while the approach from a gravel road is over a 60 foot scene of mud in the wet season.

"Stepping stones of concrete block are provided for nimble and agile visitors to negotiate the muddy route from the road to the houses. No financial institution in the world would loan money on these houses on a 20-year amortization plan without insurance on the risk.

"The first protest came from the Associated Building Contractors on the ground that the Authority was not taking out building permits and not complying with the building codes and ordinances. Finally an oral promise of compliance was secured in the event that any more of the houses are built. In one section of town the protest from property owners was so vigorous that the Authority has agreed not to erect any more there. Contractors, material men and others in Fort Wayne interested in building would not be so greatly agitated about these fifty houses if they knew that the activity would stop there. These will not hurt the city much. Poor construction by unskilled workmen, non-conformity with building codes and use of untried materials and methods are bound to result in rapid depreciation and simply add to the number of sub-standard houses we have."

Discussing the housing project, one of the men connected with the Authority said:

"Last year this city had $80,000 worth of public hospitalization. We would like to relieve some of that."

Ill-housing was blamed for a large part of that figure.

Certainly the houses put up by the Authority won't do much to reduce it, unless drafts, poor heating and poor sanitation etc., are the most recent methods of keeping people out of hospitals.

A prominent Fort Wayne business man makes the following statement about the housing authority:

"Social justice demands the right of man to opportunities that will provide him with proper shelter, and these rights are no less than those of adequate food and clothing. If our economic system fails in the creation of these opportunities, it is the duty of the state to supply the deficiency. There is, therefore, no need for apology on the part of the Fort Wayne Housing Authority for providing shelter through the subsidy of public funds if such is necessary and therefore no need of withholding from the public the whole truth of the cost and practibility of this departure from conventional home construction. The publicity we have had definitely does not tell the whole story and is being interpreted in a manner indicating that the building industry is incapable of adjusting itself to modern, improved methods, or as unduly exploiting the public.

"It might be difficult to convince any experienced member of the building industry of the permanence of these houses beyond a period of five years or thereabouts, but if FHA will recognize them as having a life span of 20 years or more, and the public wants them, the building industry will soon prepare itself to turn them out in quantities and at a price less than the total cost of the homes now being built by the Housing Authority.

"Anyone having experience getting an FHA approved loan knows that a house of the type we are discussing would never get beyond the preliminary application stages.

"The danger of the Fort Wayne plan as I see it is that the newly constructed dwellings are not replacing sub-standard units and that they will result in further depreciating them. Such units, are, for the greater, sub-standard because their owners consider the returns from them as insufficient to properly maintain or improve them and further reduction of the income will aggravate the present situation.

"A continuation of the Fort Wayne Plan cannot help but further reduce this income.

"It is my observation that our sub-standard homes still have considerable life in them, and need only minor repairs, a good job of painting, and modern plumbing and heating facilities to make them much more liveable and attractive than those new inventions.

"I would not hesitate to enter into a blanket contract to so condition 95 per cent of the recognized sub-standard houses of our community for $900 each and for that sum I would furnish both labor and material at prevailing prices. Under such a plan complete slum clearance is possible at considerable salvage of existing values, and a minimum expenditure of public funds. Of course, I would, under my plan, expect to clear the premises of broken down fences, sheds and lean-tos that more than any other factor contribute to the unsightliness of the neighborhood. If under such a plan the tenants would contribute some time to landscaping of the premises they occupy, neighborhoods would be created that no one of the lower income group need be ashamed to live or rear his family in."

Fred Wehrenberg, of the Standard Lumber and Supply Co., had this to say about the authority's houses and methods:

"We don't attack these places from the standpoint of taking people out of slums and shacks. That would be excellent, but no such result has happened. It doesn't wreck the shacks. It doesn't even take people out of them. If the FHA will give us the same leeway that it gave the Authority and banks will loan to us we will build better houses for less money. Let the FHA play with us on the same terms. If it will insure loans for us on the same conditions we can beat these houses in both size and quality.

"As for the announced time of one hour and forty minutes required to set one of the houses up, we have it from one of the crew that set up a shell in that time that the men were carefully rehearsed and timed beforehand and when they got ready to give their demonstration they were fully trained and all pieces were laid out exactly right for them. I saw another crew take all afternoon to put up two corners."

Mr. Wehrenberg was referring to the Authority's publicity releases which had declared that it took only one hour and forty minutes to set up one of the houses.

It requires at least a day to lay the concrete slabs, and a half day in the plant to fabricate the panels, according to the Authority's statements for public consumption and the rehearsed hour and forty minutes to erect the shell.

The actual time required to lay the roof, make utility connections, install plumbing, paint the interior and exterior is omitted in the publicity that would have the public believe that it is possible to build and sell a house for $900 that can be set up ready for occupancy in one hour and forty minutes. This does not include about $600 for labor.

Now let's see what private enterprise can do in the way of low-cost conventional housing with standard materials and skilled labor in Fort Wayne.

Says Paul E. McGill of the Allen County Lumber Company who produces a plan and photograph of his type of low cost housing erected by a local contractor:

"The floor plan has two bed rooms, one of which does not have access to the bathroom without entering through the other.

"I understand this does not come up to FHA requirements. But that is the only requirement violated, and in view of what the authority has got away with, this deficiency is negligible.

"In one of the houses this contractor built, the living room and front bedroom were reversed and the front bedroom was called a dining room, leaving the house with one bedroom.This is a very nice arrangement for a family not requiring a second bedroom.

"In order to get some accurate cost information on these houses I consulted the contractor who built them and he gave a figure of $1,528 which he says is sufficient to reproduce them as they are. I have checked his itemized figures, and I am satisfied that this figure would be ample. It is anticipated that prevailing wage scales would be paid and that materials would be furnished from regular local retail stocks."

"The houses were built in compliance with local codes and ordinances. Walls are regular construction, plastered. Roofs are asphalt shingles. Foundations are poured concrete to the frost line, and extending 12 inches above grade. Floors are best grade yellow pine on wood joists.

"Walls are stud type with $\frac{3}{4}$-inch ship lap sheathing, clear red wood beveled siding and plaster over $\frac{3}{8}$-inch gypsum lath. Window and door frames are factory made white pine, and doors and sash are white pine. Electric wiring is according to code with all outlets controlled by switches and fitted with standard fixtures. Standard type plumbing fixtures include, tub, lavatory, bowl and kitchen sink. Baseboard, door and window trim are wood."

From every standpoint the privately built house is far better than the Authority's. Certainly it offers a better investment for the government and better protection for the taxpayers' money, protection that must come from sound construction made possible by skilled labor and due regard for building codes and ordinances.

Low Cost Home Program Gaining

PRIVATE industry's bid for the nation's small homes market—in which it finds itself in keen competition with Uncle Sam—appears headed for success, on the basis of activity reported to date in the 1939 National Small Homes Demonstration.

Contending that private enterprise is equipped to build and sell homes that meet the needs and means of the family in the small income bracket, the National Retail Lumber Dealers Association and the National Lumber Manufacturers Association are collaborating in this country-wide program to foster the building of homes purchasable on terms of less than a dollar a day.

Nearly 4,000 retail lumber dealers, builders, and financing agencies have evinced their active participation in the program to date.

Approximately 5,000 sets of "ready to build" plans have been purchased from the National Small Homes Demonstration, setting forth details. Nearly 14,000 manuals, available to the industry and individuals, have been requested.

Officials of the 1939 demonstration are confident the building industry and, consequently, other allied industries, shortly will reflect a revival unprecedented in recent years as a result of stimulated demand for building materials.

Launched in January, the 1939 National Small Homes Demonstration is based on a carefully weighed belief that livable, attractive and durable small homes could be built for less than a dollar a day, generally below what the modest family budget now allows for rent.

Allowing for regional cost variations a group of experts from all branches of the building industry and government agencies came to the firm conclusion such homes could be built and might be bought, on easy terms, over a period of years through Federal Housing Administration finance plans or through private banks and loan associations.

Two basic plans, one for a two-story home and one for a one-story home, were drawn. Each is capable of six major variations and within each plan are potentialities for changes to suit the individual taste.

Demand the Union Label

SOME EARLY HISTORY OF THE BROTHERHOOD

(Now that so many of our Local Unions are holding 50th Anniversary celebrations, the General Secretary is called upon to give information when the Local celebrating was organized, when chartered, list of charter members if possible, amount paid by the Local Union to the General Office, benefits paid by the General Office to the Local Union for death, disability, pensions and other causes, and last but not least the Local Unions originally chartered and in continuous affiliation up to the present time. This is all very interesting matter. However, it takes a lot of time and research work to go through records of half a century. We have given the information asked for as concisely as possible. We believe our members would like to read it—Editor).

FOR many years previous to 1881, no national or international union of carpenters existed. The men of the trade found it necessary to organize in their home towns in order to protect themselves against long hours of work, low wages and unsatisfactory working conditions. The records show that at that time there were carpenters' unions in Cincinnati, Cleveland and Toledo, Ohio; Buffalo, New York; Washington, D. C.; Boston, Massachusetts; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Kansas City, Springfield and St. Joseph, Missouri; Denver, Colorado; Detroit, Michigan; New Haven and Bridgeport, Connecticut; Paterson, New Jersey; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Louisville, Kentucky; Indianapolis, Evansville, Terre Haute, Indiana; Baltimore, Maryland; Omaha, Nebraska; two unions in Chicago, Illinois, one known as the Benevolents, the other as the Protectives. The Benevolents were organized on a branch system, that is, they had branches in different parts of the city. The Protectives were organized on a centralized system. The total membership of both unions numbered 1,600.

In New York City, "The United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners" organized May 1, 1871 held sway and had several lodges in different parts of the city with a membership of 5,000.

In St. Louis, Missouri, three unions existed since 1878. They were later chartered by the state and were known as Unions No. 1, 2 and 3 with a total membership of 400. Other carpenters' unions were organized elsewhere, but did not take any interest outside of their own territory.

Early in 1881, the three carpenters' unions in St. Louis had under consideration the advisability of organizing a Carpenters and Joiners National Union, but as they were isolated and alone they did not know how to go about that project so as to get the Carpenters' Union elsewhere interested. Finally on April 24, 1881 they elected a committee of five to be known as "The Provisional Committee of the Carpenters and Joiners National Union," Gustave Luebkert, Chairman, and P. J. McGuire, Secretary. This committee was authorized and empowered to make arrangements for the holding of a convention in some centrally located city for the purpose of organizing a National Carpenters' Union.

In order to get in touch with other Carpenters' Unions the Provisional Committee decided to publish a small journal under the caption "The Carpenter."

The first issue appeared in May, 1881. On the front page we find the following statement:

> "For years the carpenters and joiners of the United States have been either disorganized or banded together in isolated local unions; no understanding between them, with one scale of wages in one city, and often a lower scale of wages in adjoining cities.
>
> "We must have a National Union embracing every competent carpenter, and founded on a basis as broad as the land in which we live. Single-handed we can accomplish very little, but united there is no power or wrong we can not defy.
>
> "A National Union will bring an understanding between the various cities and will lead to uniform and higher wages generally.
>
> "We appeal to you to help us organize a National Union of Carpenters and Joiners. The St. Louis unions, impressed with the necessity of such a movement, have elected a Provisional Committtee of five to arrange for a national convention of the trade in some central city. They ask your cooperation.
>
> "Let this appeal be read in your Local Unions. Then vote on it and send the result to the Provisional Committee. Remember, the expenses so far have been borne by the St. Louis unions. All we ask is that you shall rise up to help this grand work which will uplift the Carpenters of America."
>
> "A National Union of Carpenters and Joiners means a more uniform standard of wages throughout the country."
>
> "Local unions without a national organization are like carpenters outside of a union—one works for one price and the other for 50% less."

In the same issue on Page 2, the announcement is made that:

> "Local Unions of Carpenters and Joiners should instruct their secretaries to correspond with us on the subject of national union. Address P. J. McGuire, 911 N. 19th Street, St. Louis, Missouri."
>
> Per order,
> ST. LOUIS CARPENTERS AND JOINERS UNIONS.

In the June, 1881 issue, front page, the following notice appears:

> ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONVENTION
>
> "We have selected Chicago as the place for holding the National Convention of the trade. It is the most central location, convenient for all cities, and offers the best facilities for the accommodation of the delegates. We have fixed on Monday afternoon (August 8, 1881) for opening the Convention to enable delegates from remote points to travel on Saturday night and Sunday and not be at any loss of time from their daily labors. Every union ought to be represented by all means."

In the same issue, page 4, column 1, the Convention Call is published. It follows:

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION

Will be Held at

TRADES ASSEMBLY HALL,
192 and 194 East Washington St.,
CHICAGO, ILL.,

Monday, August 8, 1881
CALL TO ORDER AT 3 P. M.

"The object will be to organize a carpenters and joiners National Union, to frame a general constitution, and arrange a plan of organization.

"All local unions of carpenters, stair-builders unions, and planing mill hands unions are cordially invited to send delegates. Each delegate should have credentials signed by the president and secretary of his union.

"The basis of representation will be: One delegate for a hundred members or less, and one additional delegate for every additional hundred members or fractional part thereof.

"It is hoped that every local union will send its full delegation, that we may have a well attended convention.

By order Provisional Committee."

In the July, 1881 issue of "The Carpenter," Page 1, Column 1, the Convention Call is again published.

As soon as these issues of "The Carpenter" were distributed applications for national charters were received from the following unions:

Buffalo, N. Y. Carpenters' Union—June 7, 1881.
Cleveland, O. Carpenters' Union—June 17, 1881.
Washington, D. C. Carpenters' Union—June 19, 1881.
Chicago, Ill. Carpenters' Union—June 23, 1881.
Cincinnati, O. Carpenters' Union—June 24, 1881.
Kansas City, Mo. Carpenters' Union—July 4, 1881.
Philadelphia, Pa. Carpenters' Union—July 8, 1881.
Chicago, Ill. Carpenters' Union—July 11, 1881.
Indianapolis, Ind. Carpenters' Union—July 18, 1881.
Detroit, Mich. Carpenters' Union—July 31, 1881.

These unions subscribed for "The Carpenter" 50c per member per year and also paid a small tax or donation to P. J. McGuire, Secretary of the Provisional Committee, for publishing and issuing the journal and defraying the expenses of the convention.

The convention was held at the appointed time and place. Thirty-six delegates were present representing fourteen independent Carpenters' Unions in eleven cities, with a total membership of 2,042. The cities represented were Cleveland, Ohio; Indianapolis, Ind.; Kansas City, Mo.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Detroit, Mich.; New York, N. Y.; Washington, D. C.; St. Louis, Mo.; Cincinnati, O.; and Chicago, Ill.

The convention was in session four days and it was there and then decided to form an International Union to be known as "The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America."

During the sessions of the convention the following unions made application for national charters:

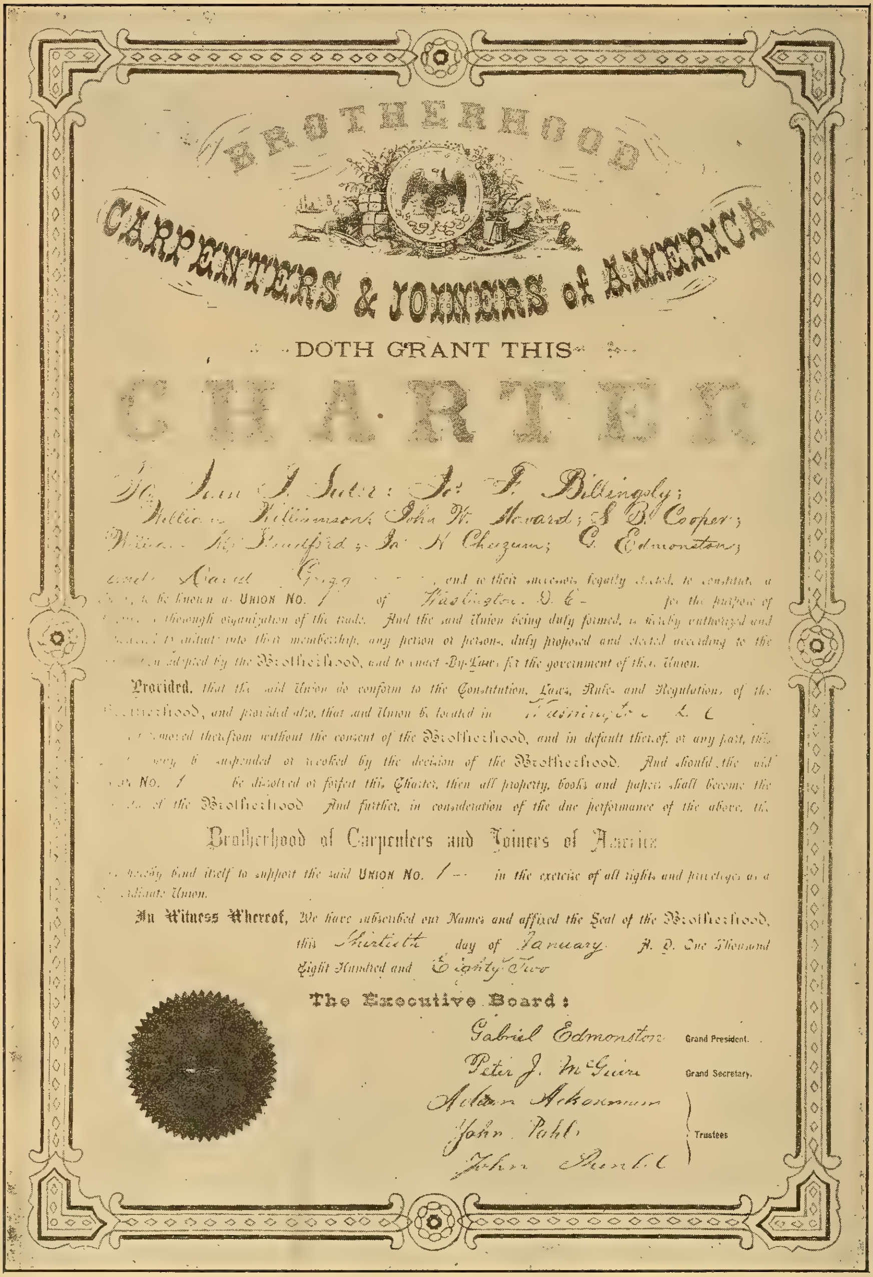
New York, N. Y. Carpenters' Union—August 8, 1881.
St. Louis, Mo. Carpenters' Union—August 8, 1881.

After the convention adjourned the following unions applied for national charters:

St. Louis, Mo. Carpenters' Union—August 15, 1881.
St. Louis, Mo. Carpenters' Union—August 31, 1881.
Brooklyn, N. Y. Carpenters' Union—August 31, 1881.
New Orleans, La. Carpenters' Union—September 13, 1881.
Hamilton, Ont., Can. Carpenters' Union—December 18, 1881.

These applications were held in abeyance until such time as the form, make-up and design of the charter had been decided upon and printed. Besides that, each member of the Executive Board had to personally sign each charter.

The first charter was issued on January 30, 1882 known as Local No. 1, to the Carpenters of Washington, D. C. Herewith follows a facsimile of same:



BROTHERHOOD

CARPENTERS & JOINERS of AMERICA

DOTH GRANT THIS

CHARTER

To Jno. J. Suter; Jo. F. Billingsly; William Wilkinson; John W. Howard; S. B. Cooper; William McPradford; Jo. H. Chezum; G. Edmonston; and David Grigg, and to their successors legally elected, to constitute a [illegible], to be known as UNION NO. 1 of Washington, D. C. for the purpose of [illegible] through organization of the trade. And the said Union being duly formed, is hereby authorized and [illegible] to admit into their membership, any person or persons duly proposed and elected according to the [illegible] adopted by the Brotherhood, and to enact By-Laws for the government of the Union.

Provided, that the said Union do conform to the Constitution, Laws, Rules and Regulations of the Brotherhood, and provided also, that said Union be located in Washington D. C. [illegible] removed therefrom without the consent of the Brotherhood, and in default thereof, or any part, this [illegible] may be suspended or revoked by the decision of the Brotherhood. And should the said [illegible] No. 1 be dissolved or forfeit this Charter, then all property, books and papers shall become the [illegible] of the Brotherhood. And further, in consideration of the due performance of the above, the

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

[illegible] hereby bind itself to support the said UNION NO. 1 in the exercise of all rights and privileges as a [illegible] Union.

In Witness Whereof, We have subscribed our Names and affixed the Seal of the Brotherhood, this Thirtieth day of January A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty Two

The Executive Board:

Gabriel Edmonston Grand President.
Peter J. McGuire Grand Secretary.
Adam Ackermann
John Pahl
John [illegible]
Trustees

The following is a list of the first fifty local unions organized, when chartered, when disbanded, suspended or lapsed. This list also shows the local unions in continuous affiliation with the Brotherhood from the date chartered up to the present time.

Local Union No. 1	Washington, D. C., application dated June 19, 1881; chartered issued January 30, 1882; suspended in 1885 by orders of the Convention; was given to Chicago, Ill., February 18, 1887.
Local Union No. 2	Cincinnati, Ohio, application dated June 24, 1881; charter issued January 30, 1882; in continuous affiliation.
Local Union No. 3	Chicago, Ill., application dated July 11, 1881; charter issued January 30, 1882; disbanded in 1882; was given to Wheeling, W. Va., May 7, 1885.
Local Union No. 4	Chicago, Ill., application dated June 23, 1881; charter issued January 30, 1882; disbanded same year; was given to other cities; is now in Davenport, Iowa since July 8, 1913.
Local Union No. 5	New York City, N. Y., application dated August 8, 1881; disbanded same year before receiving charter; was given to St. Louis, Mo., November 20, 1883.
Local Union No. 6	St. Louis, Mo., application dated August 8, 1881; charter issued January 30, 1882; disbanded 1883; was given to Amsterdam, N. Y., June 16, 1885.
Local Union No. 7	Brooklyn, N. Y., application dated August 31, 1881; disbanded before charter was issued; was given to Louisville, Ky., July 30, 1885; disbanded in 1896; is now in Minneapolis, Minn., since February 26, 1896.
Local Union No. 8	Philadelphia, Pa., application dated July 8, 1881; charter issued January 30, 1882; in continuous affiliation.
Local Union No. 9	Buffalo, N. Y., application dated June 7, 1881; charter issued January 30, 1882; in continuous affiliation.
Local Union No. 10	Detroit, Mich., application dated July 31, 1881; charter issued January 30, 1882; suspended in 1893; was given to Chicago, Ill. in May, 1895.
Local Union No. 11	Cleveland, Ohio, application dated June 17, 1881; charter issued January 30, 1882; in continuous affiliation.
Local Union No. 12	St. Louis, Mo., application dated August 15, 1881; charter issued January 30, 1882; remained there until 1896 when it consolidated with Local Union 240 and formed Local Union 45; was given to Brooklyn, N. Y. on January 12, 1897; was suspended in 1916 and given to Syracuse, N. Y., June 6, 1927.
Local Union No. 13	Kansas City, Mo., application dated July 4, 1881; charter issued January 30, 1882; disbanded in 1883; was given to Chicago, Ill., January 11, 1887; when consolidation took place in 1889 it was given to Batavia, N. Y., and other cities; was given to Chicago December 15, 1896.
Local Union No. 14	St. Louis, Mo., application dated August 31, 1881; charter issued January 30, 1882; disbanded the same year; was afterwards given to Tarrytown, N. Y.; Branford, Canada; Cleveland, Ohio; Chicago, Ill., and is now in San Antonio, Texas since October 4, 1910.
Local Union No. 15	Indianapolis, Ind., application dated July 18, 1881; charter issued January 30, 1882; disbanded 1885; was given to Syracuse, N. Y. in 1887; disbanded 1903; was given to Philadelphia, Pa., May 17, 1904; consolidated with Local Union 277 of that city in 1931.

Local Union No 16	New Orleans, La., application dated September 13, 1881; charter issued January 30, 1882; disbanded 1885; was given to Springfield, Ill., January 31, 1887.
Local Union No. 17	Bellaire, Ohio, charter issued July 2, 1885; in continuous affiliation.
Local Union No. 18	Hamilton, Ont., Can., application dated December 18, 1881; charter issued January 30, 1882; in continuous affiliation.
Local Union No. 19	New Albany, Ind., charter issued July 15, 1885; disbanded 1896; given to Detroit, Mich., July 3, 1896; consolidated with Local Union 337 in 1927.
Local Union No. 20	Camden, N. J., charter issued February 14, 1882; consolidated with Local Union 1532 in 1916; was given to New York City, N. Y., December 18, 1916.
Local Union No. 21	Chicago, Ill., charter issued June 30, 1882; in continuous affiliation.
Local Union No. 22	San Francisco, Calif., charter issued February 15, 1882; in continuous affiliation.
Local Union No. 23	Kingston, Ill. (Chicago), charter issued March 1, 1882; disbanded 1890; was given to other cities; is now in Worcester, Mass. since October 23, 1897.
Local Union No. 24	Summerville, Mass., charter issued July 16, 1895; disbanded 1895; was given to Salem, Mass., on November 22, 1895; lapsed 1896; is now in Batavia, N. Y. since November 16, 1897.
Local Union No. 25	Toledo, Ohio, charter issued April 2, 1882; consolidated with Local Union 1138 in 1922; was given to Los Angeles, Calif., June 30, 1930.
Local Union No. 26	Jackson, Miss., charter issued July 18, 1885; disbanded 1895; was given to Syracuse N. Y. in 1896; remained there until 1926 when consolidation took place.
Local Union No. 27	Toronto, Ont., Can., charter issued April 19, 1882; in continuous affiliation.
Local Union No. 28	Middletown, Ohio, charter issued July 30, 1882; disbanded 1882; was given to Chicago in 1887, and after the consolidation took place it was given to Missoula, Mont., December 27, 1895.
Local Union No. 29	Baltimore, Md., charter issued May 15, 1882; consolidated with Local 101 in 1916; was then given to New York on May 23, 1916; cancelled in 1917; was given to Cincinnati, Ohio on December 29, 1920.
Local Union No. 30	Milwaukee, Wis., charter issued June 2, 1882; disbanded 1901; afterwards given elsewhere; it is now in New London, Conn. since February 25, 1907.
Local Union No. 31	Trenton, N. J., charter issued May 12, 1882; in continuous affiliation.
Local Union No. 32	Vicksburg, Miss., charter issued July 30, 1885; disbanded the same year; it was afterwards given to several cities the last being Brooklyn, N. Y., October 6, 1896; suspended in 1916.
Local Union No. 33	Boston, Mass., charter issued June 24, 1882; in continuous affiliation.
Local Union No. 34	Minneapolis, Minn., charter issued July 30, 1885; disbanded 1891; was given to several cities afterwards, the last being San Francisco, Calif., on June 20, 1920.
Local Union No. 35	San Rafael, Calif., charter issued October 1, 1882; in continuous affiliation.

Local Union No. 36	Oakland, Calif., charter issued December 25, 1882; suspended 1892; rechartered 1895; suspended 1921; rechartered 1922.
Local Union No. 37	Buffalo, N. Y., charter issued January 1, 1883; disbanded the same year; given to New Orleans June 30, 1885; disbanded 1887; given to Shamokin, Pa., December 31, 1887.
Local Union No. 38	St. Catharines, Ont., Can., charter issued February 17, 1883; in continuous affiliation.
Local Union No. 39	Rushville, Ind., charter issued March 10, 1883; disbanded 1884; given to Athens, Ohio, January 31, 1887; disbanded the same year; given to Cleveland, Ohio on January 4, 1888.
Local Union No. 40	Memphis, Tenn., charter issued August 22, 1885; disbanded 1886; was given to several cities afterwards, the last being Boston, Mass., on November 28, 1919.
Local Union No. 41	Morris, Minn., charter issued April 1, 1883; disbanded 1884; was given to several cities afterwards, the last being Nashville, Tenn., July 20, 1912. It consolidated with Local 1777 and formed Local Union 2739 in 1927.
Local Union No. 42	Brunswick, Ga., charter issued August 3, 1885; suspended 1889; given to New Rochelle, N .Y., April 2, 1889; it consolidated with Local Union 350 in 1913; given to San Francisco, Calif., June 6, 1913.
Local Union No. 43	Hartford, Conn., charter issued April 18, 1883; in continuous affiliation.
Local Union No. 44	Waterbury, Conn., charter issued August 11, 1885; disbanded 1887; it afterwards was given to Bowling Green, Ohio, then Baltimore, Md., and was given to Champaign-Urbana on March 14, 1912.
Local Union No. 45	Seattle, Wash., charter issued May 15, 1883; disbanded 1884; was afterwards given to Shreveport, La.; St. Louis, Mo.; and on October 1, 1918, Jersey City, N. J.; it withdrew in 1919.
Local Union No. 46	Guelph, Ont., Can., charter issued May 5, 1883; disbanded 1884; was given to several cities afterwards, the last being Sault Ste Marie, Mich., November 27, 1897.
Local Union No. 47	Almeda, Calif., charter issued May 19, 1883; lapsed 1894; was given to St. Louis, Mo., on January 22, 1896.
Local Union No. 48	Victoria, B. C., Can., charter issued July 25, 1883; disbanded 1884; it was afterwards given to several cities, the last being to Norfolk, Nebraska on August 13, 1917; disbanded 1924.
Local Union No. 49	Meridian, Conn., charter issued August 15, 1885; lapsed 1896; was afterwards given to Worcester, Mass., Braddock, Pa. and Lowell, Mass., June 17, 1899.
Local Union No. 50	Portland, Ore., charter issued September 22, 1883; in 1916 it consolidated with Local Union 808; it was afterwards given to New York City, then to Paul, Idaho, and last to Knoxville, Tenn., on May 11, 1918.

In this list of fifty Local Unions the following have held continuous affiliation since chartered:

L. U. No. 9	Buffalo, N. Y.—June 7, 1881.
L. U. No. 11	Cleveland, Ohio—June 17, 1881.
L. U. No. 2	Cincinnati, Ohio—June 24, 1881.
L. U. No. 8	Philadelphia, Pa.—July 8, 1881.
L. U. No. 18	Hamilton, Ont., Can.—Dec. 18, 1881.
L. U. No. 22	San Francisco, Cal.—Feb. 15, 1882.

L. U. No. 27 Toronto, Ont., Can.—April 19, 1882.
L. U. No. 31 Trenton, N. J.—May 12, 1882.
L. U. No. 33 Boston, Mass.—June 24, 1882.
L. U. No. 21 Chicago, Ill.—June 30, 1882.
L. U. No. 35 San Rafael, Cal.—Oct. 1, 1882.
L. U. No. 38 St. Catharines, Can.—Feb. 17, 1883.
L. U. No. 43 Hartford, Conn.—April 18, 1883.
L. U. No. 17 Bellaire, Ohio—July 2, 1885.

At the Fifth General Convention of the "Brotherhood" held in Detroit, Michigan in August 1888, a plan of consolidation was approved between the "Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America" and the "United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners" which included among other things a change in name. The word "United" was placed before the word "Brotherhood" making the name of the organization "The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America." That is how we got our present title.

Although we have had opposition from many sources in our time, we have grown, developed and expanded until we are now the largest organization of skilled mechanics on the North American Continent. We propose to continue to organize and build until we have every man working at the trade or any branch thereof within the fold. "In organization there is strength."

590,000 Home Units Annual Need

TOTAL construction of 590,000 dwelling units annually during the next five years are needed in the United States, according to Lowell J. Chawner, chief of the Economic Research Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

During the next ten years there will be an increase of over 400,000 families annually, the Government official states in a report just issued. The yearly increase between the years 1950 and 1960 should be between 350,000 and 400,000 family units, he states.

On the basis of these estimates, there may be as many as 34,221,000 families in the United States next year, and by 1945 the number should have risen to 36,591,000. In 1960 the estimated number of families will be 42,649,000.

This means that by the year 1945 the population of this country will be about 145,000,000 while in 1960 Uncle Sam's family will number 170,000,000 men, women and children.

As far as actual building is concerned, however, the report states that past experience indicates the peaks in construction tend to lag a year or more behind peaks in demand created by the increasing number of new families, and that economic influences, such as family income and costs of ownership, may accentuate the prospective trends in building.

For example, the increases in the number of available dwelling units were larger than the increase in the number of families during the years from 1923 to 1932. The increase in dwelling units constructed in each of the peak years from 1924 through 1927 exceeded the increase in the number of families by almost 300,000. This trend was less pronounced in subsequent years, the survey points out, and in 1933 the increase in dwellings was less than the increase in the number of families. This latter tendency has continued up to the present time.

Editorial

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

IS MR. PEGLER A BOOSTER OF ORGANIZED LABOR?

WESTBROOK PEGLER, the newspaper columnist with the vitriolic pen, has many times attacked organized labor through his syndicated writings. Pegler has no use for labor organizations, but in a recent column "Peg" discussed some conditions prevailing today in the deep south. It is doubtful that "Peg" intended that column to be a boost for organized labor, but it is.

"Peg" doesn't mention organized labor in it, but his observations on that particular day reveal why organized labor came into being and why the organized labor frontier is ever extending and will continue to do so so long as labor is treated unjustly in the scheme of progress.

Here's Mr. Pegler's column, which, whether he agrees or not, is a great big boost for organized labor:

> MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 8.—I have a feeling that I ought to be making foreign policy these days instead of just doing-around in small domestic affairs, but if I don't use up this batch of batter now it will mildew and get thrown out.
>
> Moreover, the condition that meets the eye in certain areas behind the pleasure coast of Florida and in Southern Georgia and Alabama is such that any American who has ever talked down to Europeans about the degradation of their unwashed acorn-eaters is bound to regret that he raised the subject. It would be interesting to hear what an Italian, a Spaniard, a Russian or even an Albanian goatherd would have to say about the vaunted American standard of living after observing the foul poverty of so many Americans, white and black, and the wretched, swaybacked, windowless cabins in which they live and beget and dissolve.
>
> There are shacks inhabited by Americans in small, veiled clearings in the jungle on the edges of Lake Okeechobee, Fla.—that fabulously rich and fertile land—in which an Albanian leper would not keep his dog.
>
> It is no secret that in most large cities the distance between luxury and the most degraded poverty is only 20 cents by taxi, but there, at least, the public conscience has always tried to do something, though the net result may be only social and economic puttering. But it was only recently that the country discovered the plight of the rural slum-dweller, whom Mr. Roosevelt called one-third of the nation, and it may be observed that a guilty conscience has attempted to mock it off with a new vein of humor known as hillbilly stuff.
>
> They may not foot up to one-third of the nation, even when added to the mill town, metropolitan and backwoods poor of other sections, but there are so many of them that they deeply wound the smug and fatuous pride of anyone who has been so reckless and ignorant as to reflect, as I have, that, after all, the poorest Americans live better than the average clods in certain foreign lands.
>
> The truth is that they don't and that even if they did possess some hairline advantage over the side-hill dodgers of some neglected Balkan hollow their condition would still be a disgrace to a country as rich as this one and as proud of its standards.
>
> It is stunning to realize that the homes of so many American families are no better than the tin shanties which housed the bums of city dumps

in the early days of the long panic, with only wooden shutters to keep the weather out, some of them without any doors, patched with strips of old cans and fragments of board.

Beaten down until now, they haven't the initiative or energy to raise the kinds of food which they need or the skill or gumption to repair leaks in their wretched hovels, thousands of members of Mr. Roosevelt's third drag on in such a state of life that a sentence to the Florida State Prison, at Railford, may be regarded not as a misfortune but as a break of luck, for the prison is a beautiful, clean world of security, comfort and plenty by comparison with the existence which they know outside.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND WPA

THE familiar charge that many employes of WPA "cultural" projects are preoccupied with the Communist Party line is again being pressed by witnesses before a House committee.

But whereas the Dies Committee confined its inquiry to "un-American" aspects of these projects, the House Appropriations Committee is now producing evidence that waste of Federal funds seems to go hand in hand with an excess of radicalism.

The new inquiry is told that membership in the Communist Party or the Workers Alliance is almost an open sesame to a job on the writers project. It is also told that under this pleasant arrangement jobs as "writers" are given to former truck drivers, "fish peddlers" and "sixth-grade Communist pamphleteers."

These and other allegations, if not disproved, may help explain why it cost the Government $51.90 per 1000 words to turn out the New York Guidebook (exclusive of overhead costs). They also may afford a partial explanation of the fact that the WPA theater project has spent as much as a quarter of a million dollars in producing a single play.

The law rightly forbids WPA to give or withhold a job because the applicant is a member of any political party. And the Communist Party is a legal political entity in the United States. But certainly Congress and the country wouldn't be red-baiting if they objected to Communists muscling in on the management of WPA projects, especially if the result is waste, strife and tax-financed propaganda.

It seems undeniable that the Communists have made the mistake of getting too big for their pants. It begins to look as if their "success' in the New York writers project may backfire and cause an exasperated Congress to abandon or curtail all cultural projects.—Indianapolis Times.

DEMOCRACY GAINS THROUGH MOTION PICTURES

IN the fight for democracy labor is making on many fronts, it is encouraging to discover a new and powerful ally. Heretofore, Hollywood's gigantic apparatus for influencing public opinion has not been directed towards social betterment or social change. The movie companies were content to make escapist films and rake in the sheckels.

Production of such unusual films as "Juarez" and "Confessions of a Nazi Spy," by Warner Bros., and "The Dictator" by Charles Chaplin, seem to indicate that Hollywood's attitude is changing.

These pictures represent bold pioneering steps on the part of Hollywood to give true pictures of social problems. If they are successful, Hollywood will produce more such films. Since labor knows the public must get true facts about social conditions to form a sound judgment, and that the movies can be a tremendously important factor in influencing public opinion, it is desirable that such films be supported by labor.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Official Information

General Officers of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
4155 Lakeshore Blvd., Jacksonville, Fla.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Shingle Companies Refuse to Cooperate

We have received word from the Shingle Weaver's District Council, Washington-Oregon, that the Olympia Shingle Company and Capitol Shingle Company of Olympia, Washington have thus far failed to enter into negotiations and sign an agreement with our Shingle Weaver's District Council.

From our correspondence we learn that many conferences were held with these firms and that an investigation was made by a National Labor Relations Board Examiner, and that a hearing was held in August, 1937, by the Board, but that no decision has been received up to the present time.

If any new developments occur in this case, the Locals of the Brotherhood will be further advised.

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STAYAWAY NOTICES

There are in Marion, Illinois, and Vicinity more than enough carpenters to take care of all the work now going on and all contemplated work. We have had much idleness here.

Irvin Lang, Recording Secretary,
Local 508. Marion, Ill.

* * * * *

This District Council requests that you please inform the traveling membership of the Brotherhood through a notice in The Carpenter to stay away from this district, as conditions do not warrant any outside help because we have more than enough unemployed members to supply the demand.

Kansas City Carpenters District Council,
Walter A. Said, Recording Secretary.

PRINTED BY REQUEST

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners
of America

LOCAL UNION No. 608
Office Address: 324 West 42nd Street, N.Y.C.

DAVID SCANLAN, Sec'y-Treasurer
Office: 324 West 42nd Street, N.Y.C.
ROOM 305

April 19th, 1939

Mr. William L. Hutcheson, Gen. Pres.,
Carpenters' Building,
222 East Michigan Street,
Indianapolis,
Indiana.

Dear Sir & Brother;

At a regular meeting of Local Union 608, held on March 24th, 1939, your recent decision in the case of Tilly G. Suffecool's appeal against the action of the Hudson County District Council in placing a fine of Sixty Dollars ($60) against him was very much discussed.

It was the unanimous opinion of all those present, which approximated four hundred members, that your decision was eminently fair and went a long way towards clarification of those exchange of working cards arrangements that are in operation between the New York District Council and the surrounding districts.

It is our opinion that the object of making those arrangements is for the purpose of easing the way for those members who work intermittently in those districts, but time has shown that some of those parties to those arrangements create new rules and laws which, when put into effect, nullifies the purpose of the arrangement in their particular district and at the same time have it operate to their member's benefit in the other district. This is what exactly happened in Hudson County and which resulted in the Suffecool charges.

Members going into another district than that of their own and where an exchange of working cards arrangement exist, should be able to go to work with the same ease and comfort as the men belonging to that particular district, otherwise the arrangement is useless and its existence only results in creating ill feeling and discontent between the districts.

Therefore the members of Local Union 608, taking all the above-mentioned facts into consideration, have instructed me to send you this letter thanking you for your very able, impartial and intelligent decision in the above-mentioned case.

With best wishes and kindest regards, I am,

Fraternally yours

DAVID SCANLAN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

N. B.—I respectfully suggest that you have this letter published in The Carpenter.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2263	Milledgeville, Ga.
2265	Detroit, Mich.
2650	Woodland, Wash.
2266	Los Angeles, Calif.
2267	Morehouse, Mo.
2268	Hudson Falls, N. Y.
1412	Portsmouth, Va.
1467	Texarkana, Ark.
2649	Dailey, W. Va.
2269	New Iberia, La.
2270	Kansas City, Mo.
2271	Baltimore, Md.
2272	Selma, Ala.
2647	Greenville, Calif.
2644	Milton, Ore.
2646	Kalispell, Mont.
2274	Pittsburgh, Pa.
2275	McMinnville, Ore.
2278	Jacksonville, Fla.
2277	Carterville, Ill.
2278	Eldorado, Kans.
2279	Lawrence, Kans.
2280	Mt. Vernon, Ohio
2639	Texarkana, Ark.
2638	Tillamook, Ore.
1510	Sacramento, Calif.
2632	Pine Bluff, Ark.

Trenches for "Briefcase Brigade"

Frank C. Osmers, Jr., was only 10 years old when Uncle Sam went into the World War in 1917. Last year he was elected to Congress, the first Republican to represent the Ninth New Jersey district. Recently he introduced a bill providing that if we go into another world war, the following shall be the first victims of the selective draft:

"The Vice President, members of the cabinet, Congressmen who voted for the declaration of war, directors of corporations that sell munitions or secondary war materials for profit and on credit, and bankers who lend money to foreign nations to finance war."

"Here is a chance to make the briefcase brigade the first heroes on foreign soil," said the young Congressman.

Of course, the suggestion will be ridiculed, but if the men who start wars knew they would be the first to go into the trenches, armed conflicts between nations would become the most unpopular of pastimes.

Those who were around Washington during the World War know that the "patriots" who clamored for "action," not only didn't go to the front themselves, but saw to it that their relatives got safe berths far behind the lines.

More Than Fifth of Population Now Getting Some Form of Relief

The extent to which American citizens are dependent upon relief and social security benefits for their existence is revealed by the Social Security Board.

All told, it said, 9,136,000 individuals are getting benefits in one form or another. With their dependents, they represent more than a fifth of the population. The WPA, of course, is taking care of the greater number—in February, 2,905,000 families, or nearly 15,000,000 persons.

But other agencies, the board emphasized, are steadily expanding their fields of operation. For example, during February 12,000 persons were added to the old age pension list, bringing the total number to 1,804,000. There are 695,000 children in 186,000 families getting Federal-state grants, as are also 67,000 blind persons.

The total cost of these various activities during February was $316,880,000, about 1 per cent above the January total.

Better aim at a star than shoot down a well; you'll hit higher.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Canton, Ohio Local loses Business Agent

Brother George D. Craft, Business Agent of Local Union 143, Canton, Ohio, since 1934, passed away April 18, after a prolonged illness. In addition to serving his Local as Business Agent he was Chairman of the Canton Metropolitan Housing Authority. He was also Secretary of the Tri-County Building Trades Council.

Brother Craft was admitted to membership in Local 143 March 20, 1916 at which time his date of birth was given as June 12, 1881.

His death, though in ill health, came as a blow to his many friends in the labor movement as well as the business men of Canton as he was known as a responsible and honest leader.

He was well known by officials and members of organized labor throughout the state, all of whom joined with the Canton labor officials and members in paying tribute to his memory.

An editorial appearing in the Canton Repository under date of April 19 paid a glowing tribute to him when it said;

> "Perhaps Canton's best example of the opportunity open to solid men interested in labor relations—better labor relations—was George D. Craft. His death robs the community of a personality which had become a symbol of confidence. 'Ask George Craft' was a kind of slogan in organized labor circles here.' "

We wish to extend to Local 143 our sincere sympathy over the loss they have sustained in the death of Brother Craft.

◆

Brother Charles Franke, of Grand Rapids, Dies

Brother Charles Franke, of Local 335, of Grand Rapids, Mich., at one time business representative for Local 100 of Muskegon, Mich., and a life-long resident of Michigan, died in March.

Brother Franke was born in Grand Rapids and learned his trade there, later moving to Muskegon where he lived for a number of years. After his wife died, he made his home mostly in Grand Rapids.

A delegation of Local 100 aided Local 335 in the burial services.

Brother Franke was a staunch supporter of organized labor and highly regarded by his friends in the two Locals.

◆

Charter Member of Ontario Local Dies

Robert Gibson, a charter member of Local 2825, Thessalon, Ont., Canada, died March 30, 1939 at the age of 77. He had an outstanding record of never having missed a meeting of his Local and was never in arrears in the payment of his dues. He was laid to rest on April 1st. Members of his Local marched to his home to pay their last respects. He will long be remembered for his loyalty to the organization.

Brother Thomas Bouchard, Loyal Member for 33 years, Passes

Brother Thomas Bouchard, member of the Brotherhood for thirty-three years and vice-president of Local 342 of Pawtuckett, R. I., died in April. Brother Bouchard served as delegate to the Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls Carpenters' District Council for nearly twenty-six years.

In a resolution in his memory, Local 342, said:

"We who knew him best cannot express in words the esteem in which we held Brother Bouchard. We are now deprived of his good and wise council and we have lost a Brother who had the real spirit of goodfellowship."

A resolution passed by the District Council said:

"The District Council has lost one of its staunchest and most loyal members. The loss is heavy for us to bear both as an organization and as individuals."

Death Takes Trustee of Local 97, New Britain, Conn.

Brother Peter Dionne, trustee for thirty years of Local 97, New Britain, Conn., died in March at the age of 77. He was a loyal and untiring worker. His passing is a loss to his Local and many friends.

Brother Dionne was initiated into the Brotherhood March 24, 1904. He was one of the pioneer airplane builders of New Britain. The Local has ordered its charter draped for thirty days.

Brother W. A. Rhodes, Local 1870, Las Vegas, Nev.

Local Union 1780 of Las Vegas, Nevada has lost by death Brother W. A. Rhodes who was admitted to the organization on September 28, 1910 and died on March 15, 1939. Brother Rhodes was active in the affairs of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Clark and Lincoln Counties as he was a delegate from Local 1780 to that body. In the resolution adopted by the Building and Construction Trades Council they referred to the loss they sustained in the death of one of their best and truest members as he was liked by all who knew him, always willing to render whatever service he could to the movement. They ordered their charter draped for a period of thirty days and copies of the resolution adopted were sent to the Local in which this brother held his membership.

Brother William Pugh, Local 1439, McAdoo, Pa.

Members of the Middle Anthracite District Council of Hazelton, Pa., and vicinity and friends are saddened by the death of Brother William Pugh who died at the Carpenters' Home, in Lakeland, Fla., April 3. Brother Pugh was long an active member in the District Council. He will be remembered for his untiring efforts in behalf of organized labor in that community and the services he rendered the District Council and Local 1439, of McAdoo, Pa.

Brother Pugh joined the Brotherhood March 7, 1905. He was born May 5, 1870.

Local 119, Newark, N. J., loses two members by Death

Local 119, Newark, N. J., lost two members within a day apart in April when Brothers John O. Frisk and George C. Mullholland passed away, the 25th and 24th of the month respectively.

Brother Edwin Carlson, Charter Member of Local 1083

Local Union 1083, St. Charles, Illinois, reports the death of Brother Edwin Carlson, a member of that Local Union since April 3, 1903, who died on February 14, 1939. He was a charter member of Local 1083 and rendered true and faithful service. He was loyal to the Local and to his fellow members, and during his entire membership was never once reported to the General Office as going in arrears.

◆

Harry Stoddard, Financial Secretary of Local 1335, Dies

Harry Stoddard, who for the past three years has been Financial Secretary of Local 1335, Wilmington, Cal., passed away February 1, after an illness of a few days.

He served his Local faithfully and leaves a host of friends who mourn his death.

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Brother Rufus Knight, Local 1203, Jasper, Ala.

Members of Local 1203, Jasper, Ala., are saddened by the death of Brother Rufus Knight. He was a loyal member of his Local, driving 25 miles to attend every meeting possible. His absence will be keenly felt by his many friends. Brother Knight was a staunch supporter of union principles.

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Brother E. C. Barker, Local 388, Richmond, Va.

Brother E. C. Barker, long Financial Secretary of Local 388 of Richmond, Va., died suddenly May 8. He had served as an officer of Local 388 for many years.

Brother Barker was initiated into the Brotherhood August 25, 1919. He was born May 18, 1878.

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Brother J. K. Akerman, Local 1723, Columbus, Ga.

Brother Joseph K. Akerman, one of the veteran members of Local 1723, Columbus, Ga., and who served as business agent for several years, died in February. He left many friends.

◆

Pioneer New York City Member Dies

Brother Michael H. Byrne, pioneer member of Local 608, New York City, died May 4. He joined the Brotherhood, January 18, 1904. He was born August 1, 1868.

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BROTHER JOHN YEAKEL, Local 239, Easton, Pa., died February 21. Joined Brotherhood January 24, 1908. Age 69 years.

BROTHER STEPHEN WAGNER, Local 239, Easton, Pa., died April 11. Joined Brotherhood July 28, 1898. Age 87 years.

BROTHER S. H. STAFFORD, member of Millmen's Local 1746, Portland, Ore.

◆

International Printing Trades Elect

At the regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Allied Printing Trades Association, representing approximately 200,000 skilled printing trades workers, John B. Haggerty, President, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, was unanimously re-elected Chairman of the Board of Governors. Leo J. Buckley, President of the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union was elected Vice-President and Woodruff Randolph, Secretary-Treasurer. President Haggerty succeeded Matthew Woll as Chairman of the Board and has held this office continuously for the past ten years.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Belleville, Ill., Local Marks 50th Anniversary

On May 6, 1939, Carpenters Local No. 433 of Belleville, Ill., celebrated its fiftieth anniversary with a banquet at the Elks Home in Belleville. Among some of the honored guests at this banquet was General Representative Walter Dunn. He gave a very interesting talk and words of encouragement to all members present. We heartily thank him for his presence at this occasion.

We also had the distinction of having with us the only surviving charter member of the Local No. 433, August Viehman. This charter member has withstood the knocks and hardships over the long road of 50 years of existence of this Local. He and thirteen other carpenters of his time banded together and organized what is now known as Local 433 of Belleville, on the 11th day of May, 1889 with the assistance of Harry Blackmore, district organizer of St. Louis, Mo., at that time. Brother Viehman was the first treasurer of Local No. 433 and later served as trustee. He also has the singular honor of not having a fine assessed against him, and of not being in arrears in dues or assessments at any time during these 50 years. He was born on January 8, 1864, is in splendid health, and is a man anyone can be proud to be acquainted with. Financial Secretary C. Mueller was high in his praise of Brother Viehman's loyalty and tireless efforts in the interest of the Local, and presented Brother Viehman with a certificate showing the Local's appreciation. Brother Viehman has pledged his assistance and good will to our Local for the rest of his life, and with the help and advice of men of his calibre our Local cannot help but forge ahead.

AUGUST VIEHMAN

Edw. J. Kalkbrenner, Recording Secretary,
Local 433.

◆

Peekskill, N. Y. Local Celebrates Anniversary

Brother James D. Post, Recording Secretary of Local Union 163, Peekskill, New York, informs the General Office that on Monday evening, April 17, they celebrated their forty-second anniversary, the Local having been chartered on April 13, 1897. Those present had a very enjoyable evening.

William D. Austin who was a charter member, gave an interesting talk on the early history of the Local, recalling full details of going to the railway station to meet Frank Duffy, General Secretary, the night the Local was organized. Brother Austin advised that two scales of wages prevailed at that time, $2.25 and $2.50 per day while now the members receive $10.50 per day for a seven hour day.

Another of the old time members called upon was William Pierce, who became a member of Local 163 on January 22, 1901. He related some of the early history and told how John Butterly, who was then business agent, made his visits to various jobs riding a bicycle.

Those present had such an enjoyable evening they are now looking forward to a bigger and better celebration next year on their forty-third anniversary.

Boone, Iowa, Local Celebrates 41st Birthday

Its 41st birthday was celebrated April 20 by Local Union 315 of Boone, Iowa, with a dinner, program and dance at the I.O.O.F. hall for members, the Auxiliary, their families and guests.

The anniversary occasion was enhanced by the attendance of Andrew Leaf, general representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

1898-1939—"41 years of progress" was the theme of the meeting. Joe Loehrer, financial secretary of the Local who is serving his 22nd year in that office, presided as toastmaster following the excellent steak dinner served by the Auxiliary. He extended greetings to the assemblage and then introduced a number of guests and others.

First to be called on was Fred Becker, Local president. He expressed appreciation to the members who have made and kept the union the active organization it has been and is today. Appreciation was also expressed to the contractors along with the entire citizenery of Boone for a friendly spirit of cooperation. This union, its president declared, "has done more to build up the city of Boone than any other organization." Yet it would not have been possible, he said, had it not been for the wholehearted cooperation of others.

Mrs. W. A. Miller, president of Auxiliary No. 55, outlined the activities of the group she heads and said, "we feel like a part of the carpenters union." Speaking for Mayor Tom Heaps and the city administration was Assessor John B. Mathers, a member of the craft. He expressed the best wishes of the city administration on the anniversary and said it is "squarely for labor."

Greetings for the Chamber of Commerce were brought by one of its directors, Al V. Doran, who said the Chamber is squarely behind the union. He brought out that in union there is strength and said that the organization's door is always open to members of the carpenters union. He cited the Chamber's backing of the new city hall and school buildings here as evidence it has aided the union.

Henry Wallace, president of the local school board, thanked the craft for its support of the new school building program. He congratulated the union for "this wonderful meeting." Ken Goodrich, a past president, brought the greetings of the Junior Chamber of Commerce to the union. The young men's organization, he said, is for everything that is for the betterment of Boone and that includes the carpenters union.

Walter H. Lippert spoke for the contractors of the city, recalling their many pleasant associations with Local 315. These relations, he pointed out, have been free from employer-employe troubles and they will continue to be so, he predicted.

Entertainment was provided by Miss Lois Donaldson, flute soloist, accompanied by Miss Rachael Jean Hanson; Miss Betty Jane Weirnsberger, who gave two readings, and Gail Peterson, piano soloist.

Special Representative Leaf recalled that in the years the Local Union has existed members have come a long way in respect to bettering wages, working hours, etc. Likewise he said labor legislation has greatly improved the carpenters' lot through provision for compensation, etc.

The organization of builders, he said, is to build not only construction, but the organization for the betterment and protection of its members. In a detailed explanation he outlined where the funds paid in by members go in the various divisions of the international union. "It is an economically operated organization," he said in closing.

One of the charter members of the organization, August Ick, who was unable to attend because of illness, was not forgotten. Tribute was paid to his fine efforts for the union over a long period of years by the chairman. Deep appreciation was expressed to the Auxiliary for the fine dinner which it served.

Following the program the tables were cleared away and dancing was enjoyed, music being provided by Miss Flo Gagnon's orchestra.

Congratulations to Local 1210, Salem, Mass.

One of the most interesting accounts of anniversary celebrations received, is that of Local 1210 of Salem, Mass. What they lack in numbers is more than made up in enthusiasm as is indicated by the successful outcome of their recent thirty-fifth anniversary banquet and dance.

Salem, Mass., is the second oldest of the New England cities, settled in 1692 and in the revolutionary war Salem sent out 153 privateers which captured in all 455 prizes. Now while history does not give the names of the captains of these 153 privateeers, we are positive that some of their grandsons were on the committee in charge of this affair, for like their historical ancestors, they went out and captured all the notables in Salem to assist in the celebration of their thirty-fifth anniversary. Mayor Edward A. Coffey in the course of his address touched upon social, economic and political conditions since the turn of the century, offered his wishes for continued success to the union and declared that without organized effort no great success could come to the activities of the carpenters.

Among the noted guests who honored the Local by his presence was Msgr. J. B. Labossiere, pastor of St. Joseph's church, who made the statement during his talk that it was his hope to be in a position within the next few years to begin reconstruction of St. Joseph's church and thus afford work to the carpenters and in some measure alleviate the unemployment prevalent in the building industry.

Brother Amable St. Pierre was master of ceremonies and from our report, gave a good account of himself. Brother St. Pierre, in addition to being the Recording Secretary of his Local, is also a member of the Executive Board of the State Council. He was introduced by the President, Louis E. Dumas

Other speakers were Rev. Eugene Vincent, pastor of St. Anne's church, Castle Hill; Rev. Joseph Boucher of Hudson, formerly curate of the same church; Adelard Neaulieu, President of the local city council; Benjamin F. Gordon of Worcester, president of the State Council of carpenters, and last but not least General Executive Board Member Arthur Martel who represented the General Office.

Greetings were received from the Beverly Republican club and from Local 996 of Springfield, Mass. In addition to the church dignitaries and civic leaders many were present representing our Local Unions in Lowell, Gloucester and Woburn, as well as from affiliated unions of other crafts in the city of Salem, including the Mason tenders' and the Electricians.

The following charter members of the Local were called upon to take bows: Omer Pare, Benjamin DeHeule, Alphonse Grenier and Leandre Moisan, who served as first president pro-tem; Charles F. Maurais, Alfred Audet and Charles Thompson, president of the Salem Central Labor Union.

We were pleased to learn that the fair sex was well represented and seated at the head table were Mrs. Adelard Beaulieu, Mrs. Amable St. Pierre, Mrs. Arthur Martel and Mrs. Benjamin Gordon.

Too much praise cannot be given the Committee in charge of this affair which was headed by Amable St. Pierre, assisted by Louis E. Dumas, Euclide Guilmette, Omer Pare, Andre Martineau, George Trudeau, Leopold Labrecque, Amede Boulay, Alfred Bouchard, Horace St. Pierre, David LaPointe, Joseph Dion, Arthur Poussard, Ovide Ouelette, Joseph Poussard and Alphonse Ploudre.

While we have previously introduced to our readers the President and Recording Secretary of the Local, we want you to know that Euclide Guilmette is the Vice-President; Ovide Ouelette is the Financial Secretary; Alfred Bouchard is Treasurer, Leopold Labrecque, Horace St. Pierre and Omer Pare are the Trustees; Amedee Boulay is Warden and Alphonse Ploudre is conductor.

One would almost imagine from the above names that a word or two of French might have been heard during the festivities, so we will close this with one word of French, "felicitations."

Local 1078 Fredericksburg, Va., Marks 37th Year

April 14th proved to be a red-letter day in the annals of Local 1078, of Fredericksburg, Va., whose members gathered on that date to celebrate the thirty-seventh anniversary of the Local's founding.

Heading the list of distinguished guests was Brother O. C. Moore, of Norfolk, President of the Virginia State Federation of Labor, who gave a brief but timely talk which was enthusiastically received.

Five charter members of the Local were present headed by President Lathram. Each speaker gave an encouraging message to the assemblage and the splendid turnout responded with generous applause.

Besides the foregoing Brothers, there were guests from Washington, D. C., Pittsburgh, Pa., Richmond, Va., and from several other Locals of the Old Dominion. Each out-of-town guest called upon for a few remarks congratulated the Local on its anniversary, and each was accorded a hearty ovation by the membership.

Following a dinner which upheld in every detail Fredericksburg's reputation for marvelous hospitality, Brother Lathram spoke on the life of the Local Union and before he introduced other speakers, he stated with pride that the Local never had occasion to solicit outside aid from any source, and added that No. 1078 is right up there with the other Locals throughout the State.

Brother Moore dwelt on conditions in the craft from 1917 up to the present time and also lauded the work of the State Federation.

Brother Turner of Richmond described conditions in the State and suitable remarks were also added by Brothers Moran and Allen of Richmond and by Brothers Butcher, Hilty, Reith, McCauley, Molloy, Hutzler, Southworth and Wright.

A message of congratulation was received from General Representative Henry W. Blumenberg, of Washington, who expressed regret that the press of official duties prevented his attendance.

Altogether it was the most momentous and enjoyable event ever staged under the Local's auspices and the guests departed voting it an evening long to be remembered.

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Surprise Party Given Brother Harry Eilert

The surprise party celebrating the 65th birthday of our old friend Harry Eilert was a big event in the life of the genial Financial Secretary of Local Union 488 of New York City. We learn that Brother Fred Johnson, ably assisted by the good wife of Brother Eilert, were responsible for the gala event held Saturday evening March 11, 1939.

Although the night was stormy with an abundance of snow and sleet it did not dampen the ardor of those on the inside of the Manhem Club, the scene of the party. Our correspondent informs us a good time was had by all and that as a Toastmaster, Charles Hanson, President of the New York District Council has few equals, while Fred Johnson can qualify at any gathering as a Master of Ceremonies. Brother Hanson gave an interesting talk in which he outlined the activities of the honored guest within our organization and the remarks of the Toastmaster together with those of the other speakers, made Brother Eilert realize more than ever the many fine and sincere friends he has in the organization.

Brother Eilert expressed better than we can the impression this surprise party had upon him when he said:

> "The remarks from the various speakers, wishing me all the good in this world, make me realize this little old world of ours is not such a bad place after all and gives me new ambition to go along working for the betterment of our great Brotherhood."

Officials of numerous Local Unions were present and paid tribute to our friend for the active part that he has taken in the affairs of the organization. A partial list of those representing other New York Local Unions follows:

David Scanlan, Financial Secretary of L. U. 608.
James Duignan, Financial Secretary of L. U. 366.
Gus Darmstadt, Financial Secretary of L. U. 246.
Hirsch Linn, Financial Secretary of L. U. 135.
John O'Donnell, Business Representative L. U. 608.
James Cunningham, Business Representative L. U. 246.
Charles Olson, Business Representative L. U. 257.
Charles Nobis, Business Representative of L. U. 366.
Joe Siegelaub, Business Representative of L. U. 135.

In addition to the above many of the officers and members of his own Local 488 wished him much happiness for many years to come.

A telegram was received by Brother Eilert from General Secretary Frank Duffy, and other General Officers expressing regrets in not being able to be present and similar telegrams were received from Charles Bausher, Charles M. Blum, Sidney J. Pearse and Ray Cozzens.

As a remembrance of the occasion Brother Eilert was presented with a beautiful onyx secretarial desk set which he acknowledged with words of appreciation for the honor bestowed upon him by his many friends.

May we too, take this opportunity to express the sincere wish of the General Officers, that he may enjoy many happy returns of similar celebrations.

W. I. Moody, Veteran Denver Unionist, Marks 85th Birthday

His militant support of union principles and the broad scope of his activities have made the name of W. I. Moody familiar to members of organized labor throughout Colorado.

Born April 9, 1854, on a farm 20 miles from Peoria, Ill., he was the oldest of five brothers.

He left home at the age of 17, obtaining a job in Kansas herding 400 Texas steers. The following winter he attended school in Lawrence. In the spring he went to Texas to help bring a herd of 4,800 Longhorn steers over the Chisholm trail to Ogalalla, Neb., a task which took four months.

Much of his time during the first four years after his 21st birthday was spent on construction work along the branch of the Burlington railroad being built from Grand Island, Neb., to Billings, Mont. Ten hours was a day's work at that time.

In 1901 he came to Denver, which has been his home ever since. Joining Local Union No. 55 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America October 7, 1901, he has been closely identified with its progress except for a period of two years while employed in Salt Lake City, Utah and 10 months in Brighton, Colo.

Mr. Moody has served as a delegate to the Building Trades Council and to the Trades and Labor Assembly for many years, and was secretary-treasurer of the State Council of Carpenters for 9 years.

He is very proud of the fact that he was a charter member of Union Label League No. 1, and its first vice-president, later becoming president. Genevieve Miles, sister of Floyd Miles, was secretary-treasurer of the league at that time. A publication called the Union Labor Bulletin No. 1 was started, with Geo. Allen of the Typographical union as manager, to furnish information about union labels and where union-made merchandise could be purchased.

Mr. Moody, who was 85 years old on April 9, still maintains a keen interest in union activities and seldom misses a meeting of the Carpenters' union.—By Anna North, Ladies Auxiliary 156, Denver, Colo.

Labor Editor Again Choice for Education Board

Robert E. Woodmansee, editor and publisher of the Illinois Tradesman, headed the list in the recent election for members of the Springfield Board of Education, polling 12,587 votes.

Mr. Woodmansee carried the unanimous endorsement of the Springfield labor movement. He is finishing his twenty-sixth year as a member of the school board, of which he is the president.

The Yarnin' BASKET

Eatonville, Wash., Auxiliary Sends Greetings

Greetings from Eatonville, Wash., Ladies Auxiliary 323 to all. A thriving little Washington town nestled among the foothills of our glorious Mount Rainier.

We organized on Sept. 8, 1938 with fourteen charter members. A very active group indeed, small, but growing.

We put on a membership drive in January and February which netted us several new members.

Now we are giving a series of card parties that have proved very profitable.

Birthdays are observed with a "hanky" shower for each member.

We have two meetings a month, one business and one social, to which the men are invited. Plenty of fun, food and frolic.

"The Yarnin' Basket" is read by all of our members, a pleasure indeed. We have learned several good ideas from the other Auxiliaries who write in. As we are such a young organization we can stand lots of advice and we would certainly appreciate hearing from any sister Auxiliary.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. M. W. Lawrence, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary 165, of Columbus, Ohio

Editor, The Carpenter:

Greetings from Auxiliary 165, of Local 200, Columbus, Ohio, 283 E. Rich St. In behalf of the Ladies Auxiliary No. 165 I am very happy to report some of our activities.

We are still continuing to increase our membership. We have been able to help our Brother and Sister members in the Auxiliary and Local in time of need.

We have sent flowers to the sick and for the many funerals we have had in Local No. 200. We are very sad to say we have lost our very good and faithful Trustee of the Local, Brother I. D. Lanich.

We have sewed and made clothing for families in the Auxiliary who have been less fortunate than others. We made a beautiful quilt at Christmas time and sent it to the Home in Lakeland, Florida, and received a nice letter of appreciation. We also gave baskets of food to the needy members and made picture books for the children' hospital and sent gifts to other hospitals.

We recently held a reception for our six past Presidents, presenting each an Auxiliary pin.

We have been able to raise quite an amount of money, since we own our own hall, by giving banquets and dinners for different organizations and card parties. We are very proud to say we have our hall furnished very well now.

Every September we remember the anniversary of the dedication of our new home. We invite the public to this occasion and extend a welcome to all auxiliaries and locals to attend. We urge all our members to encourage union labor and by union-made goods.

Mrs. S. Basil, President,
Auxiliary 165 283 E. Rich St., Columbus, Ohio

A cheerful look makes a dish a feast.—Herbert.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. SIEGELE

LESSON 128

Any treatment of sash is incomplete if nothing is said about sashcord, window weights and how to install them. The experienced carpenter might think it strange that we often take up such simple matters. He might wonder why we do not discuss matters that present real problems to him.

The apprentice carpenter is the person we hold uppermost in mind as we prepare these lessons. We can remember our own apprenticeship, and how often some older carpenter hid or tried to hide his particular trade secrets. One old fellow told us when we asked him to tell us how he did a certain thing: "If I tell you how I do it, then you will know as much about it as I do, and first thing I know you will have my job." This man's trouble was that he foresaw the inevitable, but deducted the wrong conclusion. The young fellows do not step into the older men's places because they learned the trade secrets from them, but because sooner or later every man must bow to the inevitable—the time when he can no longer hold his place with the younger men. The fact of the matter is, the old heads who help their younger associates, will usually find them coming to their rescue in time of need. The man we have just referred to, later changed his attitude. He was an excellent mechanic, and we learned many things from him. It was he who showed us how to make the bowline knot shown in Fig. 3. Years afterward, when we were running work, he came to us and we gave him work. His contractor had dropped him because he was getting "too old."

Figure 1 of the illustrations shows the groove that is cut into the upper part of window stiles to receive the sashcord and to make room for the flanges of the sash pulleys so they will not bind the sash. The dotted lines indicate how the groove and the knothole are connected by means of a hole through which the sashcord is slipped and knotted at the end, somewhat as we are showing to the left of Fig. 1.

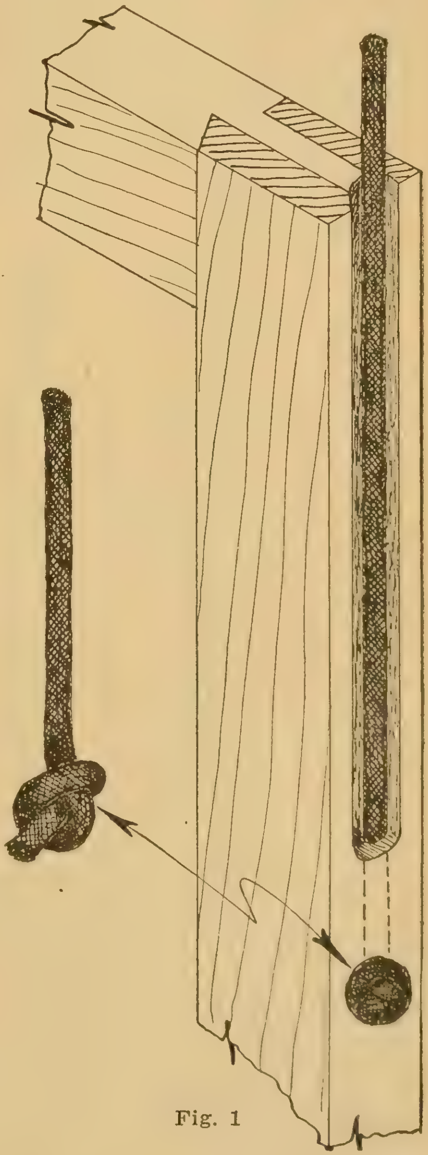


Fig. 1

Three methods of fastening the mousetail, or mousecord, as we shall call it, to the end of the sashboard, are shown by Fig. 2. At A we are showing a non-slip fastening. A hook fastened to the end of the mouse-cord is hooked into the sashcord as shown, and then reinforced by means of a half-hitch near the end of the sashcord. The heavily-shaded part at B, shows the method we usually use, which consists of a noose slipped over the end of the sashcord and tightened, as we are showing it. If this hitch needs reinforcing, the noose is slipped down on the sashcord a little, and a half-hitch is placed at the end, which is indicated by the lightly shaded part of the drawing. At C we are showing a clove-hitch reinforced with a half-hitch at the end of the sashcord.

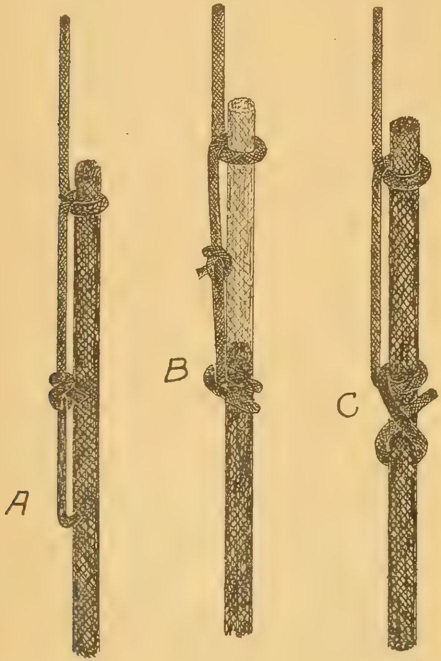


Fig. 2

Figure 3 shows, to the left, a loosely-made bowline knot. When this is tightened it makes a knot that will not slip, but nowithstanding that, it can easily be undone, no matter how hard it might be knotted. To the right we are showing a sort of clove-hitch. When this hitch is pulled together it hugs the weight tightly and will not come apart. This knot also can easily be undone.

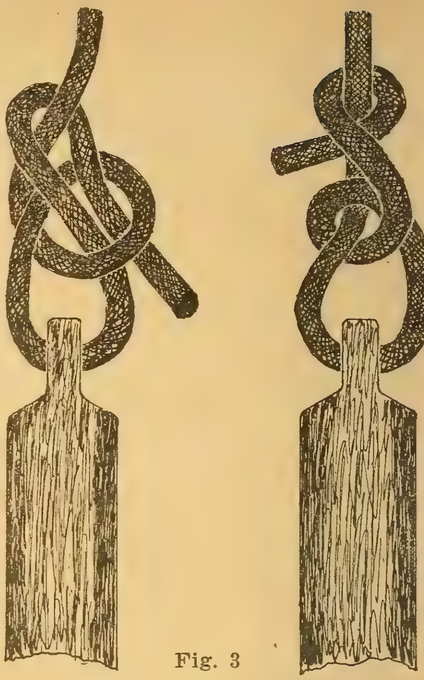


Fig. 3

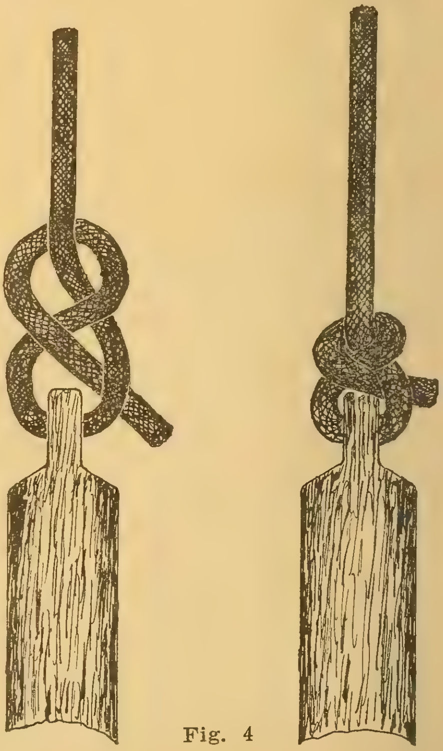


Fig. 4

Figure 4 shows, to the left, a loosely made figure-eight knot. To the right it is tightly knotted. This knot does not take as much cord to make as either of the two shown in Fig. 3, but it is not as safe a knot, especially if the sash-cord is hard and stiff.

In many instances it is necessary to use a mouse to thread the pulleys with sashcord. Figure 5 shows to the left a sort of improvised mouse, made of a large casing nail. The nail is slightly bent and the mouse-cord is tied to the head-end of the nail, as we are showing. To the right we are showing a mouse made of lead with an eye onto which the mouse-cord is tied.

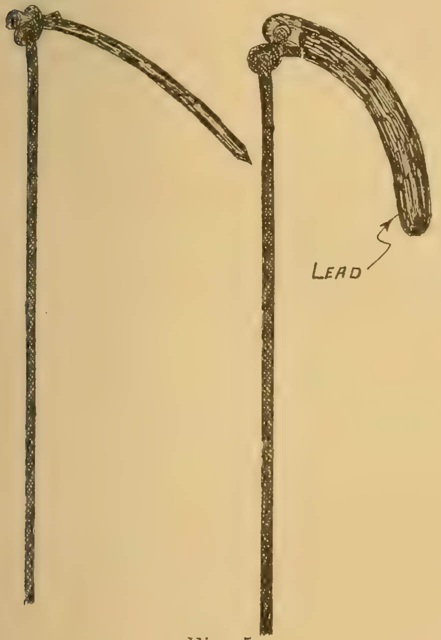


Fig. 5

Figure 6 shows the first operation in threading sash pulleys. After the mouse-cord is fastened to the sash-cord, the mouse is pushed through the pulley and let down in the weight-box to about the place shown by the drawing. Then reach through the weight-pocket and pull it through the pulley with one hand, and with the other pull the mouse-cord until the end of the sashcord comes through the pocket. When the window-weight is fastened to the cord, as we are showing by Fig. 7, push the weight into the weight-pocket and pull it up so it will contact the sash pulley, as per Fig. 8. The cord should now be cut in such a manner that when the end is knotted it will reach the knot-hole of the sash when the sash is down.

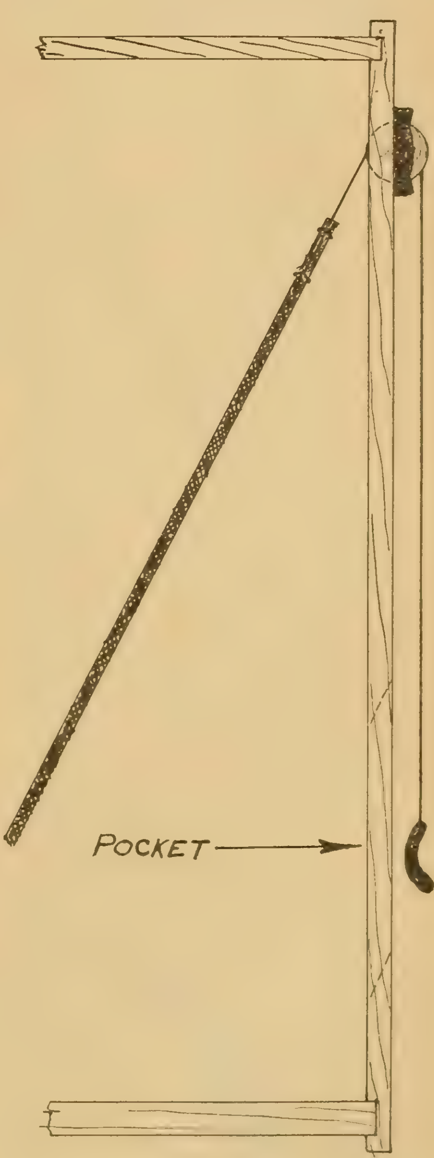


Fig. 6

The window weights for the bottom sash should be just a little lighter than the weight of the sash itself, while the combined weight of the weights for the upper sash should be a little heavier.

The reason for this is obvious. The upper sash should have heavier weights to keep it up when the window is shut, while the bottom sash should have lighter weights so that it will stay down.

Sometimes when glass is replaced in sash that have been in use, the weights will not be heavy enough, or, perhaps, too heavy. If the weights are too light, evening washers should be slipped onto the cord above the weights, so as to make the weights balance with the sash. If the weights are too heavy, enough of the weights should be broken off to make them balance with the sash, or else use other weights that will balance with the sash.

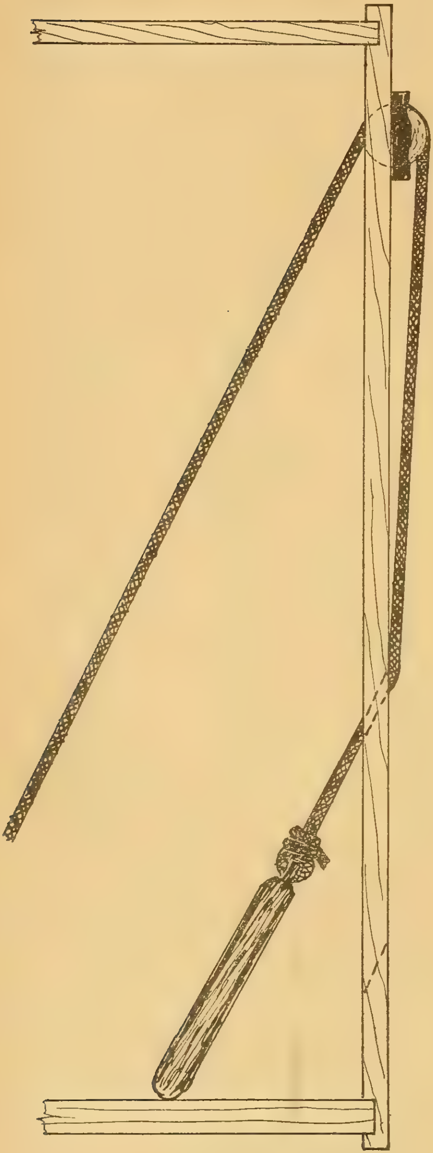


Fig. 7

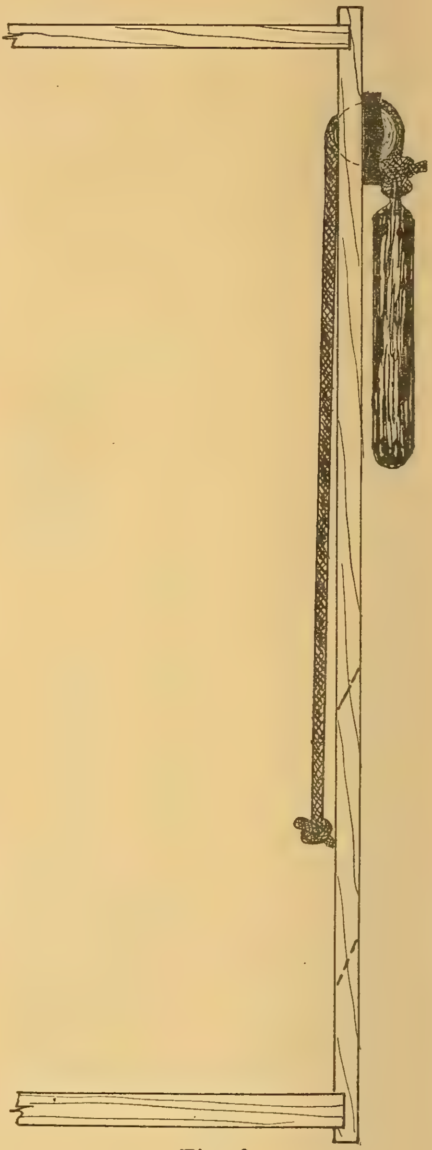


Fig. 8

Blue Print Reading and Estimating

BY L. PERTH

Chapter 34

We have been receiving lately numerous inquiries pertaining to the series of papers which have been published in The Carpenter under the above caption.

After these queries were classified and analyzed, it was found that while the students are earnestly applying themselves to the study of these lessons and seem to be proficient in the art of blue-print reading, they have found themselves handicapped when it becomes necessary to make a simple free hand sketch, or as it is sometimes referred to, a "pencil talk."

Now, it has been stressed many times that the ability to make rough sketches is an absolute necessity for studying plan-reading whether a journeyman or a foreman.

There is a very erroneous idea prevailing among members of the building industry that in order to be able to make a rough sketch one must have a technical knowledge, he must know a lot of mathematics, and must be a draftsman, all of which is far from the truth.

In order to logically demonstrate this fact, we would like you to understand that while you are expected to read drawings and to read them "only," the process which takes place in your mind is identically the same as that of the architect or the engineer, who has prepared the drawing. Before a drawing is made it is an idea in someone's mind and as long as that idea remains in the mind of the originator it cannot become a reality.

When the originator expresses his idea on paper in the form of a drawing it may become materialized where skilled artisans are engaged and proper materials obtained. The drawing, then, becomes a medium of instruction, a source of information which supplies all the necessary data necessary for the successful completion of the job.

The individual who has been delegated to perform the work from the drawings is expected not only to be able to read the drawings intelligently but also have the ability to make a rough sketch whenever it becomes necessary.

We would like to impress upon the minds of our readers that "sketching" is not "drawing." In order to be able to make a drawing one must be a draftsman, he must have a technical education, he must be equipped with a complete assortment of mechanical instruments, appliances and drawing supplies and must be provided with such an environment which would tend to assist him in the performance of his work most efficiently.

To make a sketch, however, all the above mentioned things are not necessary. The execution of no importance, the appearance does not count and the tools are: pen, chalk and a scrap of paper or a board. No special ability is requisite because anyone can do it. To make a "rough sketch" means to make a resemblance of the object in question.

This is done daily in the shop and on the construction job. Your foreman may discuss with you certain details of construction and in order to make it clearer he will draw a rough resemblance of the object. You may talk to your fellow-worker about a phase of your work and if he does not seem to grasp your idea you draw a "sketch."

You and everyone else can do it, in fact every body who can "draw a line" is able to make a "rough sketch." We have elucidated the subject on numerous occasions and definite practical instructions were worked so as to enable you to proceed with the operations intelligently. You will find these in the previous lessons. However, in order to keep this fresh in mind we will guide you at intervals and direct your activities, so that you may cultivate the habit of "talking with your pencil."

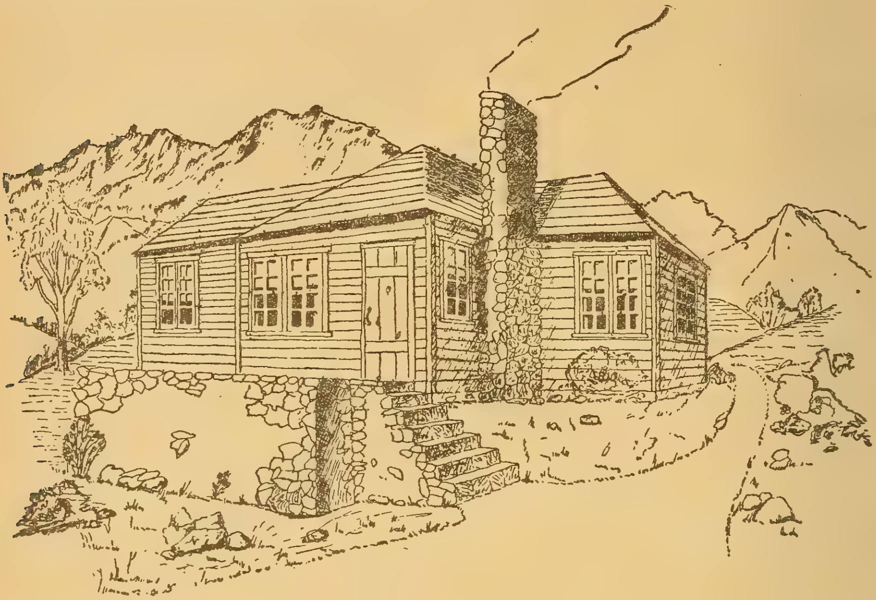
We would like to direct your attention to the accompanying drawing entitled "A cabin in the mountains." Please do not be led to think that something of this sort is expected of you. This drawing represents the perspective view of the cabin and also the floor plan. For construction purposes the work is very incomplete. Only the principal dimensions are given on the plan, which we will use as a basis for the development of a working assignment.

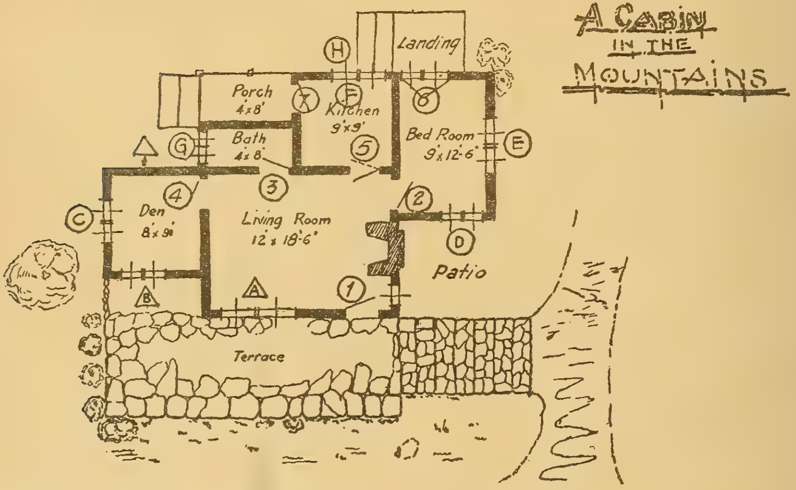
First of all we would suggest that you make a "rough sketch" of the plan. Single lines will suffice.

The next thing is to see whether another bedroom could be added. This bedroom should be not less than 9′ by 10′ and the problem is where to locate this bedroom so it may be conveniently placed with reference to the bath and other rooms. This room must be provided with sufficient window area, not less than one-eighth of the floor area.

Establish the sizes and types of windows and doors. You are free to use any size and type you may see fit. Note sizes at each opening, thus: "3′0 x 4′0" double-hung."

The living room is 12 feet wide by 18′6″ long. The ceiling heights are 8′-0″ throughout. If this room is to be finished in knotty pine how many square feet of this material would be required?




A Cabin in the Mountains
Landing
H
Porch 4x8'
X
F
Kitchen 9'x9'
8
Bath 4'x8'
G
5
Bed Room 9'x12'-6"
E
3
4
2
C
Den 8'x9'
Living Room 12'x18'-6"
D
Patio
B
A
1
Terrace

Change location of front door "1." Suggested location is indicated by the letter "A" in a triangle.

The double window naturally will have to be moved to where the front door is now.

In the den, place another window opposite window "B." Indicate the size and nature of this window.

Make a large sketch of the Bath and locate the plumbing fixtures: bath tub, lavatory, water closet. The same procedure should be followed in the kitchen. Work out the arrangement for drainboard, range, refrigerator, hot water heater and sufficient cabinet space.

Change the "swing" of the door in the bedroom.

It should be definitely understood that all this should be done "free-hand" and in the case of making the sketches larger than shown on the drawing it is suggested to make a "graphical scale" which will greatly facilitate the placing of fixtures and accessories.

It is suggested that you look up the chapters treating with the subject entitled "The Scale" where you will find complete directions and explanations pertaining to the application of the various scales.

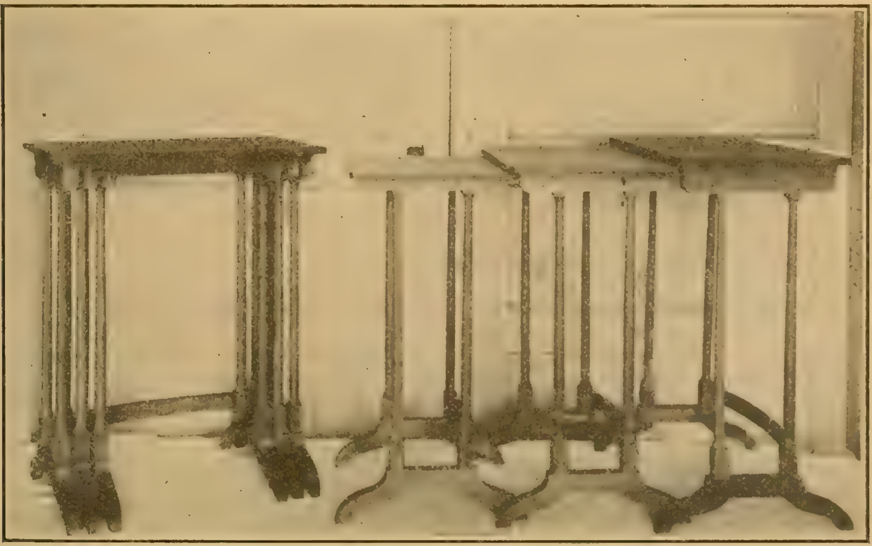
◆

Nested Coffee Tables

BY CHARLES A. KING

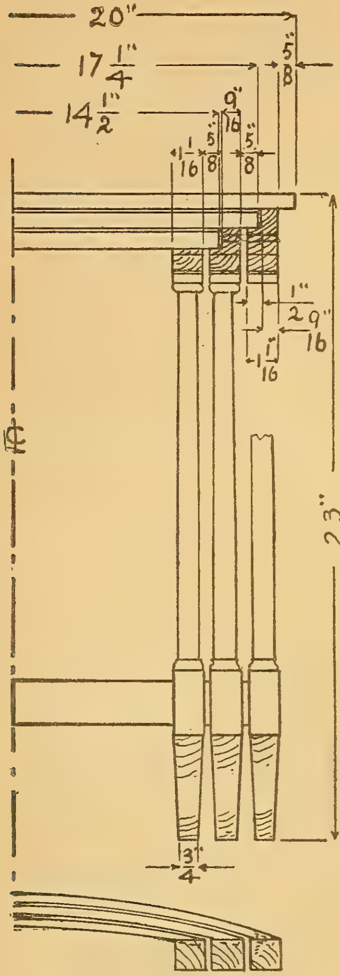
Tables of this type were conceived during the latter part of the eighteenth century. The earliest record of them the writer could find was in a similar group designed by Sheraton. Dates, however, are of secondary importance to the usefulness of the tables, for in this day of relatively small rooms, tea parties, card parties and other occasions when refreshments are served, three tables that may be stored in small space when not in use are certain to fill a crying need.

It would seem that tables such as these would naturally be built of mahogany. Get out the three tops as shown; if desired, strip inlay or a center piece or both may be placed in the top or around the edges of all tops or around the largest top only. Make a pasteboard pattern for the feet for by fitting the curves into each other there should be little waste in cutting them out. Bore two ¾" holes in each foot to receive the bottom pins of the turnings. Make the six top rails, two of each width and length; cut ½" x ¾" rabbets and flat ¼" beads in the sides and ends as shown; bore the ¾" holes in the top rails for the top pins of the turnings and 7/16" holes for the plugs and the smaller holes for the screws to hold the top in place. Select twelve straight pieces for the legs; make them 1 1/16" square and 19½" long to allow for the pins and the lathe centers; center the pieces carefully and turn out the legs. Assemble the six ends with glue being sure each is of the correct dimensions, square and free from twist or wind. Also be sure that the top and bottom squares of the turned legs rest parallel with the adjoining edges of the top rails and feet.

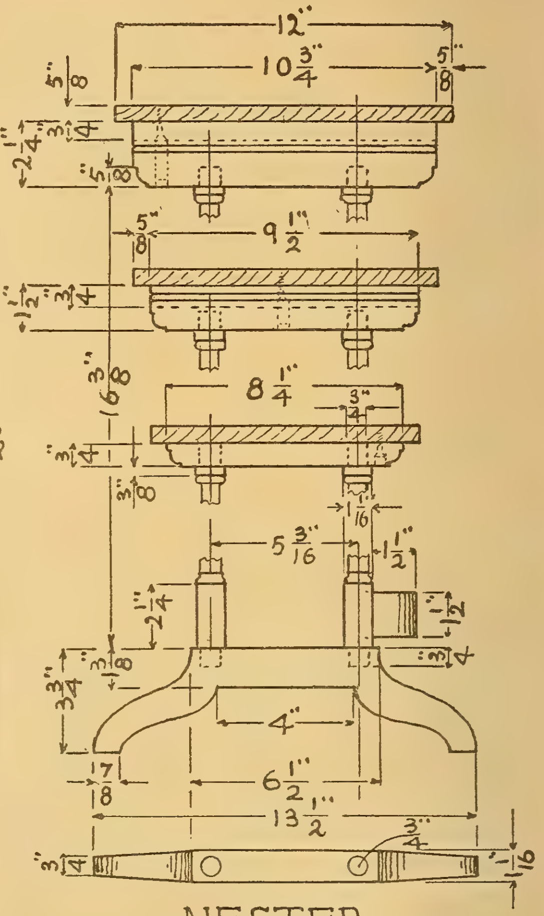


Make each of the back rails of three pieces of mahogany ⅛" thick x 2" wide x 20" long. Glue and bend them over a correctly curved form and when dry dress them uniformly to 1½" wide. Fasten temporarily each pair of legs in its place in the top rail, hold both end frames parallel with stay laths and mark accurately the length of each back rail. Also mark the housings in the bottom squares of the back turnings to receive the ends of the curved back rails. Release the ends and fit the back rails into the housings. Bore two ⅜" holes ⅛" deep in each end of each back rail and 3/16" holes for the ¾" screws through the remaining ¼". Fasten each top to its frame permanently with glue and screws, plugging the holes later. Fasten the back rails in their housings by gluing strongly in place, drive the two ¾" screws in each joint and plug the ⅜" holes. Inspect the tables and correct any roughness or other defect.

Finish with boiled oil and turpentine ⅔ to ⅓ use as a stain, or give a coat of bichromate of potash if a darker stain is desired. If the latter is used apply the oil after it which will help hold the color. Give three thin coats of


20"
17 1/4"
14 1/2"
9/16"
5/8"
1/16
5/8
5/8
1"
2 9/16"
1/16
23"
3/4"

HOUSING OF BACK RAILS IN SQUARES OF TURNINGS


12"
10 3/4
5/8"
5/8
1"
2 1/4
3/4
5/8
5/8
9 1/2"
1/2
3/4
16 3/8"
8 1/4"
3/4"
3/4
3/8
1/16
5 3/16
1 1/2"
2 1/4
1/2
3/8
3/4
3 3/4"
4"
1 7/8
6 1/2"
13 1/2"
3/4"
3/4
1/16

NESTED COFFEE TABLES

shellac, rub each with 6/0 sandpaper, the last coat being rubbed with pumice stone and oil and later with dry rotten stone. If a soft glint is desired polish with wax.

The Hay-Fork Hood

Framing the rafters (if they can be called rafters) of a hay-fork on a barn roof, often becomes becomes a problem. If the rafters are to be set plumb, speaking with reference to the sides of the timber, the cuts are obtained exactly as you would obtain the cuts for hip and valley rafters. In that event the rafters would need backing in order to fit the sheathing. But when the rafters are to be set so the edges will be at right-angle with the sheathing, then you have another problem.

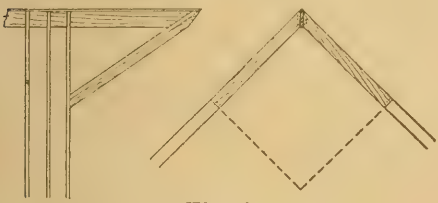


Fig. 1

Figure 1 shows the problem we have in mind. To the left is a side view and to the right a face view. (All unnecessary lines have been omitted.) Figure 2 shows a diagram of the same problem. The figures we are using are exaggerations—12 and 12 and 17 are figures that are easily understood, and therefore we are using them.

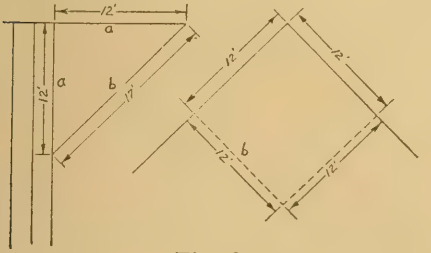


Fig. 2

To obtain the bevel for the edge of the rafter, use the figures on the square shown on the lines a and a. The bottom cut of the side of the rafter is square across, while the top cut on the side is obtained by taking the figure shown on line b of the left diagram on the blade of the square, and the figure on the dotted line b of the right diagram on the tongue of the square—the blade gives the cut.

The explanation we have just given is for a half-pitch roof. Figure 3 shows two diagrams drawn with reference to a third-pitch roof. Here the principle is the same, but the figures on the dotted line b will be different. The distances of the lines a and a taken on the square will, respectively, give the cuts for the edge of the rafters. The bottom cut for the side is square across. For the top cut on the side of the timber, take the distance of line b of the left diagram and the distance of the dotted line b of the right diagram, the former gives the cut.—H. H. Siegele.

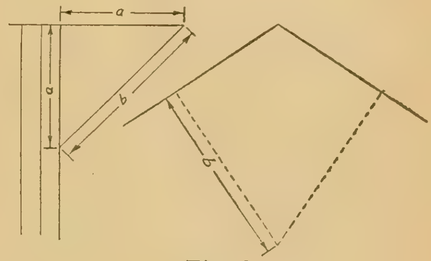


Fig. 3

◆

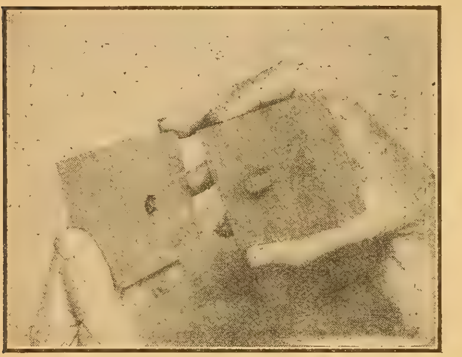
Absolute Accuracy an Accident

Calling upon a designer and maker of instruments of precision who habitually thinks and works in 10,000ths of an inch, the writer found him turning two square pieces of brass upon a center pivot and examining them closely. Not only did he test them with ordinary eyesight but he tried to detect an imperfection by the careful use of his sensitive finger tips, and finally used a powerful microscope as a final test.

"In all my life," he said after greetings, "I have never before attained absolute accuracy on each of the four sides of a rectangle and in this case, as always, it was an accident. Take these pieces, turn them any way you please and if you can detect the slightest difference upon either of the four sides when the pieces are at rest, or looseness upon the pivot, I will buy you a new hat."

"Is absolute accuracy ever necessary?" I asked.

"It isn't necessary, never is and if it were it could never be attained by trying for it, nor could it be produced commercially. It is easy enough to work so closely that no errors can be detected by the eye or the finger tips but never before has my work stood the test of that microscope. I made these pieces separately with no thought of more than ordinary accuracy but when I placed them together I found they were perfect. It proves what I have often said, that absolute accuracy in mechanical work cannot be consciously attained but is always accidental. These will go into my cabinet of curios and I'll make two others to use but there is not one chance in a million that they will be as accurate as these."



If you do not agree with the above, try it in wood; hard ply wood should be used for any other wood will shrink and swell. If one succeeds in attaining absolute accuracy with blocks of ordinary wood any change in the humidity of the air will throw it out.—Charles A. King.

THE EXCHANGE DESK

Correct Framing Methods

BY L. PERTH

In presenting a subject under the above caption it would be well to explain the purpose of this subject matter.

We have no intention of giving instructions to carpenters on how to frame buildings. They have been doing framing for many years and they certainly should know how to do it well.

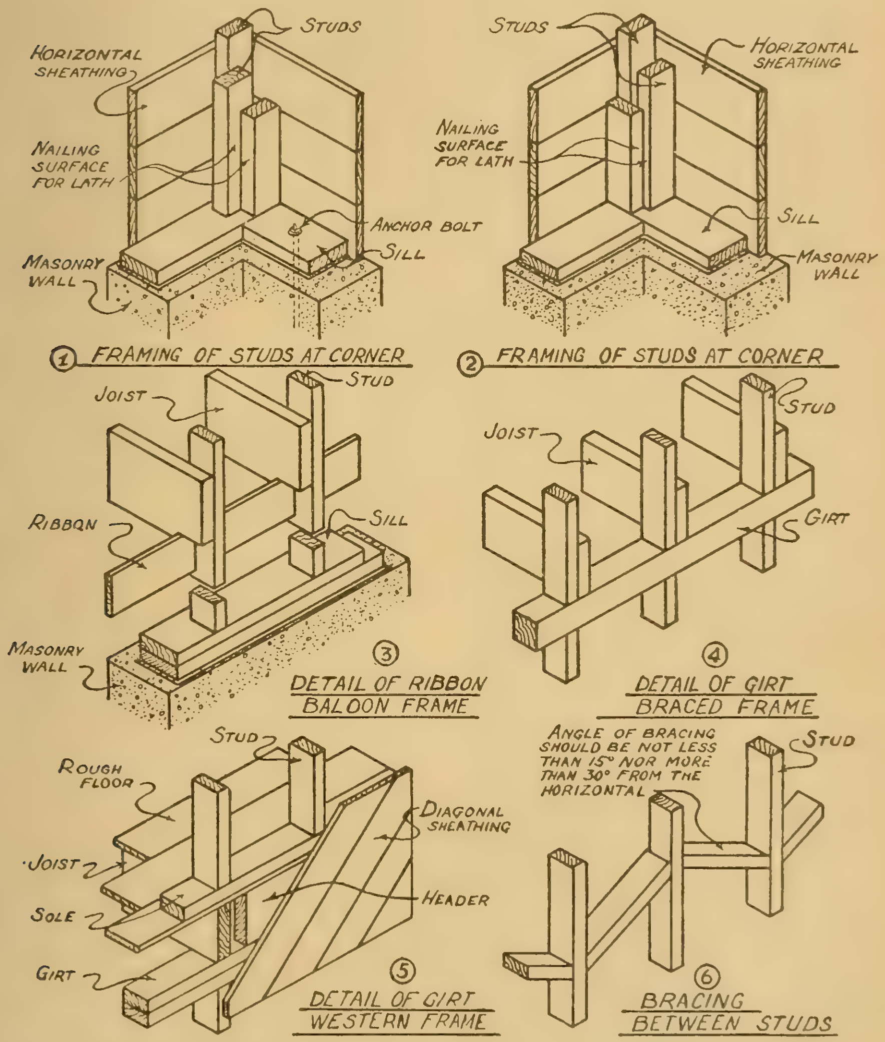
There is no doubt in our mind that many members of our organization have developed and used methods which may be considered as an improvement on some of the established ways of doing things.

This material is intended to serve as a sort of a standard on framing. The methods were studied and developed by many outstanding authorities on building construction, they are recommended by the Federal Board for Vocational Education, the United States Department of Commerce and the National Lumber Manufacturers Association.

We would therefore recommend that the contents of this paper and the accompanying drawing be diligently studied, especially by apprentices.

As to the veterans, we would like to hear from them. They are qualified to pass judgment and if they can suggest any improvements in the various ways of doing things their advice will be welcome. This is the purpose of the "Exchange Desk" which was established in this journal several months ago. While on the subject of the "Exchange Desk," we have received several communications from various parts of the country and even from Canada. These communications are excellent in content, are ably presented and, in some cases, original. However, they do not seem to fit in the columns of our Journal because they are not what we would consider of general interest. Some require too lengthy description and a lot of graphical material to be worked out in connection with their presentation and we do not think we could take up so much space.

Consequently, we had to decide to keep these contributions in abeyance until such time when it may become possible to publish same. We wish to thank you very sincerely and insist that you continue to send them in and we promise to present to the editor of The Carpenter such material which in his opinion should be published.


STUDS
HORIZONTAL SHEATHING
NAILING SURFACE FOR LATH
ANCHOR BOLT
SILL
MASONRY WALL
STUDS
HORIZONTAL SHEATHING
NAILING SURFACE FOR LATH
SILL
MASONRY WALL
JOIST
STUD
RIBBON
SILL
MASONRY WALL
STUD
JOIST
GIRT
STUD
ROUGH FLOOR
JOIST
SOLE
GIRT
DIAGONAL SHEATHING
HEADER
ANGLE OF BRACING SHOULD BE NOT LESS THAN 15° NOR MORE THAN 30° FROM THE HORIZONTAL
STUD

① FRAMING OF STUDS AT CORNER

② FRAMING OF STUDS AT CORNER

③ DETAIL OF RIBBON BALOON FRAME

④ DETAIL OF GIRT BRACED FRAME

⑤ DETAIL OF GIRT WESTERN FRAME

⑥ BRACING BETWEEN STUDS

COURTESY NATIONAL LUMBER MANUFACTR'S. ASSN.

CORRECT FRAMING DETAILS

Now as to the contents of this paper, we will take up Figure 1, "Framing of studs at corner." Corner studs are at the intersection of two walls. The function of the corner stud is a load bearing column and as such a single 2″ by 4″ would suffice for a corner post of a light frame building.

However, in order to secure a good nailing surface for exterior sheathing at least two and preferably three 2″ x 4″ should be used as shown in Fig. 1. If, however, one stud or even a 4″ x 4″ post were used no provision would be made for nailing the lath at the inside corner. Consequently this method of framing corners is being considered the best. There are various ways of framing corners with built-up studs. Another commonly used method is shown in Fig. 2.

The method shown in Fig. 1 is the simplest and most satisfactory type. Rough studs may be used, it provides all the strength necessary, it is easy to build and provides nailing surface for lath.

If dressed 2″ x 4″ material is being used the actual size of the studs is 1-⅝ inches. Since twice 1⅝″ equals 3¼″ as compared with 3⅝″ the thickness of the partition at one corner will be 3¼″ while on the other 3⅝″. This however is not a serious objection as it is possible to build this up with plaster.

Method shown in Fig. 2 provides equal thickness in both directions. It is however more difficult to assemble as there is a possibility of splitting the single stud when nailing together.

A very interesting framing detail is shown in Fig. 3. The sub-title "Detail of ribbon in balloon frame."

The "ribbon is a horizontal strip of wood notched into the studs in balloon construction. This strip forms a support for the joists of the second floor. This strip usually is a 1″ x 4″ and is strong enough to carry the joists which usually are securely spiked to the studs.

It is not desirable to increase the thickness of the ribbon because this would require a deeper cut in the studs which naturally would have the tendency to weaken same.

Very seldom a condition may arise in light frame construction where greater strength than that furnished by a 1″ x 4″ would be required. If this should happen it would be advisable to use a 1″ x 6″ than a thicker material. If the studs are 2″ x 6″ then a 2″ x 4 would answer the purpose for a ribbon.

Ribbon should be continuous where possible and should always be spliced at the center of studs. Girts in a braced and western frame are shown in Fig. 4 and 5 and bracing between stud in Fig. 6. This bracing also serves as fire stopping and is usually placed half way between floor and ceiling.

If anyone of our readers should have any comment to make with regard to these methods it will be welcome and appreciated.

Footingless Foundation

There are altogether too many buildings whose foundations are influenced by wet and dry weather conditions. This is especially true of foundations for private garages. The width of the footing has little if anything to do with the firmness of the foundation for light structures. In fact, the footing could be omitted entirely and it would make but little difference on the foundation, unless the footings are placed well below the frost line. The footingless foundation offers the most economical and best solution to this foundation problem. With it you can go as deep as you want to into the ground in order to get below the influence of frost and dry and wet weather, and yet keep the cost within reason.

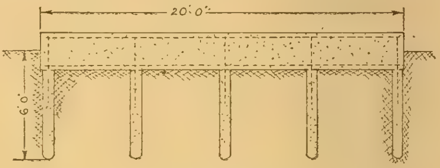


Fig. 1

Figure 1 shows one side in full of a footingless foundation for a private garage. The trench for this foundation was dug 7 inches wide and 12 inches deep. Then, with a 7-inch post-auger holes were bored 5 feet deeper for concrete piles. These holes were spaced about 5 feet and filled with concrete and reinforced as shown by the perpendicular dotted lines. Then the founda-

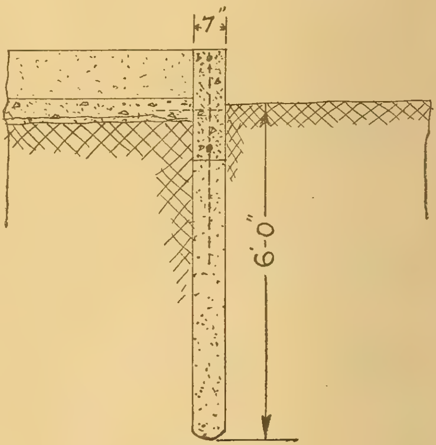


Fig. 2

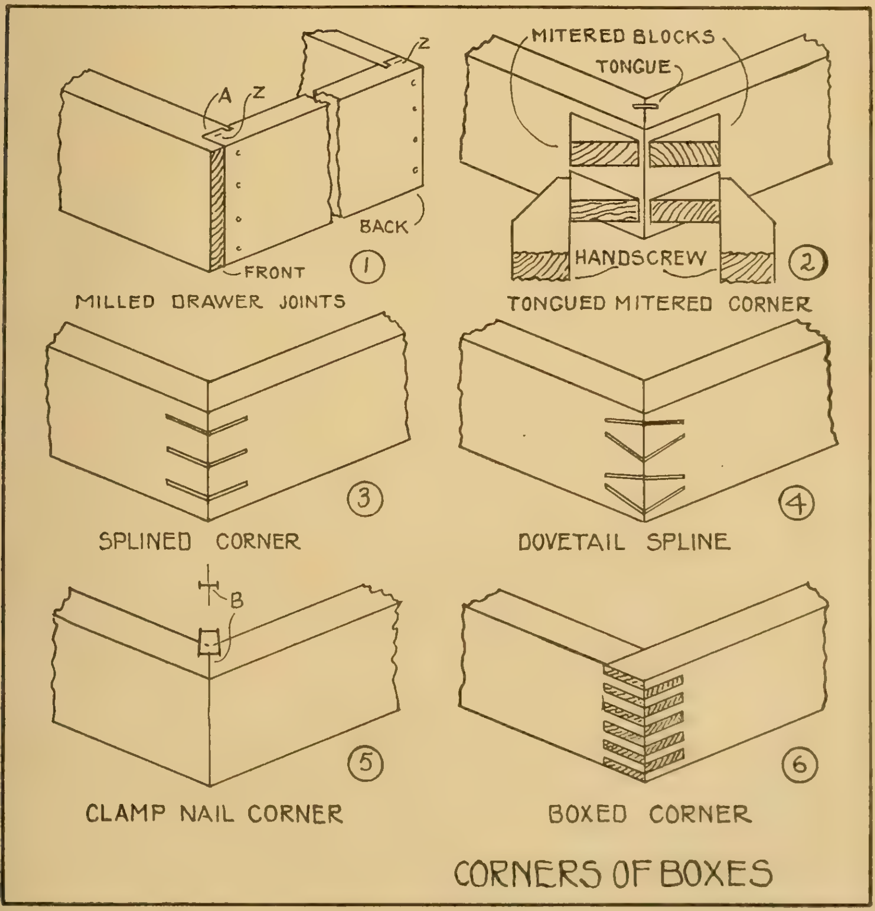
tion was poured and reinforced as indicated by the horizontal dotted lines. (The necessary forms, of course, were built before the foundation was poured.)

Figure 2 shows a cross section of the footingless foundation and the concrete-pile support. To the left is shown the concrete garage floor in part. The reinforcing is indicated by heavy dots, dotted and irregular lines.—-H. H. Siegele.

Corners of Boxes

BY CHARLES A. KING

Several methods of joining box corners are used by craftsmen and the grade of the work may be established by the method applied in making the joints. We shall discuss a few types of construction that may be said to roughly indicate three grades of work; the butt joint, nailed is characteristic of the roughest grade and is seldom approved by discriminating furniture buyers excepting for the roughest and most common purposes. The next better grade, the machined corners is typical of the craftsmanship applied in the great mass of factory made pieces in which hand work is reduced to its minimum and as far as possible all joints machine fitted. The third and finest grade of work may be placed in the class which demands hand dovetailing in making drawers and other similarly shaped details. At this time we shall discuss only the second grade of work, the grade which includes built in pieces, or pieces that are shop made and set up on the job.



MILLED DRAWER JOINTS

TONGUED MITERED CORNER

SPLINED CORNER

DOVETAIL SPLINE

CLAMP NAIL CORNER

BOXED CORNER

CORNERS OF BOXES

In making drawers for dressers, sideboards, tables etc. of the middle grade of work the method of corner construction shown at (1) is quite commonly used for it makes a better and stronger job than the usual rabbeted front and nailed drawer. All the cuts in the sides may be made by a rather thick circular saw, the wide cut A of the front being made by a groover, a nest of saws or a warbled saw. The corners are nailed as the drawer is assembled. This makes a very good drawer after the bottom is in place to keep the drawer square and rigid. If small drawers are made by this method the weak short grain at Z may break off if the drawer is racked. Often in making boxes or chests the joint at the back of the drawer is used on all four centers for it simplifies the assembling of the box and insures accurate corners.

The mitered corner (2) is used where it will not do to show end grain, for the glued tongue, made with the grain at right angles with the joint holds the joint well. Usually in assembling a box thus made it is necessary to apply pressure to bring the joints together and to hold them. The method used depends upon the size of the work; if a small box, stout rubber bands or string will hold effectively but if a larger box, clamps may be placed from corner to corner, or soft wood mitered blocks glued to each corner as shown to give a grip for handscrews will be found an excellent method.

The splined corner box (3) makes a strong box; this method may be used in making display trays and small boxes. The joints may be fitted, glued and held with rubber bands or with string until the glue sets when the corners may be dressed a little and grooves made across them as shown with a fine circular saw and a spline fitted and glued into each groove. Later fasten the bottom with glue and brads, smooth the corners and finish the tray.

The dovetail spline (4) is made by essentially the same process as (3) for it is but an elaboration of the latter; though it appears a more expensive piece of work than it is, it may easily be done upon a tilting saw table.

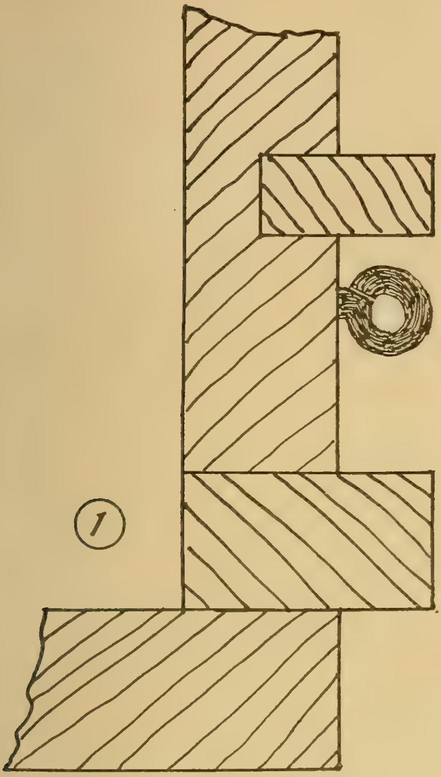
The clamp nail corner (5) is strong and easily made. 9/16″ or ⅝″ clamp nails of different lengths may be bought in any well stocked hardware store. Make the joints first and with a suitable circular hand saw make a cut in each side of the joint to take the web of the nail as at B. Drive the clamp nail wide end first which will draw the joint together and hold it rigidly. This is probably the strongest method of making a mitered joint of this sort and the nail cannot be seen from the face of the work.

The boxed corner (6) is commonly used in making light containers for many kinds of the finer merchandise, though certain kinds of heavy goods are packed in heavy boxes made by the same method. To make this joint economically a number of thick circular saws of uniform size are placed with collars upon an arbor so the spaces between their cutting edges are equal to the width of the cut each saw makes. Gauges and stops are so arranged that all the cuts of one side may be made the entire width of the board with one motion. After the machine is set up the cuts for thousands of boxes may be made in a short time. These boxes may be rapidly glued and driven together, squared and when hard, the tops and bottoms may be nailed in place. Such boxes, made in large quantities with the proper equipment are not as expensive as they appear.

Screw-eye Driver

Recently we were called upon to make screens for the bottom half of windows, or, in other words, half screens. It was necessary to fasten the screens with hooks, and the screw-eyes had to be inserted somewhat as we are showing them in Fig. 1. This was not only difficult, but it took much time, so we improvised a screw-eye driver with wire on the order shown by Fig. 2. Figure 3 shows the screw-eye driver hooked to a screw-eye ready for the driving.

The size of wire to be used depends on the size of the screw-eye—it should be strong enough to drive the screw-eye home without twisting. The length of the driver should be governed by the situation. If the screw-eyes are to be inserted at inconvenient places, the driver then should be made long enough to reach such places. The handle should extend to where it can easily be manipulated. Hold the extension with the left hand, allowing it to turn in the hand, while with the right hand the handle is turned. This device can be used both for inserting screw-eyes and for extracting them.



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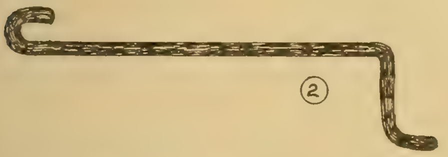
The shape of the driver we are showing is a convenient one, however, as it can be shaped like a brace and used in the same way. We are showing what we found to give excellent service. If the reader can improve on it the gain will be his—H. H. Siegele.



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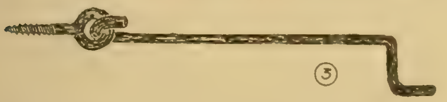

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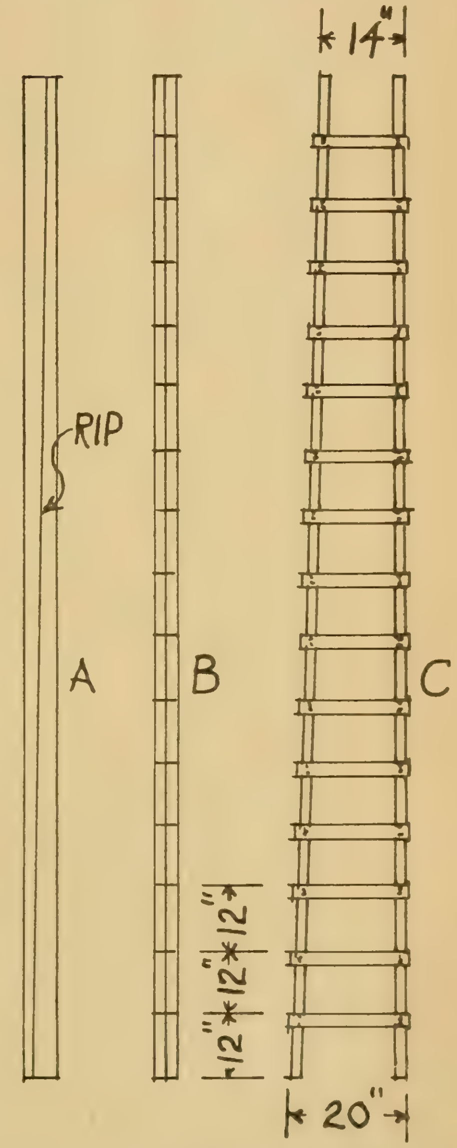
Job-Made Ladder

Ladder building is a form of stair building, the principles of which every carpenter should know. Some of these principles are shown by the illustration.

Figure A represents a 2x6-inch timber, 16 feet long, marked for ripping so as to make two tapering pieces for the uprights of a ladder. The purpose of the tapering is to properly proportion the strength of the ladder. Figure B shows how the upright pieces are placed for marking The steps are spaced 12 inches from top edge to top edge. Figure C shows the ladder completed. It should be noted that the width of the ladder at the bottom is 20 inches, while at the top it is only 14 inches.



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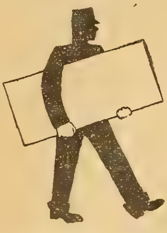

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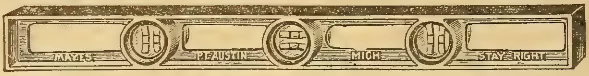

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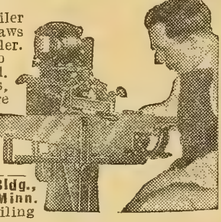

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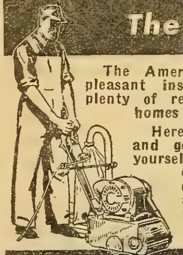

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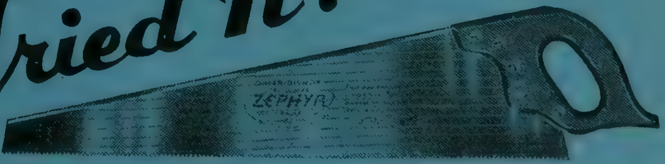

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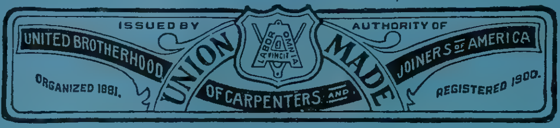

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Sawmill and Timber Workers, Furniture Workers, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, Millwrights, Shipwrights and Boat Builders, Piledrivers and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, Rm. 250, Bible House, New York, N. Y.

Established in 1881
Vol. LIX.—No. 7

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1939

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The Remedy—Higher Wages, Shorter Hours

THE continued refusal of those who own and control industry to recognize the necessity of reducing the hours of labor along with the substitution of mechanical processes for human beings in industry was cited by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor as the main reason for the persistence of the unemployed army now numbering many millions, in an address before the recent dinner meeting of Local No. 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in the Royal Windsor Palace, New York City.

The dinner was held to confer appropriate honors upon the members of the local for the performance of noble and praise-worthy service.

"High or low living standards among the wage earners of the nation are determined by the wage levels which the working people are able to establish," Mr. Green said. "From the economic point of view the prosperity of the nation is largely determined by the national income. If the national income is large enough to enable the consuming public to buy and use the goods which industry produces, unemployment will be reduced to a minimum and fairly prosperous conditions will prevail.

"The total amount of the national income represented in wages paid to wage earners plays an important part in the employment and business situations of the nation. If high wages are paid and buying power is high the volume of goods sold and consumed will be increased.

"These facts make it clear that the constant struggle of organized labor for higher wages is thoroughly justifiable, both from the economic and public welfare point of view.

"There are many factors which constantly play an ever-increasing part in the forces which are gradually but surely bringing about the establishment of a shorter work-day and shorter work-week.

"More and more it becomes evident that the real remedy for unemployment will be found in the reduction of the number of days worked per week. When reduced to a simple mathematical basis it would seem an equitable division of the amount of work available is sound, particularly when it is considered as an economic problem.

"We cannot keep substituting mechanical processes and electric power for man service, and as a consequence displace millions of workers, without making adjustments in the working periods so that those displaced may be re-absorbed in private industry, unless we are prepared to maintain a large army of unemployed.

"Industrial management has stubbornly refused to make work period adjustments during the last three decades of our national life. Such adjustments were necessary to conform to the mechanical changes which have taken place.

"So many of the employing interests of the nation insist upon the maintenance of the long work-day and long work-week that, as a result of their stubborn refusal to face stern realities, unemployment has fluctuated between eight and fourteen million working during the last ten year period. This situation has called for the expenditure of billions of dollars for relief purposes. Notwithstanding the expenditure of these huge sums of money we are still grappling with an acute unemployment problem.

"What is the remedy? Can it be found in the means which have been utilized, the methods followed and the economic policies applied during this distressing ten year period of unemployment?

"Labor still presses for public acceptance of the remedy which it has constantly advocated from the beginning. We are confident that an increase in the national income, which cannot be realized without an increase in wages paid and distributed among the masses of the people, and an adjustment of the daily and weekly work periods offer a real, practical remedy for unemployment."

Farmer Helpless Victim of Sulphur Monopoly

GIVEN little space in the daily newspapers was the startling revelation by the Senate Anti-Monopoly Investigating Committee recently which disclosed the airtight control of the sulphur industry.

Few people are acquainted with the sulphur industry, yet, it was brought out in the hearing, that it is just about the most profitable monopoly in the world and that this monopoly is responsible for the high cost of fertilizer, one of the most costly necessities farmers must buy.

The sulphur story was told by Robert H. Montgomery, economics professor of the University of Texas, who for years has studied the industry. Testifying as spokesman for Federal Trade Commission, he declared:

"Sulphur, is the narrowest and most vital bottleneck in modern industry. In its natural form, and made into sulphuric acid, it is used in the manufacture of practically every product." As examples, he named steel, rubber, gasoline, textiles, rayon, paints, and particularly, fertilizer and explosives.

It takes nearly a half-ton of sulphuric acid to make a ton of fertilizer, he explained, and the high price of sulphur is the main reason for the high price of fertilizer.

Sulphur is "the most vital single product" for national defense, Montgomery pointed out, because it is impossible to make smokeless powder, "TNT" and other high explosives without using sulphuric acid.

He said sulphur is produced in only two places, Sicily and a limited field in Louisiana and Texas, and that the Sicilian and American producers have divided the world between them by a monopoly agreement, which gives the entire market in the United States and Canada to the two companies which control the Texas and Louisiana sulphur "mounds."

As a result, Montgomery showed, the price of the sulphur has remained rigidly fixed at $18 a ton for the past 20 years, and all through the depression when prices of most products were falling.

Because of this ironclad monopoly, profits of the Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. have averaged 63 cents of each $1 of sulphur it sold in the past 20 years, Montgomery said, and equally staggering profits have been made by the other concern, the Freeport Sulphur Co.

The investigators have evidence that the two sulphur companies are connected with the same powerful financial and industrial interests, including the Mellon family, big oil companies, with the House of Morgan at the top.

Enslavement of German Workers

The International Transport Workers Federation, whose headquarters are in Amsterdam, Holland, secures regularly from reliable sources information regarding the conditions of working men and women in Nazi Germany and releases the information from time to time in a publication called "Fascism."

The March issue of "Fascism" contains an article entitled "Lifelong Compulsory Employment in Germany," which reveals many hitherto secreted facts regarding the oppressive economic conditions imposed on German workers by the compulsory labor scheme promulgated early in 1938. The text of the article follows:

"THE regulations concerning compulsory employment in Germany have been made very much more severe.

"Since February 14, 1939, all inhabitants of the German Reich are liable to be assigned at any time by the labor exchange to compulsory employment; this applying not only to German subjects, as since July 1, 1938, but to foreigners and persons without nationality as well.

"Men and women, children and aged, may at any moment be assigned to compulsory employment for an indefinite period, nor merely for a limited period as hitherto. No one any longer has the right to claim a medical examination to establish whether he is fit for the work assigned to him.

"The Nazi officials at the labor exchanges can assign people to any work they like without medical consultation. Regulations protecting workers, women and youth may be suspended for labor conscripts. Hitherto labor conscripts had a right to a hearing before being deported, and although the labor exchange was under no obligation to consider their objections, in some cases alleviations could be obtained. On the pretext that the timely supply of labor may not be prejudiced, the labor exchanges can now deport people without a hearing.

"The pledge solemnly given in June, 1938, by Goering's Four Year Plan Directory that labor conscripts would not suffer economic disadvantage has been cancelled.

"The pledge was not kept anyway, but now it is definitely stated: 'Compensation for hardship due to loss of wages is not given.'

"Railwaymen, civil servants and postal employes, transferred to the Sudeten area under the compulsory labor scheme are no longer entitled to wage adjustments. Adult skilled manual and non-manual workers may be engaged and paid in unskilled occupations.

"The dependents of those condemned to compulsory labor only get a maintenance allowance if no work is available for them. Under the conditions obtaining in Germany today women may have their children taken from home, and labor exchanges may even, to save maintenance allowances, take the children of labor recruits from school and find employment for them. Against families politically or religiously suspect such provisions are applied ruthlessly.

"Those drafted to forced labor for a limited period must upon completion of their time return to their old employer if he wants them, but experience is that the employer is under no "obligation to keep the jobs open. The labor exchanges have hitherto regularly acceded to applications of employers wishing to refuse re-employment of ex-labor conscripts.

"But the worst feature of the stricter regime is the general introduction of compulsory employment for unlimited periods.

"In practice condemnation to compulsory labor for unlimited periods has been a fact in Germany since the beginning of the Nazi regime.

"Since March, 1933, tens of thousands of Germans have worked as labor conscripts in the concentration camps. Since the summer of 1933 thousands have been building barracks and military works, in the eastern and northwestern parts of Germany especially. Most of them have been in the labor camps continuously except for short periods of leave.

"There are so-called penal labor camps, the occupants of which have been definitely told that they will probably never get any other employment, and hundreds hostile to the regime who under orders of the Gestapo may only seek employment in certain localities.

"But compulsory employment for an unlimited period was hitherto reserved for the low-paid classes and opponents of the regime. Now non-politicals, even Nazi partisans, small business men and salaried servants are liable to unlimited compulsory employment. They may be ordered to accept employment in another occupation at considerably lower wages.

"Again it is expressly stated that there is no claim to a wage adjustment. No wage or salary earner, no public servant or craftsman, no business man or professional man has a right, if assigned to compulsory employment away from his place of residence, to any compensation for the consequent economic hardship to himself or his dependents.

"The Nazi ministers still maintain that the compulsory employment scheme will only be exceptionally applied. But Nazi papers already calmly write that 'the course of events will probably necessitate general application.' (Kolnische Zeitung, 16 February). In other words, it is probable that the majority of the Germans will have to work under a scheme of compulsory employment. The transition from collective bargaining to labor enslavement has reached its completion in Germany."

Capitol Board of Trade Favors Notorious Sales Tax

The notorious sales tax, which bears hardest on those least able to pay and imposes a relatively small burden on the wealthy, is heartily endorsed by the executive committee of the Washington Board of Trade. In order to be sure that the wage earners are soaked to the limit, the executive committee urges that the tax be collected by the government of the District of Columbia either from customers or from a levy on gross receipts of business firms, whichever amount is greater.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

1522	Milwaukee, Wis.	2284	Pascagoula, Miss.
2293	Three Rivers, Que.	2285	McComb, Miss.
2623	Field, Ont.	2005	McComb, Miss.
2626	McCall, Ida.	1336	Racine, Wis.
2631	Flagstaff, Ariz.	2620	McMinnville, Ore.
2281	Atlanta, Ga.	2619	Pedee, Ore.
2283	West Bend, Wis.	2286	Clanton, Ala.
2760	Diamond Springs, Calif.		

Report Blasts High-Wage Myth

RECORDS of the Social Security Board are proving to be a veritable mine of information on questions affecting workers and their wages.

For one thing, they have exploded, in the most devastating manner, the myth of high wages in American industry. Recently the board revealed that the average wage of more than 30,000,000 workers in 1937—the most properous year since 1929—was only $890. In later reports the board disclosed how these pitiably inadequate wages are distributed among age groups and sexes.

During 1937, the board received the wage accounts of 21,906,658 male workers and of 8,251,036 women workers.

The average annual income of the men was only $1,027, while that of women was only a trifle more than half that figure—$525.

Curiously enough, the board found that, while men after 40 have more difficulty in getting a job than the man who is only 25 years old, the middle-aged worker whose name is on a payroll draws more than the younger worker.

In 1937, of the 30,157,694 employes whose wages could be tabulated according to their ages, 2,360,775 in the age group from 45 to 50 received an average wage of $1,204.

That was the highest average for any age group, and it emphasizes the crying need for purchasing power in the hands of the people who must consume if our factories are ever to operate at anything like capacity.

How many workers manage to get along is one of thhe questions raised by the board, but it does not attempt to answer it.

The average earnings of workers between the ages of 20 and 24, it was pointed out, is only $582 a year, while those between 25 and 29 receive on on average $841. From 30 to 39 years the average is $1,039, while from 50 to 64 the average is $1,131.

The board discloses that approximately 70 per cent of those gainfully employed in 1937 earned on an average only $1,139. The other 30 per cent, of course, received much less.

In 1937 national income was in the neighborhood of $70,000,000,000. In that year, according to the board, the bulk of American workers, including all in the higher-paid groups, received in their pay envelopes only $26,729,422,854. That seems to set definitely at rest the contention of some economists that the greater portion of the country's income goes into the pay envelope.

The 30,000,000 workers and their dependents represent more than four-fifths of all the people of the country. If they have only about a third of the national income, it follows that the other one-fifth of the people has two-thirds of the national income.

London Provides Air-Raid Shelters

THE seriousness of the belief in Great Britain that the people are in grave danger of being bombed by air raids mechanized by the totalitarian dictatorships that menace Europe is indicated in the broad program under elaboration by the British government to provide adequate protection against these high powered explosives shot down on a helpless population from the sky.

In an article describing the program of the government to provide air-raid protection shelters free to each household whose income is around five pounds a week, the London Daily Herald says:

"Distribution of free air-raid shelters to all house holders in specially dangerous areas who cannot afford to pay for them is to begin before the end of the month.

"A circular letter from the Home Office has been sent to the local authorities of the danger areas setting out how the shelters are to be distributed, and on what basis a householder is to be considered eligible for a free shelter.

"Roughly, anyone whose income does not exceed 5 pounds a week, (about $25) or who is compulsorily insured under the National Health Insurance Act is to have a free shelter, and the Local Authority is to help him put it up.

Number of children is to be taken into account one pound (about $5) a week being added to the income limit for each child in excess of two."

After enumerating the various districts to be provided with shelters at once, the Daily Herald article continues:

"Manufacture of the special galvanized steel sheet shelters recommended has already begun, and the circular says that the supply of the shelters will come forward at a rapidly increasing rate, beginning in the third week of this month.

"Arrangements have been made with the railway companies for the delivery of the shelters direct to the householder.

"The local authorities are directed to send an estimate of the numbers of shelters required in their area, based on information they already possess, within a week.

"Lists of names and addresses are to be collected as soon after that as possible, and the circular gives authority for the employment of people supplied by the Employment Exchanges for the preparation of these lists.

"The circular explains that although the shelters are designed with channels, so that they can stand on the ground if necessary, they are intended to be partly sunk, the excavated earth being used to provide extra cover.

"For the present, the householder is to have the option of storing the shelter unerected, erecting it, or sinking it.

"Siting of the shelter, whichever alternative the householder selects, is to be done by the local authority.

"Because of the danger of disturbing gas or electric mains or drains if excavation is done without supervision, the local authority is charged with the duty of seeing that their officials supervise the work.

"Local authorities may, if they wish, choose to have the work of erecting and sinking the shelters done for the householder, should he select to have it done at once, and the cost is to rank for grant.

"Any extra labor required to be recruited through the Labor Exchange.

"Parliament is to be asked, in forthcoming legislation, to impose an obligation on local authorities to give direction as to the citing of the shelters.

"Householders who do not come within the definition of those entitled to a shelter will have to wait until the free distribution is completed before they can get supplies. Then they will be given opportunities to purchase their own.

"Shelters which are distributed free of cost are to remain the property of the Government."

Old World Termed "A Mess"

"AFTER six weeks in Europe, our first glimpse of the Statue of Liberty as we steamed into New York harbor, filled every American on board with a desire to take off his hat and let out three ripping cheers for the Stars and Stripes."

This was the response of President James A. Phillips of the Order of Railway Conductors when asked: "How does it feel to be back home?"

Early in March, accompanied by Mrs. Phillips, he left for Geneva, Switzerland, to attend the Preparatory Technical Conference on Rail Transport, arranged by the International Labor Organization of the League of Nations.

President Roosevelt designated the O. R. C. chief as the workers' representative on the American delegation. The other members were Otto S. Beyer of the National Mediation Board, who served as the government's delegate, and E. J. McClees, executive secretary of the Bureau of Information of the Eastern Railways, New York, who represented the employers. Spokesmen for 57 nations attended the Geneva gathering, which made a preliminary study of world conditions in the railroad business. Its findings are still confidential, but when whipped into shape will be submitted to the I. L. O. and the nations involved.

After the Geneva conference adjourned, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips made an intensive tour of France, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, England and Scotland.

"I wanted to ascertain for myself the facts concerning the wages and working conditions of railroad men and women in that part of Europe," said Mr. Phillips. "As soon as possible, I will submit to the Railway Labor Executives' Association a report on what I saw and heard. This much may be said now:

"Americans on WPA can maintain a higher standard of living than most of the wage workers in the countries I visited.

"The workers are organized in most of these countries and their leaders are intelligent, devoted men, but the workers' incomes are so low they must be satisfied with the barest necessities of life. Even in Britain, it is the rarest thing for a worker to have an automobile, electric light in his house, refrigeration, or a score of other things we regard as the commonplace needs of our everyday existence.

"Worst of all, they are in constant fear of another war. The most alarming rumors are readily accepted at their face value. Everywhere we went men were marching—from boys of 12 to graybeards of 60. While we were in Holland word came that Hitler had attacked Poland. No one questioned the story, although later it proved to be without foundation. Mothers told me they could not sleep at night. They did not know when their husbands or sons might be summoned to the colors.

"The ruling classes of Europe have certainly made a mess of things. On one hand are the palaces of the rich; on the other, the hovels of the poor, with fear and hate everywhere.

"It is impossible for Americans to understand the riddle. It is certainly impossible for them to solve it. If we are wise, we will stay out and concentrate on solving our own economic problems here at home.

"Those problems are certainly very serious, but after an American has had a chance to take one good look at Europe, he feels like taking a solemn oath never again to utter an unkind word concerning his own country. The worst in America is a paradise compared with the best on the other side of the Atlantic.

"Switzerland was the one bright spot. Railroad workers get higher wages there than in any other part of Europe. The Swiss are prepared to defend their own, but they are not panicky. They have faced trouble before, and are confident they will come through this crisis. I came away with an immense admiration for them.

"The 'Reds' have almost wrecked the railroad labor movement in France. The unions had 420,000 members prior to the recent strike. The government wiped out the 40-hour week. The 'Reds' counseled a general strike and had their way. With France facing a possible war, the government was in a position to enforce drastic decrees. The workers were called to the colors; the unions were badly smashed.

"It was an excellent example of how democracy departs when war threatens."

Mr. and Mrs. Phillips were in London when Premier Chamberlain, in the House of Commons, delivered his answer to the totalitarian dictators.

"Seats were at a premium," said Mr. Phillips, "but a Labor member of Parliament got us in. It was a thrilling experience."

Cradle to Grave Business "Gyp"

THE Federal Trade Commission recently issued three "stop orders" which illustrate how unscrupulous business men pursue their victims from the cradle to the grave.

Children were the victims of the Idaho Candy Company, Boise, Idaho, which sold dealers combinations of candy "with push cards, punchboards and other lottery devices," in violation of the anti-lottery laws. The commission has stopped scores of similar schemes, which swindle children by taking their money for a little poor candy and a chance to gamble.

Grown-ups were "taken for a ride" by Twentieth Century Business Builders, Inc., Chicago, and by merchants who used its "count the dot" puzzles.

Twentieth Century sold dealers this "sales promotion plan," and material for it, consisting of pictures of certain merchandise, covered with numerous dots. The dealers advertised that "cash credit slips" would be given free to a limited number of persons who counted the dots most correctly. The slips would be "accepted as part payment" for the merchandise shown in the pictures.

Actually, the commission said, the dealers gave out thousands of the slips, to everyone who entered the "contest." Moreover, the dealers first "marked up" the merchandise far higher than the regular price.

Another bad one was William W. Chambers, of the "Greater Chambers Company," Washington (D. C.) undertaker.

The commission said he falsely advertised that he furnished "certain facilities and merchandise" free, provided "a $500 funeral for $265," and "a regular $150 funeral for $75."

Moreover, according to the F. T. C., Chambers misrepresented the value and price of his burial vaults, and falsely claimed that these vaults "were waterproof and airtight, and would serve the purposes of a mausoleum."

In other words, this undertaker was a really smart business man. He knew how to profit from the fact that people will pay well to protect the remains of their loved ones, and are in no mood to haggle over price or check up on quality when arranging for a funeral.

Gompers' Son Begins 53rd Year in U. S. Service

SAMUEL J. GOMPERS, son of Samuel Gompers, father of labor, April 24, entered upon his 53rd year of service for the Government, at the age of 70, while under a presidential "extension" in the classified service, carrying him in active duty beyond the stipulated retirement figure, "three score and ten." In his 21 years as chief clerk of the Labor Department he has administered the oath of office from 10,000 to 20,000 times.

At his desk Mr. Gompers looked back over his long experience with the Government—perhaps one of the longest periods of any Federal worker—and recalled that one of the most unusual things he ever did was to administer the Federal oath of office "at least eight times" to William Howard Taft, after the former President had left the White House.

This strange multiplicity of oath administration took place during the World War, when the former Chief Executive of the country took over his duties as one of the two joint chairmen of the National War Labor Board.

When Mr. Taft was sworn into this new office, it was explained by Mr. Gompers, he was placed on one appropriation already available, until the new appropriation for the position itself could become available. There was so much delay in this, he explained, that the former President had to be changed from one appropriation to another every few days, and sworn in again under each different appropriation.

Soon, whenever Mr. Gompers would see the jovial former President, Mr. Taft would hold up his right arm, as if to be sworn in again, and say, with his well-known chuckle, "Go ahead, Sam."

Mr. Gompers recently received Nation-wide attention through swearing in Elmer F. Andrews as administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Labor Department. When he had finished with the formality, Mr. Gompers laid his hand on Mr. Andrews' shoulder and said with feeling: "And may the Lord have mercy on your soul."

The son of the famous former president of the American Federation of Labor looks much like his father, but the son changed his name slightly, just so he would not be a "junior." He put a middle name of "Julian" between the Samuel and Gompers, so that he is Samuel J. Gompers. The "Julian" is his mother's maiden name.

The chief clerk of the Labor Department holds his father's memory in reverence, admiring his leadership in labor—and like him, continues his membership in organized labor.

He carries a membership card in Columbia Typographical Union, to which he transferred his membership when he moved to Washington, from New York, to begin his Federal service as a printer at the Government Printing Office.

Mr. Gompers transferred to the Department of Commerce and Labor in 1907, as an "editor-clerk proof-reader," went to the new Department of Labor, when the former department was split in two, and was advanced in responsibility until he became departmental chief clerk in 1918.

Municipal Employes of Jacksonville Join A. F. of L.

Employes of the City Commission of Jacksonville, Fla., and other city departments have been joining the American Federation of Labor in scores. Labor union officials are confident that before long all of the city employes will become full-fledged union members.

Editorial

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

PLOWING UNDER SUGAR CANE

MR. JOHN T. FLYNN, a syndicated writer for the Scripps-Howard newspapers, has some remarks to make about the government's policy with regard to crops. No matter which side of the political fence one may be on, it is well worth the while to digest Mr. Flynn's observations, which follow:

> The age of destroying food and plowing under crops is, apparently, not over.
>
> There are some things that are very difficult, to put it mildly, to understand. It is easy to understand how some men can argue that there ought to be a tariff on sugar manufactured in foreign countries and imported into the United States. The argument is that the tariff tends to equalize the price of foreign and domestic sugar and enable the domestic producer to build up his business, produce and sell more sugar and give more work to American workmen. You may not agree to this as a policy, but you can understand how a man may honestly believe this. We do not produce enough sugar for our uses and so he believes we should encourage domestic producers to produce more.
>
> There are crops, however, of which we produce more than we can use. And it is easy to understand how a man may advocate paying to the farmer money or a subsidy to induce him to plant less so that there will be no surplus, order to raise prices. You may not agree with this policy either, but you can see the point.
>
> But what it is difficult to understand is how a Government can at one and the same time impose tariffs on a crop of which we produce too little in order to get the farmer to produce more and also pay out subsidies to the same farmers to induce him to raise less and actually plow under what they have raised.
>
> But this is precisely what the Federal Government is doing at this time. Sugar cane growers in Louisiana and Florida are being paid now by the Agricultural Department money to plow under sugar cane that is growing in the field. In Louisiana they are plowing up 31,000 acres and in Florida 7000 acres.
>
> Of course the cane growers are not compelled to do this. They can refuse. But if they do two things will happen to them. First, they will not get any of the Federal money being paid to induce curtailment. Second, they have a difficult time selling the sugar they do raise to the sugar mills. Therefore they plow under and take Federal funds.
>
> This is defended in the case of wheat because we have a surplus of wheat. But it cannot be defended in sugar since we do not have a surplus of that, but rather a domestic shortage. But in any case why tax American producers through the tariff to build up and increase sugar production and at the same time tax them to pay sugar planters to reduce their crops? There is something screwy about this kind of policy.

SOUTHERN WAGE SCALES MUST BE ELEVATED

ONE of the major economic injustices that must be stopped before this nation will see general business stability in some improved degree is the low wage practice of southern employers.

For years these "gentlemen" of the south have paid wages far below a living scale and have defended their conduct on the theory that living costs are much lower in Dixie.

Workers in the South have long known this to be propaganda against higher wage levels. The North generally was inclined to believe that the South enjoyed lower living conditions until the "See America" era was popularized by the faster and more efficient automobile. However, nothing much was done about actual figures until recently and those figures, the result of a survey by the Federal Wage-Hour administration, knocks the defense of the southern employers into the well known cocked hat.

The survey, made at the request of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in which the American Federation of Labor maintains a vital interest, discloses that living expenses below the Mason-Dixon line are only 3.1 per cent lower than in the North and the South is the outlet for most of the North's cheaper products!

The survey is one of the most important ever made from an economic standpoint because it explodes the ancient argument of southern sweat shop employers, powerful and strongly entrenched, who have carried on belligerent campaigns for years against organized labor in the most hostile manner.

The fact that only rents and fuel costs were found by the survey to be substantially lower in the South and furniture, clothing, other household goods and miscellaneous items in the high priced bracket, proves the need for an immediate boost in wages before thousands of workers in the South can be included in the nation-wide picture representing buying power.

It isn't necessary to be an economic expert to understand what would happen if buying power, in the form of higher wages, was suddenly increased in the South. It would reflect not only in the purchase of much needed household necessities and luxuries but in the automobile industry. The South is fertile ground for the second-hand car business and it is safe to assume, that given the means, new car sales would cut in heavily on the used car turnover. And the automobile industry is one of the most vital links to long-sought prosperity in this country.

Since this seems to be the age of government inspired reforms directed at business, it would seem the South would be the spot to concentrate on. It has long been known that the North, with its generally better wage scales (the result of organized labor) is the main source of the nation's buying power and as was set out before, since nation-wide business stability is both desired and necessary to improved economic conditions, it would seem Congress would turn its undivided attention in that direction. If the people are the ones the government is most desirous of helping, the wage earners of the South are sadly and immediately in need of that help.

Cantankerous as a lot of northern employers are, the facts remain that conditions and employers are even worse in the South and lack of buying power is the nation's most vital problem today.

"Big Top" Signs Union Contract

The "Greatest Show on Earth" started its 1939 season, assured of no hitch due to labor troubles. A 100 per cent union contract was signed by the Ringling Brothers-Barnum and Bailey Circus with the American Federation of Actors, A. F. of L. affiliate.

Last year, the tour of the circus was cut short when workers struck against a 25 per cent wage cut. The new contract restores the original pay scales.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up!

GIVE THEM A PLACE TO PLAY

Plenty of room for dives and dens (glitter and glare and sin!)
Plenty of room for prison pens (gather the criminals in!),
Plenty of room for jails and courts (willing enough to pay!),
But never a place for the lads to race; no, never a place to play!

Plenty of room for shops and stores (Mammon must have the best!),
Plenty of room for the running sores that rot in the city's breast!
Plenty of room for the lures that lead the hearts of our youth astray,
But never a cent on a playground spent; no, never a place to play!

Plenty of room for schools and halls, plenty of room for art;
Plenty of room for teas and balls, platform, stage, and mart.
Proud is the city—she finds a place for many a fad today,
But she's more than blind if she fails to find a place for the boys to play!

Give them a chance for innocent sport, give them a chance for fun—
Better a playground plot than a court and a jail when the harm is done!
Give them a chance—if you stint them now, tomorrow you'll have to pay
A larger bill for a darker ill, so give them a place to play!

—D. A. McCarty.

Official Information

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THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
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FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
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SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
S. P. MEADOWS
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GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Second District, WM. J. KELLY
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Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
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Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
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Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
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Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
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Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of July, August and September, 1939, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded to the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of July, August and September. The extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also were six blanks for the Treasurer to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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MISSOURI CARPENTERS HOLD LIVELY CONVENTION

The Missouri State Council of Carpenters held their second annual convention at Springfield, Mo. The convention was well attended by delegates, many of whom stayed over for the Missouri State Federation of Labor convention.

Organized last November, the State Council of Carpenters, which represents some 15,000 members, has Locals in about 50 Missouri communities. Secretary and business representative J. C. Seymour, was highly praised for his organization and legislative work which he has undertaken since his appointment. Brother Seymour has spent a substantial amount of his own funds in behalf of his new responsibility.

One of the subjects which brought forth considerable discussion was that of residential works on construction in the country and small communities. It is a difficult task getting contractors to meet the scale, and considerable work is lost to non-union men as a result. Some delegates advocated a more flexible policy to obtain a larger share of employment. A survey and study will be made of this type of construction, and some definite policy will be adopted to make all residential work 100 per cent union. Delegate D. R. Adams, business agent of the St. Louis Carpenters District Council, gave an inspiring talk.

Some very interesting talks were given by President J. O. Mack, International Representative Larry Braton and by most of the delegates present.

Elmer Pinell, a veteran Carpenter Union official from Kansas City, in a forceful and thought provoking address, said that Labor needed a Program of Education to sell its principles and practices, not only to the uninformed public, but to its own members. The public today has an erroneous and biased viewpoint of the Labor Movement, he said, due to the lack of proper publicity or to the misrepresentations of the daily press. One of the major reasons why so many new members were inclined to backslide, he said, was their unfamiliarity with the movement, its history and its benefits over a period of years. The stabilizing factor of organized labor in the wage field of the crafts was not given its due credit. Brother Pinell advocated an educational program which would function the year round. He said that a Publicity Director and a department of education should be a part of every labor union. Most of the delegates present thoroughly endorsed this viewpoint. M. E. Rubin, managing editor of the St. Louis Labor Tribune, was appointed by Secretary Seymour to act as Publicity and Advertising Director for the State Council of Carpenters.

It was charged that labor legislation at Jefferson City was ignored because certain of the legislators demanded money to put over a law. Business Representative Seymour expressed the common viewpoint of all labor when he said that labor would never pay a red cent to have any legislation passed. If they were foolish enough to do this, the calendar of the Assembly would be flooded with sandbagging bills.

The following officers were elected for the current year:

J. O. Mack president; Barker Jenkins vice-president, and J. C. Seymour re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Members of the executive board were V. F. O'Brien of St. Joseph, Louis Japp of Louisiana, Frank Sellars of Springfield, Willis Martin of Cape Girardeau, Vern Mallot of Kansas City, Herman George and Joseph Klein of St. Louis.

WASHINGTON STATE COUNCIL CONVENTION

The annual convention of the Washington State Council of Carpenters was held in Yakima, Wash., April 6, 7 and 8.

President Len Cable of Yakima Local 770 opened the convention by leading the delegates in singing "America."

Mayor Riley then welcomed the delegates to the city and Brother Cable then turned the gavel over to Phil S. Writer, president of the Washington State Council of Carpenters. In his address President Writer welcomed delegates of the Ladies Auxiliary who held their first annual state convention at the time.

Mr. Harry Wyman, business agent of the Yakima Building Trades Council, welcomed the delegates to Yakima. In his address he spoke of the Associated Farmers, who were responsible for the notorious Initiative 130, and who also introduced an anti-picketing ordinance in Yakima which is still very active. This organization has even intimidated the owners of stores, telling them not to hire union clerks else they would not be supplied with produce. The building work inside Yakima is fairly good, but 98 per cent of the outside work is non-union.

Farmers expect to get carpenters to work for about twenty-five cents an hour. The Building Trades Council is fighting unfair lumber yards and cheap non-union contractors, Mr. Wyman added.

President James A. Taylor of the Washington State Federation of Labor, the next speaker, stated that the Labor Movement in the State of Washington had spent $50,000 defeating Initiative 130, and thanked all who helped in its defeat. This, he remarked, has been one of the busiest years in the Labor Movement. The State Legislature this year passed sixteen bills in the interest of Labor, and no legislation was passed that was detrimental to Labor. Brother Taylor stated that every law on the statute books which benefits the common people has been put there by the Labor Movement. President Taylor spoke briefly on the mistake of having building construction work done by unskilled WPA workers and concluded his speech by wishing the convention every success.

Sister Olga Leek, president of the State Auxiliary, addressed the convention on the activities of the Auxiliary during the past year.

General Representative Bert Sleeman spoke on his work during the past two years in supervising the lumber and sawmill workers local unions. He said that being affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America had given the lumber and sawmill workers a wonderful boost. Brother Sleeman also stated that in a few years the lumber and sawmill workers locals would gain experience and become real self-supporting unions.

MONTANA STATE COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS CONVENTION

The three-day twenty-third annual convention of the Montana State Council of Carpenters was called to order at 10:00 a. m., Feb. 6 at the Carpenters' Hall by Brother Jack Mainard, President of Local Union No. 112 of Butte, Montana. Brother Mainard introduced Mayor Hauswirth, who welcomed the delegates to Butte.

Mayor Hauswirth explained why Montana had suffered a reduction in population during the 1920-1930 decade, which he insisted arose from out-of-state corporation control and domination.

The order of the meeting was then turned over to Brother Templeman of Anaconda, President of the Montana State Council of Carpenters. President Templeman introduced Brother P. W. Dowler, General Representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. General Representative Dowler reviewed the history and formation of our Brotherhood, setting forth that the United Brotherhood was formed in 1881 out of delegates sent to a convention in Chicago from the United Society of Carpenters and the American Brotherhood of Carpenters. The United Society of Carpenters was organized by the Boston Shipwrights and Carpenters Union and this union became Local Union No. 1 of the United Society in existence at the time of the Revolutionary war, the evidence of which is contained in the Minute Book of the Boston Shipwrights and Carpenters Union now in the archives of our Brotherhood in the General Office Building in Indianapolis. This Minute Book contains the motion of resolution which later on resulted in the famous Tea Party being organized to throw the tea into Boston Harbor. The American Brotherhood of Carpenters was organized by the Philadelphia Carpenters Union, builders of the Philadelphia Carpenters' Hall. The Minute Book of this union in which the motion of resolution is recorded inviting the Continental Congress to meet in the Carpenters' Hall after the soldiers of King George IV had burned the United States Capitol, and that Minute Book is in the archives of our Brotherhood in the General Office Building in Indianapolis. He then reviewed the history of the formation of the Knights of Labor, which was an industrial organization and a political organization and that the American Federation of Labor grew up out of the ashes and mistakes of the Knights of Labor. He added further that the history of the Socialist Labor Party of America, the IWW, the OBU, is now the CIO.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, 1939

Since the previous meeting of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon.

January 30, 1939.

Mankato, Minn., L. U. 1464.—Movement for the 44 hour week, and increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour, effective April 1, 1939. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

February 20, 1939.

Binghamton, N. Y., L. U. 281.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective May 1, 1939. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Centralia, Ill., L. U. 367.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1939. Official sanction granted.

Hamilton, Ohio, L. U. 637.—Movement for 35 and 40 hour week, 7 and 8 hours per day, effective May 1, 1939. Official sanction granted.

Pekin, Ill., L. U. 644.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½ per hour and double time for overtime, effective April 1, 1939. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Portsmouth, N. H., L. U. 921.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.05 per hour, effective April 1, 1939. Official sanction granted.

Greenville, Pa., L. U. 1000.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1939. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Ridgefield, Conn., L. U. 1119.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1939. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Coffeyville, Kan., L. U. 1212.—Movement for the 40 hour week, effective May 1, 1939. Official sanction granted.

Gainesville, Fla., L. U. 1278.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to $1.00 per hour, effective March 23, 1939. Official sanction granted.

Edmonton, Canada, L. U. 1325.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.00 per hour and 40 hours per week, effective April 1, 1939. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Elyria, Ohio, L. U. 1426.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.15 per hour, effective May 1, 1939. Official sanction granted.

Keansburg, N. J., L. U. 1549.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.10 to $1.25 per hour and the 5 day week, effective April 15, 1939. Official sanction granted.

Peoria, Ill., L. U. 1604.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1939. Official sanction granted.

Paris, Texas, L. U. 1898.—Movement for 5c per hour increase effective May 1, 1939. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Stevens Point, Wis., L. U. 1919.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c and $1.00 to $1.00 and $1.50 per hour, effective April 1, 1939. Official sanction granted when approved by the District Council.

Shelbyville, Ind., L. U. 2108.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour and the 44 hour week, effective April 1, 1939. Official sanction granted.

February 21, 1939.

Ottawa, Ill., L. U. 661.—Movement for same rate of wages, i.e., $1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1939. Official sanction granted.

February 27, 1939.

Huntington, N. Y., L. U. 1292.—Movement for 7 hour day at $10.00 per day, effective May 30, 1939. Official sanction granted.

February 28, 1939.

Washington, D. C., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.86 per hour and the 7 hour day, effective May 1, 1939. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Fayetteville, Ark., L. U. 1249.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.00 per hour, effective April 15, 1939. Official sanction granted.

March 2, 1939.

Smithtown Branch, N. Y., L. U. 1167.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.43 per hour and the 7 hour day, effective May 1, 1939. Official sanction granted.

Anniston, Ala., L. U. 1749.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.00 per hour, effective May 10, 1939. Official sanction granted.

March 3, 1939.

Halifax, N. S., Canada, L. U. 83.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1939. Official sanction granted.

March 6, 1939.

Providence, R. I., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1939. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Marysville, Cal., L. U. 1570.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.10 per hour, effective May 1, 1939. Official sanction granted.

March 8, 1939.

Woodbury, N. J., L. U. 489.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½ per hour, effective April 2, 1939. Official sanction granted.

March 10, 1939.

Vallejo, Cal., L. U. 180.—Movement for the 7 hour work day and $9.00 per day, effective May 1, 1939. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Baltimore, Md., L. U. 974.—(Millmen)—Movement for minimum of 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1939. Official sanction granted.

March 13, 1939.

Neenah, Wis., L. U. 630.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1939. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

March 14, 1939.

Glendive, Mont., L. U. 2425.—Movement for increase in wages from 90c to $1.00 per hour, effective June 1, 1939. Official sanction granted with the understanding that next movement must be for the shorter work week.

March 27, 1939.

Ridgeway, Pa., L. U. 947.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.00 per hour, effective May 18, 1939. Official sanction granted.

Cleveland, Ohio, L. U. 1365.—(Millmen)—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1939. Official sanction granted.

April 4, 1939.

Newport, R. I., L. U. 176.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective April 1, 1939. Official sanction granted.

April 5, 1939.

Philadelphia, Pa. (Millmen) D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.03 per hour and 35 hour week, effective April 30, 1939. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

April 17, 1939.

Titusville, Pa., L. U. 1130.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.00 per hour, effective June 1, 1939. Official sanction granted.

Napa, Cal., L. U. 2114.—Movement for an increase in wages from $8.00 to $9.00 per day, effective June 12, 1939. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

April 21, 1939.

Oswego, N. Y., L. U. 747.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.10 per hour, effective July 1, 1939. Official sanction granted.

April 24, 1939.

Wenatchee, Wash., L. U. 2205.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective June 18, 1939. Official sanction granted.

Salinas, Cal., L. U. 925.—Movement for the 7 hour day, effective June 15, 1939. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

May 23, 1939.

Berea, Ky., L. U. 1270.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to $1.00 per hour, effective May 23, 1939. Official sanction granted.

* * * * *

Indianapolis, Indiana, June 5, 1939.

The General Executive Board met in regular session on the above date. All members present.

At the last General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America held in Lakeland, Florida in December, 1936, a resolution was introduced by thirty-five delegates from twenty-four Local Unions in nine states calling attention to the fact that the C. I. O. was set up in opposition to majority rule in the A. F. of L., that it is dual and rival to the A. F. of L., that its purposes are to combat and oppose the decisions of the A. F. of L., that if allowed to run rampant it will tear down the labor movement and the conditions that have been established through the ages for the betterment of the human race. The Convention was called upon to reiterate its faith in the United Brotherhood that brought us together and gave us the right to decide questions peculiar to our own industry without interference from others who do not realize or understand the complex problems with which we have to deal.

The officers were directed and instructed to continue their efforts in behalf of our organization and to do all in their power to prevent any encroachment upon the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and to instruct all Local Unions to give no comfort, help or encouragement to any movement that has a tendency to tear down our organization.

That resolution was adopted by a unanimous rising vote.

The General Officers and General Executive Board have religiously and scrupulously carried out these instructions and directions and propose to do so in the future.

The C. I. O. is a dual and rival organization to the American Federation of Labor. In November, 1938 it held a convention in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, drafted laws, elected officers and took the name "Congress of Industrial Organizations." It opposes the A. F. of L. It does not respect the jurisdiction claims of any organization. It admits to its ranks men eligible to the United Brotherhood. It goes further than that. It takes over members of our organization and then proclaims it will contine to do so.

Since the beginning of the year committees from the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. have met several times with the object in view of bringing about harmony and unity in the labor movement, but without success.

The C. I. O. wants everything and will give nothing. The Chairman of the C. I. O. proposed that they adjourn indefinitely and the committee from the American Federation of Labor agreed thereto. Under these conditions we do not know what may develop in the future. The General Executive Board, however, directs that as the A. F. of L. gave the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America jurisdiction over the wood-working industry of North America, that jurisdiction must be observed and protected at all hazards and all costs and under no circumstances or conditions can the A. F. of L. grant charters to other groups in the wood-working industry.

The General President reported that the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Md. paid to the United Brotherhood on March 1, 1939 the shortage of $8426.78 of Harry Allen, former Superintendent of the Home at Lakeland, Florida.

Messenger and Interior Robbery (Hold-up) Insurance Policy, expiring March 15, 1942 was received and referred to the General Secretary.

Continuation Certificate covering $2000.00 bond on Clifton A. Meloy, expiring April 1, 1940 was received and referred to the General Secretary.

Notice received from the A. F. of L. that Secretary-Treasurer Tallon of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congres officially notified President Green of the A. F. of L. under date of January 18, 1939, that the Executive Board of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress suspend all C. I. O. unions affiliated with the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress and so officially notified them in accordance with the demands of the A. F. of L.

He requested that all National and International Unions having Local Unions in Canada, see to it that these Local Unions send delegates to the next convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress to be held in London, Ontario, next September to uphold the Executive Board in suspending all these C. I. O. unions.

On account of the increased membership on the Pension Roll, the G. E. B. decided to pay each pensioner now on the roll the sum of $12.00 per quarter beginning July 1, 1939.

June 6, 1939.

Manhattan, Kan., L. U. 918.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.00 per hour, effective July 1, 1939. Official sanction granted.

Lansing, Mich., L. U. 1449.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective July 1, 1939. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Washington, D. C., L. U. 1694 (Millmen)—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective June 1, 1939. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Fairmington, Mo., L. U. 1795.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to $1.00 per hour, effective August 1, 1939. Official sanction granted.

Rome, Ga., L. U. 1977.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1.00 per hour, effective July 1, 1939. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Santa Marie, Cal., L. U. 2477.—Movement for the 5 day week, effective June 6, 1939. Official sanction granted.

The regular audit of the books and accounts was taken up at this time.

June 7, 1939.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

June 8, 1939.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

June 9, 1939.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

June 12, 1939.

In accordance with our laws, the General Executive Board members and the General Representatives work under the supervision and direction of the General President. In so doing, they travel from place to place as directed. They may work in several states during any one month of a year. It is therefore necessary to comply with the compensation laws of the various states and provinces. After due consideration the General Executive Board directed that the provisions of the compensation laws be complied with.

Appeal of Mrs. Frank A. Balle from the decision of the G. T. in the disapproved claim for benefits account the death of her hubsand, Frank A. Balle, L. U. 24, Batavia, N. Y. The decision of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Charlotte, N. C., L. U. 1469.—Request for an appropriation to be expended for organizing purposes. Referred to the General President.

Cincinnati, Ohio, L. U. 415.—Request for an appropriation to be expended for organizing purposes. Referred to the General President.

Thessalon, Ont., Can., L. U. 2825.—Request for assistance referred to the General President.

Quebec, Que., L. U. 730.—Request for assistance referred to the General President.

San Francisco, Cal., L. U. 2565.—Request for an appropriation to be expended for organizing purposes. Referred to the General President.

Chicago, Ill., L. U. 1002.—Request for an appropriation to be expended for organizing purposes. Referred to the General President.

Little Rock, Ark., L. U. 2846.—A full accounting was received and filed for the appropriations made for relief of men on strike.

Westwood, Cal., L. U. 2836.—A full accounting was received and filed for the appropriation made for relief of men on strike.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

June 13, 1939.

Sacramento, Cal., L. U. 1618. (Millmen)—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.06¼ per hour and the 50 hour week, effective August 11, 1939. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Appeal of C. F. Howard, L. U. 1408, Redwood, Cal., from the decision of the G. P., in the case of C. F. Howard, vs., L. U. 971, Reno, Nev. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of the Westchester County, New York District Council from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Anthony Cinitella, Frank McGovern, Henry S. Phillips and Domenick Battista vs., the Westchester County District Council. This appeal cannot be considered by the G. E. B. until the District Council complies with the decision rendered by the G. P. and the fines returned.

Appeals were received from the following Local Unions: No. 1613, Newark, N. J.; No. 429,Montclair, N. J.; No. 306, Newark, N. J.; No. 349, Orange, N. J., and No. 119, Newark, N. J., from the action of the General President in refusing to set aside a ruling by Board Member Kelly, his representative, relative to the election of a Secretary-Treasurer of the Essex County District Council, also two Business Agents and Delegates to the District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeals were dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 638, Morristown, N. J. from the ruling of the General President in refusing to enlarge and extend the territory of that Local Union as designated by Board Member Kelly, his representative, was considered after which the G. E. B. sustained the ruling of the General President and the appeal was dismissed.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

June 14, 1939.

L. U. 586, Sacramento, Cal. In the charges preferred by Brother McCorkle an Honorary member of L. U. 586, against General Representative Don Cameron, the G. E. B. carefully considered all the facts in the case, as a General Representative of the Brotherhood represents the General President, and as our Constitution provides that charges against any General Officer must be submitted to the G. E. B. for investigation, the same applies to a General Representative and has been the custom and method of procedure for many years. The G. E. B. therefore approved the ruling of the General President.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

June 15, 1939.

A conference of the representatives of Furniture Workers Local Unions of the Brotherhood, called by the General President to meet with the General Executive Board was held. Thirty-four representatives of these Local Unions were present; the object of the conference being to consider and discuss how to make better progress in organizing the Furniture Workers and get them enrolled as members of the Brotherhood.

These representatives presented a program to follow which they said was in no way perfect. The main object being to start and continue an extensive organizing campaign under the supervision of the General President, so that satisfactory results may be brought about. Minor matters referred to in the program dealt with appointment and work of General Representatives, reports of representatives, meetings of representatives twice a year at the General Office, at which time questions of organization, jurisdictional lines, working agreements, hours of work, rates of wages, use of the label and similar matters could be considered and discussed.

General discussion took place on these matters after which the G. E. B. went in session to consider the program, suggestions and propositions made.

June 16, 1939.

Conference of representatives of Furniture Workers Local Unions with the G. E. B. continued and after an extended discussion the G. E. B. pointed out that they would do everything possible to help organize the Furniture Workers in all sections of our jurisdiction and to this end the Board recommends that the non-beneficial Local Unions of the Furniture Workers become full beneficial unions at the earliest possible date and thereby supply additional funds for organizing purposes.

Macon, Ga., L. U. 144.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour, effective July 29, 1939. Official sanction granted.

Audit of books and accounts completed.

June 19, 1939.

Appeal of Eric Lindberg, L. U. 34 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of D. Campbell, L. U. 34, vs., the Bay Counties District Council, San Francisco, Cal. The G. E. B. sustained the decision of the G. P. on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Wm. J. Murphy, L. U. 334, Saginaw, Mich., from the action of the G. T. in claim for disability donation. The decision of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Protest of James W. Ward, W. A. Carr, Clinton Ventrus and O. P. Huff, pension members of Local Union 999, Mt. Vernon, Illinois, from the ruling of the General President that when a Local Union is three months in arrears it is suspended from all donations until three months after all arrearages are paid in full. On April 1, 1939, Local Union 999 was over three months in arrears and out of benefits. That is the reason why no pension checks were sent these brothers on April 1, 1939.

These brothers claim they are not responsible for the acts of the Local Union. The General Executive Board calls attention to the fact that the members make up the Local Union and Paragraph E, Section 25 of our General Laws specifies that:

> "Each Local Union is responsible for the carelessness or negligence of its officers."

Also that Paragraph F, Section 44 of our General Laws specifies that a union three months in arrears is suspended from all benefits until three months after all its arrearages are paid in full. That same Paragraph also provides that:

> "It is the duty of the members of a Local Union to see that the tax of the Local Union is promptly paid and receipts for the same read at the meetings."

Therefore the General Executive Board sustains the ruling of the General President and dismisses the protest.

The G. E. B. decides that it is for the best interests of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to discontinue our association with any advertising agency wanting to use our official monthly journal The Carpenter as an advertising medium and instead to conduct our own advertising department under the direction of the General President.

The following report was received from the special sub-committee of the G. E. B.

Indianapolis, Indiana, June 19, 1939.

We, the undersigned Sub-Committee of the General Executive Board, have made an audit of Securities held by General Treasurer, Thomas Neale, in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank and find the following:

6	Treasurers' Certificates	$10,000.00 each	$ 60,000.00
4	Treasurers' Certificates	10,000.00 each	40,000.00
100	Canadian Bonds	1,000.00 each	100,000.00

R. E. ROBERTS,
H. SCHWARZER,
A. W. MUIR.

There being no further business, the minutes were read and approved and meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

STAYAWAY NOTICES

Local 98 voted to have a notice to the effect that there are plenty of men of our own Local to handle all work coming up here this summer. Therefore we wish to warn all carpenters to keep away from this locality, as the Grand Coulee Dam is also laying off men now and they are coming in here looking for work.

J. G. Beebe, Recording Secretary,
Local 98. Spokane, Wash.

* * * * *

I was instructed at our last meeting that a stayaway notice be placed in our magazine. All work in the Chillicothe, Ohio, jurisdiction is nearing completion and is not sufficient for any more than twenty-five per cent of our local craftsmen.

Local 1255. Roy Storts, Recording Secretary,

* * * * *

Work in the jurisdiction of Local 2061, Austin, Minn., is not sufficient to employ all our own members. If you have been told otherwise, you have been misinformed.

Lars Swenson, Business Agent,
Local 2061. Austin, Minn.

* * * * *

We have plenty of help for what work we have in Janesville, Wis.

Fred W. Smith, Recording Secretary,
Local 836.

* * * * *

Word comes that work is very scarce in Miami, Fla., and vicinity and traveling Brothers are advised to take note. (See letter from L. A. Kidd, secretary-treasurer of Carpenters District Council, Miami, Fla., in Correspondence department of this issue.)

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Brother B. J. Robinson, of Texas, Dies at Carpenters' Home

Brother B. J. Robinson who recently passed away at the Home for our aged members at Lakeland, Florida was, during his lifetime, an active worker in our Brotherhood, he having during his years of activity, served as Business Agent and President at Dallas, Texas and as Financial Secretary and Business Agent at Fort Smith, Ark.

Brother Robinson's brothers and sisters, in a communication received at the General Office, expressed their appreciation for the treatment accorded Brother Robinson during the time he was at the Home.

They, in their communication, set forth that they left Chicago for Lakeland, Florida to pay their last respects to their brother a sad and downhearted party, but upon arrival in Lakeland, due to the courtesies extended and attention given them, felt much relieved and encouraged as they came to realize that the conditions prevailing at the Home helped to make the last days of Brother Robinson very cheerful.

They express particular gratification to those in charge at the Home for the courteous treatment and consideration they received, and which they also learned was given to Brother Robinson.

They also express their appreciation for the manner in which the funeral services were conducted, and they made a request that this means be taken to express to the entire membership of our Brotherhood their wholehearted thanks and appreciation for the manner in which a member of their family was cared for by the Brotherhood at its Home in Lakeland, Fla.

Brother Laiscell Riker, Charter Member of Oswego Local

Brother Laiscell Riker, charter member of Local 747, Oswego, N. Y., died June 8. He was 92 years old April 29.

"A grand old man" sturdy and rugged up to 6 months ago, he was never known to be in arrears. He was of a kindly, and gracious disposition, and a staunch advocate of union principles.

It is believed that he was the oldest carpenter in the State of New York, and we who knew him best, cannot express in words the esteem in which Brother Riker was held.

Another of "the old guard" has crossed the great divide, and memories of him will be forever cherished.

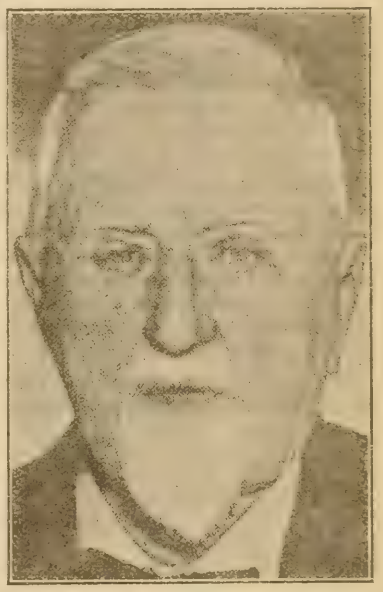
Brother Riker was initiated into the Brotherhood, March 13, 1901. He was born in the year of 1847.

Brother Riker was laid to rest June 11 at Altmar, N. Y.

Herbert H. A. Fox, Recording Secretary.

Brother William Wartman Dies at Age of 102

William B. Wartman, who held membership in Local Union 122 of Philadelphia, Pa. since May 29, 1902, passed away on June 13, 1939. Had he lived until August 4 he would have celebrated his 103rd birthday. Brother Wartman, without doubt must have been the oldest member in the United Brotherhood, being 102 years, 10 months and 9 days of age at the time of death.



Brother Wartman was born when Andrew Jackson was President and had been ill for about seven weeks. He was known as the "Grand Old Man of Germantown," and his life covered the terms of 26 of this country's 32 Presidents.

His birthdays were important occasions in Germantown as the neighborhood children, with whom he was a great favorite, flocked to his home, bearing greetings and flowers. On such anniversaries, he rose as usual at 6:30 and followed his daily routine.

His suggestions for longevity always included this advice; "Don't worry. Early to bed and smoke three cigars a day." He was a tall, well-built man with a short white beard and worked as a loom-maker, carpenter, policeman and gardner. During the Civil War he made looms used in manufacturing blankets for soldiers and after the war he became a carpenter and between 1874 and 1886 he was a policeman, later returning to his trade as a carpenter.

Recently his sight and hearing began to fail, but he remained able to walk about. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. John Neilsmith, two sons, John, 74 of Logan and George, 70 of Olney. He had 19 grandchildren, 18 great grandchildren and four great-great grandchildren.

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Brother L. A. Meek, Local 943, Tulsa, Okla.

Local 943, Tulsa, Okla., suffered the loss of one of its most active brothers and officials when Financial Secretary L. A. Meek passed away.

Brother Meek joined Local 943 in 1915 and was very active in the Brotherhood for the last twenty years. He served as secretary of the Oklahoma State Council of Carpenters for six years and as financial secretary of Local 943 for eight years. Part of that time he also devoted to the duties of business agent. Members of the Brotherhood from Okmulgee, Enid, Bartlesville, and several other Locals attended the funeral. Brother Meek was one of the outstanding members of the Brotherhood in Oklahoma and had a wide acquaintance with members of all crafts in organized labor throughout the state.

◆

Brother John Olsen, Rock Springs, Wyo.

Members of Local 1620 of Rock Springs, Wyo., extend their sympathies to the family of Brother John Olsen.

A resolution adopted by the Local said: "We deeply feel the loss of one of our most devoted and faithful workers in the labor movement whose main desire was to make this world a better place in which to live."

The brothers of John Olsen ordered a page of the Local records devoted to his memory, and a copy of the resolution was sent to the family.

East Rutherford, N. J. Local Mourns Treasurer Henry G. Frank

Local Union No. 519 of East Rutherford, N. J., mourns the loss of its Treasurer, Brother Henry G. Frank.

"Hen" as he was known by all, passed away May 9, still trying to do what he could for unionism. He was a member of the Brotherhood for almost 40 years and a member of this Local since August 26, 1903 and held office for all that time. He never missed a meeting unless ill or attending some convention.

Brother Frank was one of the organizers of the Bergen County D. C. of Carpenters and its treasurer for a number of years and still one of its members at the time of his death. What a man he was for the Union Label. One of his last requests was that he be buried in a wooden casket bearing the Union Label.

Not alone was he active in Union affairs but also took a great interest in Municipal affairs and served the Borough of Carlstadt as follows: Was a member of the Bergen Engine Company for 42 years; was fire chief in 1907 and 1908, President of the Exempt Firemen Assn. for 25 years; Treasurer of the Firemens Relief Assn. for 21 years and a member of the Board of Education for 23 years. In all of these activties he never forgot his obligation as a real union man insisting that work be done under union conditions and that supplies purchased bear the Union Label whenever possible.

Not only does his wife and family lose a very good husband and father but the city loses a good citizen and the Union one of its best members.

Fraternally yours,

W. V. Jochem, Recording Secretary,
East Rutherford, N. J.

Local 519.

Brother E. F. Smith, Local 656, Holyoke, Mass.

Brother Ernest Fredrick Smith, age 69, of Local 656, Holyoke, Mass., died April 19th. Brother Smith had been a member of the Brotherhood for thirty years.

Besides the wife, four sons, five daughters, two brothers and two sisters, and seven grandchildren survive.

Brother Smith was born March 22, 1870. He was initiated into the Brotherhood August 4, 1912.

Brother Smith was known as a staunch supporter of organized labor. He was held in high respect by his brother carpenters.

Brother G. A. Runyan, Local 308, Cedar Rapids

Brother Gilford A. Runyan, of Local 308, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, died May 10. Brother Runyan held the office of Treasurer of his Local for twelve years, and throughout the thirty years of his membership in the Brotherhood upheld and fought for the principles and ideals of unionism.

A resolution expressed the sympathy of the Local to the widow, relatives and friends and ordered the charter draped for thirty days.

Brother Thomas Pound, Local 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

With deepest regrets, members of Local 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., report the death of Brother Thomas Pound who was a charter member. Brother Pound was born April 20, 1855 and died at the age of 84, May 17. He was highly respected by all who knew him, and his brothers will miss his presence at meetings in which he took a great interest.

Granite City, Ill., Local Loses Business Agent

Brother William G. Pinkerton, who held membership in Local 633, Granite City, Illinois for twenty-five years, died April 3. He was Financial Secretary and Business Agent at the time of his death and had always taken an active interest in the busines of his Local.

Brother Pinkerton was held in high esteem by all members of his Local Union and by all with whom he came in contact.

In his passing Local 633 suffers a great loss and will miss his wise counsel and guidance.

All those who knew him sincerely appreciate the loss suffered by his family and tender to them their deepest sympathy.

Brother Theodore Hafstrom, Local 119, Newark, N. J.

Brother Theodore Hafstrom of Local 119, Newark, N. J., died May 19. He was one of the pioneer members of Local 119. His respected counsel and advice will be missed.

Local 388, Richmond, Va., Loses Two Brothers By Death

Local Union 388, Richmond, Va. reports the deaths of Brother John E. Miles who died May 22, and Brother S. A. Cardwell who died May 25.

No wind can do him good who steers for no port.

* * * * *

The cheerful man will do more in the same time, will do it better, will persevere longer, than the sullen.

San Francisco, Cal.—Here is a general view of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition on Treasure Island. The World's Fair may be reached either by ferry-boat or over the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge from San Francisco or from the Metropolitan Oakland area, seen in the background.

Correspondence

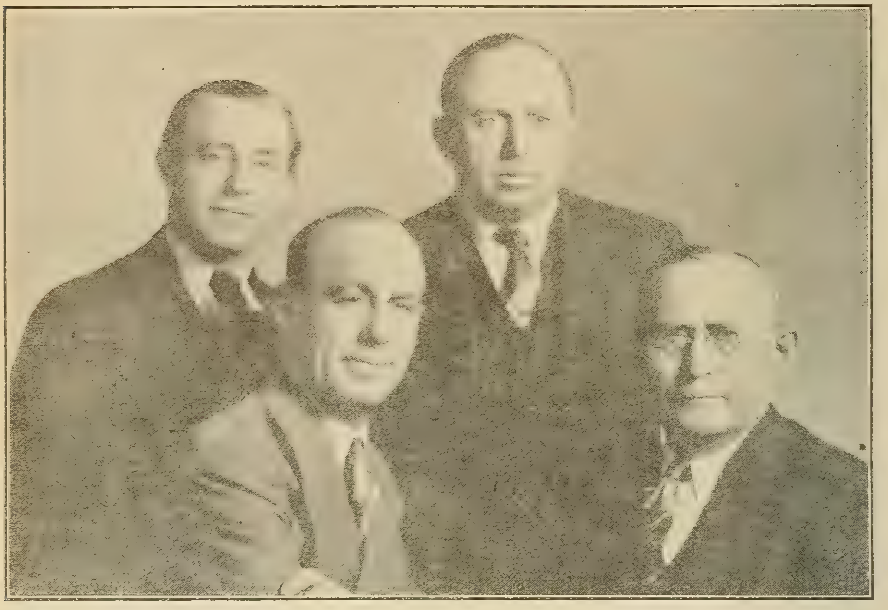
This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

You Can't Beat Four Aces as Held by Local 47.

The most unusual is what makes interesting reading and the fact that Brother Henry Mueller and his three sons all hold membership in Local 47 of St. Louis, Mo., with a total of 119 years of Union affiliation, we believe is a distinction, not equalled by any other family in the organization.

In recognition of his 50 years membership in the organization, Local Union 47 invited many of his old time craftsmen friends as special guests at a reception given in his honor, on March 24, 1939 and as so aptly stated by Business Agent Richard Adams: "This was a red letter day to Henry Mueller, because on that day, 50 years ago, he became a member of the organization."

Hale and hearty at 73, Brother Henry Mueller looks upon life with the philosophy of mellowed age, of a full, healthy and happy life. His three stalwart sons, were literally born into the movement and trade unionism to them is a service next to God and country; to honor and defend.



Brother Henry G. Mueller (lower right) and his three sons, William, Theodore and Harold.

Born in Smithton, Illinois, shortly after the Civil War, he learned the carpenters' trade under a fine old master, John Bauman of Belleville. In 1888 he moved to St. Louis, Mo. where he qualified himself as a good carpenter, and became a member of the organization on March 24, 1889. He first became a member of old No. 12, which later consolidated with 240, then with 45 and finally in 1917 with Local 47 which it has remained to the present day and of which Local he was Treasurer for fifteen years. He also had the distinction of seeing his three sons admitted to membership in the same Local.

Over a span of half a century, Brother Mueller has witnessed the steady growth of unionism and the many benefits enjoyed by those following his trade, that were not thought of on a cold March day, fifty years ago, when he came to St. Louis, a strapping youth of 22, looking for employment and seeking admission to the Brotherhood. In that day and age, the lot of the worker was really humble; and union sympathizers were looked upon as wild-eyed radicals. Wages were low, and many good carpenters were glad to earn in a day what is now received for an hour's work. But despite low wages he married and became the father of three sons and eight daughters and these three sons, Ted, William and Harold, who today are already veterans in Local 47.

The providing for a growing family of eleven children is in itself an achievement worthy of record and a glowing tribute to any man. His large family, however, did not retard his interest in the welfare of others. He has always kept pace with the van of progress. His unflagging interest in the present is largely due to his everlasting desire to better economic conditions and the social welfare of all his fellow craftsmen. Henry Mueller is the exemplification of the good Trade Unionist, not only in word but in action. A loyal and expert craftsman who takes pride in his work, a good father and a splendid American citizen and the type of man we can sincerely call "Brother."

It was considerate of his Local Union to see to it that his golden anniversary did not go unnoticed as is so often the case. An open meeting was held on March 31, and all the old time members of the St. Louis district were invited to attend and meet with their old time friends and share the refreshments that were served. This meeting was a tribute to these gnarled veterans, who like the sturdy oak, having weathered many storms, cling firmly to the life giving soil of Unionism.

The many tales of early days related by these "Old Timers" as we may affectionately term them, should be an inspiration to the younger generation of carpenters. It was their courage, vision and patriotism, not to mention the untold hardships and sacrifices that has made it comparatively easy for the present day carpenter, despite depressions, recessions, politics and the many "isms" in existence at this time.

We take pride in the fact that we can boast of the membership of men like Henry Mueller and his three sons in this organization and we want to take advantage of this opportunity to extend to him the sincere congratulations of the General Office on his Golden Anniversary and further express the wish, "that many kind things are in store for his future enjoyment, and that he may be granted many more years of life."

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Little Falls, N. Y., Local Marks 48th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Little Falls, N. Y., Local 591, celebrated its forty-eighth annivery with an open meeting and dinner. Brothers Michael E. Murphy and John Fitzgibbons, charter members, were present. Brother John P. Mea, Karl Schiffendecker and T. Eugene Murphy, were selected by President Clyde Sharpe to arrange for the dinner which was carried out in the best style. The committee invited guests from the Trades Assembly of our city, twenty in number, all veteran union men. Along with these were the mayor of our city and members of his council The mayor gave a very interesting address on Brotherhood and Unionism. Brother M. E. Murphy talked on the history of our Local and other prominent officers of the city and Trades Assembly responded with talks when called upon. Music was enjoyed during the dinner.

Our Local was chartered June 6, 1891. All the guests expressed their appreciation for an enjoyable evening following the event.

Yours fraternally,

T. Eugene Murphy.

Chicago, Local 80, Stages "Golden Jubilee"

Local Union No. 80, true to the Chicago tradition of always doing things in a big way, staged a "Golden Jubilee" celebration, at which 900 members and friends were not only entertained, but were served with food and refreshments, on the night of May 10th at the Madison Athletic Club.

Without thought of flattery or being accused of blarney, we feel that those in charge and responsible for the program, are to be highly commended for their foresight and thoughtfulness in seeing that honor was not only paid to the aged members, that is, to those who made the organization possible, but to youth. To the best of our knowledge, the recent celebration of Local 80 is the first one to recognize and pay tribute to the apprentice; the young man, to whom the torch will be handed with the admonition, to carry on. This feature of the program, to our way of thinking, was one of the high lights of the celebration. The names of the young men, thirteen or fourteen in number, now serving their apprenticeship, were called by the Chairman, with the request that they step to the speakers' table where each of them was presented with an E. C. Atkins saw by R. J. McNamara, representative of the E. C. Atkins Co., certainly a very appropriate memento of the occasion.

The Chairman, John R. Stevenson, after the presentation, made the following remarks to the young men standing before him, young men flushed with the pride of youth in the public recognition being bestowed upon them:

"Brothers, you are apprentices and just as important to this organization as the members of fifty years ago, when they organized this Local and what is done to perpetuate the organization for another fifty years, is up to you. It is not at all impossible that some among you may be here fifty years from now, for we have as charter members, men who were about your age when they became members of this Local Union.

"I hope you will take this saw, a gift of the Atkins Company which is also given with the well wishes of the officers and members of Local No. 80 and we hope that you will stay with the Brotherhood and try to improve the conditions under which the carpenters are employed at the present time. One of you young men just recently received his journeymen's card and if you stay with the organization, as well as some of the old timers have, you will have no cause for regret. It is not necessary for a carpenter, after serving his apprenticeship to continue using the tools, if he wants to use his brain. I wish you well and hope that fifty years from now you can tell those present at the Hundredth Anniversary, what a good time you had at the Fiftieth."

While these remarks were being made by Brother Stevenson, there sat listening on the side lines, another youth, who might well be termed a "spry kid," one that could not hold his enthusiasm in check upon being presented with a fine pipe and the necessary tobacco. What joy his eyes expressed when given permission by Brother Stevenson to smoke, not behind the barn nor in a hay-loft, but right on his own front porch. We sincerely trust that the actions of Brother Stevenson may never become known to the Juvenile authorities as he would most certainly be cast in the brig for corrupting the morals of one so young. The idea of giving tobacco to a mere strippling, only 94 years of age. Yes, Brothers, Sam Homan, Warden of the Local will celebrate his 94th birthday in July, 1939, and after presenting him with the gift of the Local, the Chairman was heard to remark: "I hope I am as brisk as that when I am ninety-four."

Youth and Old Age, both honored and remembered on this auspicious occasion, another example of the thought and foresight of those members of Local 80 responsible for the program. Darn clever, those Scotch and Swedes.

There is so much to relate and space is so limited, that we are compelled to give but a brief going over of the entire program, and trust it will be as interesting to our readers as it was to those of us who had the pleasure of reading the verbatim report of the speeches of George Ottens, representative of the General Office; Charles Sand, Secretary-Treasurer of the Chicago District Council, Patrick F. Sullivan, President of the Chicago Building Trades and Timothy Cruise, Local 1, of Chicago, former President of the Chicago District Council. In fact, as soon as space permits, it is our desire to publish the words of Brothers Sand and Sullivan in future issues of this journal.

The meeting was opened by Brother Oscar Larson, Vice-President of the Local Union, who presented his wife, who also happens to be the daughter of Brother Gus Larson a Trustee of the Local, and the only known charter member alive today. Mrs. Larson led the singing of the National Anthem.

Brother Larson extended a welcome to all the members of the Local and the visiting guests, after which he presented Brother John R. Stevenson, President of Local Union 80 and who is also the President of the Chicago Carpenters District Council, as Chairman of the Celebration ceremonies.

General Representative, George C. Ottens was then introduced and responded by extending the greetings of the General Officers and congratulated the Local on its fiftieth anniversary celebration.

Charles H. Sand was introduced by the Chairman and he gave an interesting outline of the history of the District Council and paid tribute to Local 80 for the part it has played and for the assistance rendered the District Council.

The next speaker was Patrick F. Sullivan, President of the Chicago Building Trades Council who gave a learned account of the early history of the labor movement. In fact, he went back to the old Greeks and Romans and from his remarks we learn that even in the days of Ceasar, they must have had agreements, or at least jurisdictional disputes as he related an incident where a mason and a carpenter were working on the same job. The carpenter was killed by a falling plank; they arrested the mason for his carelessness and he was promptly acquitted, because under the laws of the country at that time, a Mason couldn't touch a plank, so consequently he didn't stop it from falling and killing the carpenter.

So many telegrams and congratulatory letters were received, that lack of space prevents publishing the names of the senders, and the same is true of the long list of honored, invited guests.

The Chairman, next presented the following officers of the Local:

John R. Stevenson, President; Oscar Larson, Vice-President; Alex W. Robertson, Recording Secretary; John Brims, Financial Secretary-Treasurer; John Miller, John M. Gibson, Gus Larson, Trustees; George Gordon, Conductor; Sam Homan, Warden and Hugh R. Russell, Business Agent.

Brother Stevenson in presenting Gus Larson with the Honor Award badge, expressed his pleasure in having the honor and advised that Brother Gus Larson has been a member of Local 80, since May 16, 1889 and stated that it was his desire that Brother Larson would wear it for another fifty years.

Like awards were made to Brother Daniel Sullivan who joined the Brotherhood in London, Ontario, Canada in October 1886, and to Brother Charles Peterson who has held more than 50 years membership in the organization and who is now a member of Local 80.

These brothers in expressing their thanks for the honor bestowed upon them, gave brief but interesting accounts of their varied experiences during their long association with the movement and all urged the cooperation of their brother members with officers of the Local.

Brother Sam Gaylord who for 23 years was Recording Secretary of the Local, but now Treasurer of Local Union No. 290, of Lake Geneva, Wis., was an honor guest and it is interesting to note that he represented Local 80 at seven conventions of the Brotherhood.

President Stevenson gave a brief but complete history of the Local in which he enumerated the vast sums of money expended by the Local, pointing out the total remittances to the General Office, amounted to a total of $213,001.33 since being organized and that during the same period the General Office had paid their members in death and disability donations, pensions, etc., a total of $111,421.00 and the Local paid their members the additional sum of $96,230.00 in sick benefits.

In his remarks, Brother Stevenson brought to the attention of those present, that two of their members had taken up residence at the Home for the Aged at Lakeland, Florida; Brothers Frank Larsen and Frank G. Rexinger.

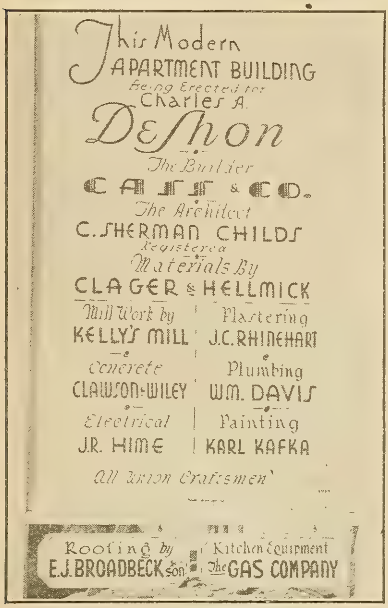
The last feature of the evening was a splendid floor show, presented under the direction of Mr. David O'Malley.

That indeed must have been a grand evening to the many loyal members of Local Union No. 80, an evening spent midst congenial and happy friends, and we know it was an evening that will long be remembered in the minds of those so fortunate to have been there. Thus the celebration of having passed the fiftieth mile-stone is over, the wounds of the early battles have been forgotten, the scars have healed, but the flag of Unionism, is still implanted on the ramparts, ever to remind us of the sacrifices made for us by our members of fifty years ago, while youth stands ready to carry on.

Sign Calls Attention to All-Union Building Job

Editor, The Carpenter:

Enclosed you will find a photograph that is self-explanatory, but would like to have this and the following item published in The Carpenter, as I think it would be of interest to some of the readers and might start a custom of being able to identify UNION JOBS.


This Modern
APARTMENT BUILDING
Being Erected for
Charles A.
Deshon
The Builder
The Architect
C. SHERMAN CHILDS
Registered
Materials By
CLAGER & HELLMICK
Mill Work by
KELLY'S MILL
Plastering
J.C. RHINEHART
Concrete
CLAWSON-WILEY
Plumbing
WM. DAVIS
Electrical
J.R. HIME
Painting
KARL KAFKA
All Union Craftsmen
Roofing by
E.J. BROADBECK & Son
Kitchen Equipment
The GAS COMPANY

* * * * *

Although Palm Beach County is given credit for being the best organized district in the state of Florida, this is the first time in my knowledge, that a sign of this kind has been erected on a job in this district.

This apartment is being erected within one square of the meeting hall of Local 1308, the contractor being a member of 1308, the architect a former member, and as you will notice on the sign, "All Union Craftsmen."

If more signs of this kind were planted on jobs craftsmen looking for work could get their information as to who to approach without bothering the foreman or superintendent.

The building inspector of the city tells me that the rapidity with which this building has come up should be a lesson to all prospective owners who intend building, as to what kind of craftsmen to put on their job.

Lorance Turner, President.
Local 1308. Lake Worth, Fla.

Charter Member Cooks as Brothers Celebrate Birthday

An oyster supper cooked by Charter Member Brother David Boyce, old time dancing and addresses by the pioneer members of the organization, highlighted the thirty-ninth celebration of Local 481, Barre, Vermont.

Local 481 was chartered February 12, 1900. Only three charter members are living today. They are Brothers Boyce, Cyrus Hall, and Wesley Fulsom.

Wives of the members helped Brother Boyce prepare the dinner, did the serving, then followed up by washing the dishes, as usual. Everyone enjoyed the evening and went home with plans to make the fortieth celebration of the Local a larger event.

Local 98, Spokane, Wash., Marks 43rd Year

The forty-third year of organization was celebrated by Local 98, of Spokane, Wash., April 21. A program consisting of professional entertainment and cards followed by refreshments rounded out an enjoyable evening. Ladies Auxiliary 207, helped make the event a success.

Much credit for the success of the celebration must also go to Brother George Altman, chairman of the entertainment committee, for his role as Master of Ceremonies and for his thought and work on the program.

President Trotter gave a short address on the accomplishments of Local 98,

MOTOR PA
& MACHINE CO.

Three charter members are still in the fold, W. C. Campbell, Henry Erickson, and W. A. White, the only charter member present at the celebration. Brother White has held various offices in the Local almost continuously for forty-three years.

Some dozen pioneer members who joined the Local during its first year are still active.

The Local has its offices in its own two-story brick building (shown here) erected by the Carpenters and which houses so many other A. F. of L. organizations that it is more in the nature of a Labor Temple.

Local 297, Kalamazoo, Celebrates 40th Birthday

Local 297 of Kalamazoo, Mich., celebrated its fortieth anniversary May 20. In addition to the local members who attended, Ann Arbor and Battle Creek Locals each sent twelve members, Grand Rapids, six, Jackson, three, and Lansing, one, to help swell the attendance. President Forrest Bond, of Local 297, made the welcoming address reminding the brothers of their depth of gratitude to the pioneer members of the organization who made it possible for the local membership to have the conditions as they exist today.

President Bond then introduced M. A. Hutcheson, First General Vice-President, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, who related the history of the Carpenters' organization, stressing the improved conditions in the last forty years and the hardships endured by the veteran members. He also explained the reason for jurisdictional disputes which are traceable to the many new materials constantly coming on the market and the fact that the Brotherhood is anxious to get its share of work for its members. Brother Hutcheson delved into the past again and gave the official record of Local 297 from the time it was chartered. The Charter was granted on May 1, 1889, with thirty-eight members. G. VanEck was the first corresponding secretary and Moris P. Wood the first financial secretary. He praised the Local for never being in arrears and reminded his audience that it now has seven on the pension roll.

Brother Hutcheson recalled that the carpenters were the leaders for the eight-hour day and one of the foremost in organizing the American Federation of Labor. He called attention to the fact that most mill work now carries the carpenters label but warned the assembly not to let down in continuing its demand for the Brotherhood label.

Following his address First Vice-President Hutcheson then presented a medal of honor to the charter members of Local 297, who have forty years of service to their credit. These included, J. W. Hall, Nicholas Dekema, and C. L. Marston, Brother Marston was unable to be present due to illness.

Brother Dekema was then introduced and told of his experience in the early days. Brother Hall spoke of the progress made in the last twenty years. Orlo Westgate gave a short history of the Local.

The president called on Brother Willis of Battle Creek, who paid tribute to the Local and to the charter members and the great work that has been done, and the work now being done by John Reid, secretary of the Michigan Federation of Labor. Brother Bassor of Jackson spoke of the debt owed to the old charter members and the work being accomplished by cooperation. Brother Bronson of Ann Arbor congratulated the Local and charter members also on the progress of carpentry. Brother Richmond of Grand Rapids spoke of the debt owed to older members and the hardship they have gone through. Brother Richmond invited all Locals to Grand Rapids in the near future.

Brother Frank Chapman, Seattle, Washington, and international representative on the west coast was introduced and paid high honors to the charter members, explaining how they had made it possible for the younger members to enjoy what they have today.

Brother Dupslaff, Ann Arbor, who was a charter member of Local 512, organized 39 years ago, was introduced, as were Brothers Issac Rickemore and J. A. Pellett of Local 297 with a continuous membership of 38 years.

Brother John Reid, Secretary of the M. F. of L. was introduced and after congratulating Local 297 and the charter members, told how the carpenters of Michigan had been among the foremost in supporting the M. F. of L. and helped to make it possible for them to carry on the great work in organizing and in the legislature. He spoke of the good work of the International, of the new materials and the jurisdictional disputes. He explained his work with the legislators and the bills that were coming up, and how labor was unable to get much new legislation but had stopped a lot of unfavorable bills. When Mr. Reid finished speaking he left a great impression with all present.

Brother Fred Harp of Grand Rapids gave a great talk that was enjoyed by all, telling how he belonged to the union in Holland when only an apprentice boy and had belonged ever since he came to this country.

Lafayette, Ind., Local 215 Looks Back on 50 Years

Purdue Memorial Union Building, Lafayette, Indiana, was the scene of a gala event in the history of union labor in Lafayette as Local 215, celebrated its golden anniversary with a banquet and ball. Two hundred and fifty brothers and their wives were served at the banquet.

Toastmaster for the occasion was Phillip Eylens, President of the Local. He introduced S. P. Meadows, second general Vice-President of the Brotherhood, who was the principal speaker.

Brother Meadows reminded the gathering that they should be thankful that they are "living in a land of freedom, where we can come together on an occasion like this without fear of being disturbed by armed guards or uniformed police, as frequently happens to union groups in some foreign countries." He stressed the freedom American workers enjoy in being able to meet of their own free will, express their opinions and promote better conditions for themselves, and compared this to the plight of workers in some countries who can hold meetings only under police surveillance or are entirely suppressed.

Brother Meadows closed his address with the history of the Local.

After his address, Brother Meadows presented Edward Johnson, only living charter member of Local 215, with the award of honor in behalf of the United Brotherhood. In behalf of the members of Local 215, President Eylens presented Brother Johnson with a gold emblem watch charm, chain and knife, in token of the faithful and honorable service in the labor movement during the past half century.

Thomas Hutson, commissioner of Labor in Indiana, then explained the workings of the Indiana Department of Labor and included several words of praise for Local 215.

Hugh Gormley, Indiana representative of the American Federation of Labor, extended congratulations from William Green, president of the Federation and made a militant plea for continued support of organized labor in building up better conditions and protecting American ideals.

Short talks of congratulations were made by Carl Mullen, president, Indiana State Federation of Labor; Charles Coombs, president, Indiana State Council of Carpenters; Harry Dines, industrial labor relations for the stone industry; Adolf Fritz, secretary-treasurer, Indiana State Federation of Labor; Henry Gabler, secretary-treasurer, Indiana State Building Trades Council; William Curtain, assistant commissioner of Labor of Indiana; Cecil Shuey, organizer of the United Brotherhood and Charles Howe, representative of Apprenticeship Training in Indiana.

J. Rodgers, president of Central Labor Union; Thomas Cavanaugh, president of Lafayette Building Trades Council, and Ralph Biery, chairman of the Tippecanoe county commissioners, were introduced as was Harry Koonse, oldest living member of Local No. 80, Painters and Decorators.

After the banquet, dancing and cards were enjoyed by the members and their wives. Music for the banquet and ball was furnished by the Casa Nova orchestra. The committee on arrangements was John Acker, chairman; Richard Heide, Chas. W. Newhart, C. A. Richard, and Edward Johnson.

Local 215, third oldest union organization in Lafayette, only the printers' and painters' unions exceeding it in age, was formed Sunday, May 19, 1889. A few carpenters who worked for George Brown, building contractor, were talking unionism when they met Edward Johnson, oldest member of the Local Union. Union printers were meeting that day at Labor Temple and invited the carpenters inside. Fifteen of them chipped in a dollar apiece and out of this the Local was born.

The first officers were Tom Smock, president; Hal Cole, preceptor; Jim Atkins, financial secretary and John Wallace, recording secretary. In the spring of 1890 the first agreement with the contractors was reached and provided for a nine hour day with the same pay as had prevailed for the ten hour day. The membership increased to 100 members.

In 1892 the closed shop was put into effect followed by the eight hour day in 1916, both of which are still in effect.

Mr. Johnson is the oldest living union man in the city of Lafayette in respect to continuous membership. He helped to organize Central Labor Union and has been a delegate to that body since its founding. He also helped to organize the Lafayette Building Trades Council in 1912. Besides serving as president in 1904 he served 38 years as a trustee of the carpenters and worked faithfully with the late Edward Evans in acquiring the respect and esteem of the community for Local No. 215.

Besides Mr. Johnson, records of long continuous membership include A. J. Newhart, 37 years; Ott Snedeman, 37 years; O. E. House, 37 years; Fred Quint and Fred Brower 35 years and J. W. Mack and Michael Henifin 34 years.

Local No. 215 is one of the largest organizations in the city of Lafayette and has taken an active interest in all civic movements. It has contributed generously to all charitable and worthy causes. It activities extend over ten counties.

Phillip Eylens is the present president of the Local, with Forrest Knott, vice-president; William Schmidt, recording secretary; John Acker, financial secretary; Chas. D. Storet, treasurer; Richard Heide, Charles Newhart and C. A. Richards, trustees.

NOTICE TO ALL MEMBERS OF BROTHERHOOD

Editor, The Carpenter:

Below is a notice we desire to have published in The Carpenter.

Yours Fraternally,

L. A. Kidd, Secretary-Treasurer,

Carpenters' D. C. Miami, Fla.

* * * * *

The Carpenters District Council of Miami, Fla., and Vicinity wishes to advise all traveling members that there are ample carpenters in this area to take care of all prospective construction work here between now and January 1. In fact, our men have up to date, been hard pressed to find enough work to provide for their families and working conditions in this area are such that practically all carpenter work comes to a complete standstill around the first of January each year. We have at the present two PWA low rent housing projects just starting which will probably take up the present slack of organized carpenters here.

We are in the midst of a fight between an organization of fair contractors and a group of unfair contractors, and we are going to have our hands full in handling the latter which is enlisting among its membership various sub-contractors and also the unorganized workmen, making a mixed group which is decidedly of a CIO complex.

For the further information of any member planning on coming to Florida for the Winter we wish to point out that City of Miami has a Carpenters' License Ordinance which makes it compulsory for any one following the trade to appear before the City Inspectors Department twice a year and take an examination. These periods are the latter part of May and September. If found qualified by the Building Inspectors, a Carpenters' license card is issued upon payment of a nominal fee.

To any Brother intending to be here within the next few months, I would advise first writing to the Secretary-Treasurer of Carpenters' District Council, 47 N.W. Third street, Miami, Fla., for the latest information on labor conditions in this area.

Painters and Roofers also have an ordinance covering their respective trades.

Yours Fraternally,

L. A. Kidd.

Oswego, N. Y. Local Marks 38th Year

The thirty-eighth anniversary of Local 747, Oswego, N. Y., was observed in fitting manner Saturday evening, May 20, with a banquet at the Adams Hotel, at which nearly 100 members of the Local listened to addresses by Harold Hanover, secretary-treasurer of the New York State Council and secretary of the Buffalo housing authority. Anthony Wicks, business agent of the Buffalo Pile Drivers Association and several members of the Local Union. Special tribute was paid during the evening to charter members of .the union, a number of whom were present.

Brother H. A. Fox, who has been corresponding secretary of the Oswego Local for 23 years, was an able toastmaster. His witty observations kept the program moving smoothly as he introduced a lengthy list of speakers, following the roast turkey dinner, efficiently served by a capable corps of waitresses.

Speakers on the 38th anniversary program of Local 747, Oswego, N. Y., were, left to right, Herbert A. Fox, toastmaster; Harold Hanover, Buffalo, secretary-treasurer, New York State Council; Anthony Wicks, business agent, Buffalo Pile Drivers Association; Alfred Batchelor, president of the Oswego Local.

Mr. Hanover, the principal speaker, extended fraternal greetings of the State Council to Oswego Local. He remarked the occasion was also an anniversary for him, as 20 years ago he was discharged from the army base hospital at Fort Ontario.

"We are living in a generation of rapidly moving affairs, Mr. Hanover told the gathering and said that "though the pendulum of labor has been favorable in recent years, it is even now swinging the other way."

He recalled that in the closing moments of the New York State legislature, a bill was rushed through, which in essence prohibits active picketing on the part of truck drivers. The speaker declared enactment of such a bill would be the worst blow suffered by organized labor in 10 years and urged that all present write to Governor Lehman asking him to veto the measure. Mr. Hanover said the bill might establish a precedent which would take from labor the right of collective bargaining and picketing.

Referring to the great mass of organized workers in New York State, the speaker said success has greeted the setting up of a union of trades which has for its purpose the obtaining of a decent living wage and working conditions. But he added: "I say to you in all sincerity that the counter-attack has begun." Some forces have so conducted themselves, he declared, that public opinion, which in the past four years has been favorable to labor, is now in recession. He asserted the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations must strive to retain what it has gained.

"When the wheels of the building industry turn, all industries move," Mr. Hanover declared. He told his hearers the greatest stumbling block to the carpenters are those building concerns which come into a community, operate without complying with labor laws and the social security act and when forced to vacate, move on to another locality and start over again. In part, these conditions are being corrected, he said.

He reviewed working conditions in many cities in the east and in conclusion, said: "To be successful, there must a union of men welded together, one for all and all for one." The speaker told the carpenters he was proud to represent the State Council at the Oswego anniversary gathering and voiced the hope the Oswego Local would have many more similar happy affairs.

Officers of Local 747 are front row, left to right: Alfred Batchelor, president; Herbert A. Fox, recording secretary. Back row: E. M. Robarge, Henry Carter, Myron Babcock, trustees; George Kent, treasurer; Harold Hanover, guest speaker; Neil Blackwood, financial secretary and Anthony Wicks, speaker. The vice-president, warden and conductor of the Local are missing.

Mr. Wicks spoke briefly, complimenting the officers of the Oswego Local. He urged carpenters to continue their splendid spirit of cooperation and "carry on the good fight."

President Alfred Batchelor of Oswego Local lauded the pioneers of the organization, who founded the carpenters union in 1901 and who work hard to bring about conditions whose fruits are now being enjoyed by the present members. Carpentry work in Oswego is booming, acording to the president.

Mentioning the charter members of the Local, President Batchelor exhorted those present not to forget the efforts of those men. He thanked the committee in charge for its splendid work in arranging and carrying out the banquet plans.

Eugene M. Benzing, chairman of the committee in charge, which also included Myron Babcock and Joseph Pullen, called for a moment's silence in respect to the memory of members of the Local who have passed on during the past five years.

He also read a list of the charter members of the organization who still survive. They are Laselle Riker, 92; George Bishop, 85; Henry Eason, 83; William W. Williams, 81; Andrew Rose, 78; Elmer E. Fish, 78; Frank Roberts, 76;

Frank Miller, 75; Edward Frieman, 75; Bert Mickels, 75; Walter Noyes, 75; M. J. Riley, 70; Charles Van Wie, 61; George Paine, 60, and Edward Raby, 58. Since the celebration Brother Riker passed away. Several of these men were present at the banquet and baskets were distributed by the committee to those, who through poor health, were unable to attend.

Elmer Fish, who was financial secretary of the first Local in 1901, gave a history of the founding of the Local, pointing out that in 1901, carpenters were receiving 20 cents an hour. He traced the gradual betterment in wages and working conditions up to the present time, when carpenters now receive $1 an hour.

Only two of the officers of the first union still survive, Brothers Fish and Edward Raby, warden. Other officers were Albert Matott, president; James Farley, vice-president; Charles Ward, treasurer; James Bonner, corresponding secretary; Albert Palmer, Daniel Kerfine, Philip Girard, trustees.

Present officers are Albert Batchelor, president; Edward Sheldon, vice-President; George Kent, treasurer; Herbert A. Fox, corresponding secretary; Neil Blackwood, financial secretary; Harry Larkin, warden; Byron Babcock, Edward Robarge, Henry Carter, trustees.

During the evening, boxes of cigars were distributed. The cigars were presented by the T. J. Burke and Neal-O'Brien lumber companies with letters from each firm being read by President Batchelor. They expressed the compliments of the two firms to Oswego Local and included wishes for continued success of the organization.

Toastmaster Fox complimented members on their turnout and called on several of the older members and officers for a few words. Andrew Rose, M. J. Riley, Edward Frieman, George Kent, Frank Roberts, Neil Blackwood and Edward Robarge responded.

Mr. Hanover asked for the floor as the program concluded and spoke in praise of Mr. Fox, complimenting the latter on his long and efficient service as corresponding secretary of Oswego Local and told the gathering that Mr. Fox holds a respected position in the State Council with his utterances at the meetings receiving careful attention.

Competition from Oswego, N. Y. for All You Veterans

Editor, The Carpenter:

I am submitting the names and ages of eight of our charter members to compete with the eight veteran brothers whose names appeared in the April issue of The Carpenter. They follow:

Names	Years	Months	Days
*Laiscell Riker	92	--	11
George Bishofs	84	5	15
Henry R. Eason	83	--	25
William Williams	81	3	12
A. J. Rose	77	8	8
E. E. Fish	77	5	21
F. A. Miller	74	11	9
B. S. Mickel	75	4	2
Average Age	80	9	13

*Since deceased.

All of the above have been members of Local 747, Oswego, N. Y., since March, 1901, a total of 38 years. There are now only 14 charter members living. We have a few more members who are more than 80 years old but they have not been members of the organization as long.

* * * * *

The above information was submitted by Brother E. E. Fish, who held the office of Financial Secretary of Local 747, from March 1901, to April 1921. Brother Fish's letter was crowded out of the June issue due to lack of space making his figures subject to change.

St. Albans, W. Va., Local Enjoys 22nd Birthday Party

Editor, The Carpenter:

On May 29th, 1917, a charter was issued to Local Union 128, St. Albans, W. Va. by General President William L. Hutcheson and General Secretary Frank Duffy. On June 7, 1917, this Local was organized with the following charter members: W. C. Capehart, President; W. D. Stone, Vice-President; Earl Rollins, Recording Secretary; E. M. Swan, Financial Secretary; A. J. Allen, Treasurer; W. G. Woods, Conductor; W. H. McNealy, Warden; E. R. Brooks, F. W. Burgess, W. G. Rimmer, and L. W. McNealy, Trustees.

Our Local has been very prosperous in the last twenty-two years. At one time we had between 3,200 and 3,300 membership. All of our officers and members have worked together in a fine spirit to make our Local a success. We own our own building which includes two store rooms and three apartments besides our lodge hall.

On May 9, our Local decided to celebrate its twenty-second anniversary and invited all members and their families to be present for the occasion. A special invitation was sent to Tom Cairns, President of the West Virginia State Federation of Labor, Volney Andrews, Secretary of the State Federation, and J. C. Morecraft, Business Agent of the Charleston Building Trades Council.

Brother L. A. Crider, President of Local 128, presided at the celebration. In his opening address he reminded the members and their guests why they were present and added that he was in favor of organizing a Ladies Auxiliary in order to get the wives more interested in the welfare of organized labor.

He then introduced Mr. Morecraft who made a very enjoyable talk in which he offered his assistance in organizing an Auxiliary. Mr. Andrews in the course of his short address, stated that this was his first opportunity to be present at one of our meetings and expressed his appreciation for the invitation.

Mr. Cairns, who was called upon for the principal address, discussed what the various labor unions had done for the laboring people in the last twenty years. He added that if the laboring people will consider the importance of the various labor organizations and cooperate with organized labor all down the line, they would reap large rewards in return.

A male quartet and our high school orchestra entertained while refreshments were being served.

The members of Local 128, take this opportunity to thank our special guests, the musicians and the quartet, for their cooperation which helped make our twenty-second birthday party such a success. We also thank the ladies for their attendance and O. J. Bartlett for permitting us to use his chairs.

Fraternally yours

H. G. Davis, Recording Secretary,

Local 128. St. Albans, W. Va.

Santa Cruz, Cal., Local 829, 38 Years Old

Editor, The Carpenter:

On May 22 we celebrated the 38th anniversary of Local 829, of Santa Cruz, Cal., with a banquet at which our wives and families were guests. Invitations were also extended to local contractors to join with us in a spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation. Several of our pioneer members recalled conditions in comparison with the present in the talks that followed the banquet.

Entertainment provided by the Brothers was also on the program. The celebration was praised a great success with our guests voicing their appreciation for an enjoyable evening.

Fraternally Yours,

L. V. Bowen, Corresponding Secretary.

Lockport, New York Local Honors Veterans And Celebrates 40th Anniversary

Forty years ago Local 289 was organized in the city of Lockport, New York with sixteen charter members. Forty years later, on Tuesday evening, May 9, 1939, this event was celebrated in Carpenters' Hall and at the same time honor was paid to six Local members who were among the first sixteen. One of the six, Brother John L. Smith signed the application for charter.

Mayor Allan W. Van De Mark headed a group of city officials and representatives of other unions who were among the guests. Brother Herman J. Bodewas, Business Agent of the Buffalo District Council of Carpenters, was the principal speaker. Brother John L. Smith was given the honor of cutting the birthday cake following the speaking program which included a brief history of the Local Union since the time of its organization in 1899 up to the present by Brother Smith.

Brother Bodewas, in his remarks, paid a glowing tribute to Harold C. Hanover, Secretary of the New York State Council of Carpenters as well as the Secretary-Treasurer of the Buffalo District Council. He advised it was impossible for Brother Hanover to be present to fulfill his duties as principal speaker due to the fact that Brother Hanover was called to Washington on business of the organization. In his remarks Brother Bodewas related the efforts being made in Buffalo to obtain a special rate of wages on house work and these efforts are now bearing fruit. "In Buffalo," he said, "we have been working on something we have been trying to do for years, arrange a special rate for house work. Contractors, both union and non-union, have laid it in our laps. They have told us if we adopt a special house rate of, say $1.00 an hour, they will sign up with us." He also advised that the Buffalo Association of Architects was working in cooperation with the Carpenters' Local.

The accompanying photo is of the six honored veterans of the Local Union. They were all introduced to the meeting. They include, John L. Smith. W. H. Harrington, George Ward, Bert Langdon, Martin Farley and Elias E. Goodman.

Brother William Gregory, President of Local 289, presided during the program and both welcomed the guests and introduced the speakers. Mayor Van De Mark in a brief talk stated that it was a wonderful thing that an organization such as Local 289 had been in existence for a period of 40 years which he felt speaks well for the caliber of men who make up its membership.

Aldermen Donald G. Jones, William Brady and J. Ralston Rawlings and Joseph C. Betsch, member of the Board of Education, were introduced and responded with brief talks.

Many representatives of other unions were present including Walter Nagel, Business Agent of the Plumbers' Union; Fred Savingy, President of the Painters' Union; John Maculoso, Business Agent of the Painters' Union; Andrew C. O'Brien, Business Agent of the Bricklayers and Plasterers' Union; Wilfred J.

Oates, Business Agent of the Electrical Workers' Union; William O'Reilly, President and Walter Krutenat, Business Agent of the Laborers' Union. A fine tribute was paid by Business Agent O'Brien to the city administration for its cooperation with organized labor. He also urged the individual members to lend their full cooperation to their local and pointed out the many advantages to be derived by their activity.

In the course of his remarks he stated that it has many times been heard that the Wagner Act has 'made' the local unions, and emphasized the fact that Local Union 289 was long in existence before the enactment of this act.

Brother Smith, in relating the history of the local, advised that the year in which the charter was received, 1899, carpenters had been working for as low as 15c an hour. John Moon, he advised, was the first president; John Plant the first financial secretary, and Sylvester Sweet was the first recording secretary. Brother Smith served as conductor in the early days and has held office of one kind or another in the union since its very existence, having been its business agent at three different times is a trustee, and for the past 18 years has been Secretary of the Central Labor Union.

The committee, to which much praise is due who were in charge of the celebration, was headed by George Ward as chairman. Others on the general committee included Brothers Smith, Hillman, and Hogoboom.

Members of the reception committee included Louis Volschow, chairman; William Palmer, Elwood Taylor, Howard Brigham, Charles Schuyler and George Miller.

Those in charge of seating arrangements were Louis C. Manke, Willis Hood, James Lombardo, Stanley Pratt, John Duncan and Barney Smith.

One of the old time members, Brother John Tooher, was unable to be present. However, practically the entire membership of the Local Union attended to pay honor to these veterans of early days in the labor movement and to observe the founding, forty years ago, of their splendid Local Union.

We wish to take advantage of this opportunity to congratulate Local 289 on its 40th birthday and those who were responsible for the success of this wonderful affair and to Brother Roy Hogoboom, recording secretary, for furnishing us with a detailed account.

Veteran Members Entertain At Local's Birthday Party

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 281 of Binghamton, N. Y., marked its 28th anniversary with a called meeting at which talks and letters from the older members of our organization were enjoyed.

Short talks were given by Brothers Daniel Cole, who joined the Brotherhood, April 29, 1898; Charles Ernst, initiated July 1, 1898; I. W. Bailey, member since July 21, 1904, Page Benjamin and several other pioneer members. Letters were read from two veteran members, Brother L. L. Ferris and Brother William Sillsbee, now of Norwich Local 310.

Visiting guests included Clement V. Conole, assistant industrial commissioner; Michael Foley, state employment commissioner; James E. Rhodes, business agent for Hod Carriers and Construction Laborers; Charles Moss, Business Agent for Operating Engineers, John Lester, state safety inspector and many others.

A social time, refreshments, cards and other games were included on the program.

We have two old minute books, one for 1896 and one for 1898. One shows that the men once went out for 35 cents an hour.

This gathering celebrated the 28th anniversary of Local 281, but Local 233 was formed sometime prior to 1896. Forty years of changing headquarters, officers etc., has caused many of the records of the complete history to become lost.

It is interesting to note that Brother Sillsbee volunteered to carry the Brotherhood banner and Daniel G. Cole to carry the flag in the Labor Day parade of 1898.

A. B. Cleveland, Secretary.

Longview, Texas, Local 1097, Honors Charter Members

Local 1097, of Longview, Texas, celebrated its 37th anniversary with a party in honor of its charter members.

In the heart of the East Texas oil fields, the Longview Local was organized in April, 1902 with eighteen charter members. Many of those charter members were present at the celebration.

Local President O. A. Kennamer acted as master of ceremonies and talks were made by charter members, former officers, several prominent local contractors and the President of the Ladies Auxiliary, Mrs. L. L. Graves.

Supper was served by the Ladies Auxiliary and all those present expressed their appreciation for a good time.

Local 1097 is proud of the fact that it has maintained its organization throughout the hard times and managed to keep its charter hanging when larger Locals found the going too difficult. Now with some 140 members, Local 1097 can boast of one of the best organized little towns in Texas.

Much of the credit for this success is given by President Kennamer to Financial Secretary and Business Representative Brother A. A. Frick, who as a member of the advisory board of the City Council, coupled with the Local's backing in all civic enterprises, has made Longview "carpenter conscious."

Worcester, Mass., Local Celebrates 42nd Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

On May 26, Local 23 of Worcester, Mass., at a specially called meeting, celebrated its 42nd anniversary. Since its organization, Local 23 has played a very important part in the labor movement in the city of Worcester and has contributed its share of men who may well be termed labor leaders. One in particular, who has been a member of Local 23 for forty years, is Oliver E. Jonah, at present financial secretary of Local 23. Brother Jonah was business agent of the Worcester District Council for five years and it was his untiring efforts that contributed much toward the building of a strong organization.

Brother Jonah was one of the main speakers at our anniversary celebration and he discussed the progress of the labor movement and paid a tribute to our deceased Brother, Charles Kimball.

Among those present at our celebration were members whose membership in the Brotherhood ranged from 25 to 40 years including Michael Shea, John Reidy, George Lee, George Sutilla, Thomas Mullheim and others.

Fraternaly Yours

E. H. Sanders, Secretary,
Local 23. Worcester, Mass.

Veteran Members of Youngstown, Ohio, Local Honored

At a meeting befitting the occasion, twenty-three veteran members of Youngstown, Ohio, Carpenters' Union were honored by their fellow members. The meeting held in Central Auditorium was to celebrate the fifty-third anniversary of Local Union No. 171.

Andy Hubbard, veteran business agent of the union presented each of the veterans a remembrance on behalf of the union. The veterans at the anniversary celebration and their years of membership follow: Edward Miller, 43; George C. Moon, 39; Calvin Shull, 49; L. B. Craig, 51; John H. Sterling, 32; Joseph Tush, 35; Dennis Holleran, 34; Charles Schultz, 37; J. H. Abel, 37; James E. Brickey, 34; Christian C. Krimmer, 37; Harry Dilley, 50; C. S. Himebaugh, 38; Fred Brush, 34; William A. McFall, 37; Lewis E. Mack, 37; Edward W. Glecker, 53; and J. L. Smith 53.

Veterans unable to attend were: James Cowden, 36; David W. Crawford, 39; George K. Falls, 30; Thomas Frame, 37; and Ferdinand Heyer, 37.

Arnold Bill, secretary of the state organization of the Carpenters International in an inspiring address complimented the union for the progress made during the years of its existence.

Mamaroneck Local Has Dinner and Birthday Party

More than three hundred members of Mamaroneck, N. Y. Local 543, helped celebrate the organization's thirty-ninth annual dinner and birthday party May 20.

Many well-known Westchester labor leaders were among the guests as were many older members of the county organization. Louis R. Tolve, business agent for the Local was toastmaster.

Among the guests he called upon to speak were William J. McGoery, president of the Building Trades Council; John Flynn, organizer; Matthew Warren, secretary of the trial board; John Connelley, secretary of the District Council; Frank Fozard, secretary of the Painters' District Council; Louis Freda, Yonkers business agent; Jess Griffen, delegate to the District Council, and others.

Working with Mr. Tolve who also was chairman of the affair were: John Baberi, Frank Bisceglia, Norbert Bouchard, John Buonsonte, Victor Carpiniella, John F. Cascairo, John Cepolla, James Cruickshank, James H. Cummings, Joseph Decea, Arthur DeLorenza, Frank Forlano, Bernardo Fraioli, John Funicelli, William Greto, J. F. Griffen, Paul Lagonigro, Anthony Macri, Harold Mellor, Vito Palmeri.

Also Albert Poccia, Philip Quadrini, Thomas Russell, Victor Salvo, Philip Sisca, Joseph L. Tolve, Joseph Trifiletti, John C. Zeh.

On behalf of the Mamaroneck Union, Mr. Tolve thanked all those who aided in making the 39th anniversary a success, financially as well as socially. Gratitude goes especially to The Daily Times for publicizing the affair, he said.

Dinner was prepared through the courtesy of Nick's Restaurant. Mike Diamond, head chef, was assisted by Bernardo Fraioli, William Greto, and Anthony Macri.

Entertainment was given by Criss Maretto, and Paul Lagonigro and his boys.

The Local received congratulations from the local press on its thirty-ninth anniversary, one of which follows:

CONGRATULATIONS IN ORDER

At the American Legion Hall tonight, Mamaroneck Local No. 543, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, will hold a dinner in celebration of its thirty-ninth anniversary. Reservations have been made for 300 and among the guests will be prominent officials and labor representatives.

The Daily Times extends its congratulations and best wishes to this organization of real workers. Mamaroneck Local might be taken as a model by all organizations which, while truly representing the workers' interests, also desire to deal with a spirit of fairness in all cases where labor altercations may arise. Mamaroneck Local has used singular tact in protecting its members' interests, in solving their problems and in getting around difficult situations in a manner satisfactory to all concerned.

As a result, this organization of cool heads and thoughtful minds has promoted peace rather than war and has used its influence to protect its jurisdiction from the constant uproar of labor trouble and dissension. For that, the Local is to be thanked as well as congratulated.

"The dinner was a great success. We reached a new height financially as well as socially," writes Brother Tolve.

Local 39 of Cleveland, Marks 51st year of Organization

On June 2, at a special meeting, members of Local 39 of Cleveland, together with guests from other Local Unions and Brother Harry Schwarzer of the Executive Board of the General Office, celebrated the fifty-first Anniversary of its affiliation with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The meeting was held at the Bohemian National Hall.

The meeting was opened by Brother Anton Cech, who gave a short speech and then introduced V. H. Matousek, editor of a local Czechoslovak weekly publication, the Americke Delnicke Listy (American Labor News), who spoke on the theme "Unionism, its significance to workers at the present time." Brother Harry

Schwarzer next talked on "Unionism and its requirements." He was followed by Brother St, Spirhanzl, financial secretary of our Local Union, who related the hardship our Local has gone through in the years of the depression.

After the program, refreshments were served.

Local 39 was organized in 1886 by a group of Czech carpenters who strived for the betterment of living conditions for the workers. The original name, under which this group had organized was "Czech Carpenters Benevolent Club." In January of 1887 it became affiliated with the craft union "Knights of Labor" and remained in its fold up to October of 1887. At that time the organization sought affiliation with the Carpenters and Joiners of America and was granted its Charter on January 4, 1888. From that time Local 39 flourished. In August of 1921 this Local merged with another Czech Carpenters and Joiners Local Union No. 1615 of Cleveland and since exists as one, Local Union No. 39.

Local 39 has 246 members and this number again is on the increase. The years of depression presented a hard fight for Local 39. The members idle, their savings frozen in banks or completely depleted because of unemployment, nevertheless helped the union to withstand it all and to overcome even the worst of the depression.

Local 39 has 10 members on the pension list and 2 members in the Carpenters Home in Lakeland.

Vaclav Sorm, Secretary,
Local 39. Cleveland, O.

Exclusive Club Open Only Two Days out of Year

Open two days out of every 365, only seventy-five members are allowed membership in this new, ultra exclusive club known as "Room Twenty" at Churchill Downs, Louisville, Ky., on Derby Day. Celotex cane fiber interior finishes, applied by intriguing new "key joints" to wall and ceiling, insulate the rooms against heat and cold and enhance the beauty of this exclusive retreat.

Demand the Union Label

The Yarnin' BASKET

Some Overdue "Yarn" From Bloomington, Ind., Auxiliary

Editor, The Carpenter:

It has been a year since Ladies Auxiliary No. 258 has added a bit of "yarn" to "The Yarnin' Basket."

Since our last writing, we have enjoyed several parties. At Christmas the Auxiliary gave a turkey dinner for the carpenters and their families. About 100 were present. After the distribution of a treat to everyone, a musical and social get-together was enjoyed. Every Christmas we give a comfort to some needy family. We meet at the home of one of the members, enjoy a pot-luck together and tack the comfort.

We contribute to the Needlework Guild of America each year with about 22 garments and a cash donation. These articles are distributed to needy families around Christmas.

We celebrated our fourth anniversary February 5 with a party. A lovely birthday cake with four candles decorated the center of the table. Games were enjoyed by all the members.

Our auxiliary had a float in the Labor Day parade. This float was beautifully decorated and was the only float bearing Union Labels. When some of our sisters are visiting in our city we will show you the picture of our float in our "Scrapbook" in which we try to keep all interesting happenings and newspaper clippings concerning the activities of our Auxiliary.

Each year we contribute to the Cancer-Control Fund.

Our Auxiliary sponsored a member campaign recently. To stir up enthusiasm, we divided into two groups with captains and in this manner gained quite a large number of new members.

Our sick committee sends flowers to each of our sick members and cards if the illness is less serious.

About every three months we have a pot-luck for our husbands and our families. Every summer we have the carpenters annual picnic here in our city park, at the season when fried chickens are in.

Like other auxiliaries we are urging everyone to buy only union made goods.

If any of our auxiliary sisters are ever in Bloomington we certainly would enjoy having you in our meetings. We meet the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month.

We hope that more auxiliaries will send in letters to the "Yarnin' Basket" because it is one way to exchange ideas with other auxiliaries. We receive many helpful hints and ideas from reading about the activities of the other locals.

Sincerely yours,

Bernice Whaley,
Auxiliary 258. Bloomington, Ind.

Auxiliary 303 of Toronto, Holds Masquerade and Card Party

Editor, The Carpenter:

It has been some little time since Ladies Auxiliary 303 of Toronto sent you news concerning our activities.

We have been very busy. During the month of March a masquerade and card party was held. There were quite a number of lovely costumes and the judges, Mrs. Arnold, President of the Street Railway Auxiliary, and our President, Mrs. Blair, had a difficult time in selecting the prize winners.

This event was one of the most successful ever held by our auxiliary. In April we held an open social evening, with the Brothers of Local 27 joining us. The daughter of Brother Emery, Miss Winifred Emery sang for us. She was accompanied at the piano by Mrs. T. Branson. Cards and dancing rounded out the evening. Refreshments were served by the social committee. Plans are under way for a picnic to be held July 29th. If any of our sisters or brothers should be making a visit to Toronto around that time, we would be pleased to have you as our guests.

We send our greetings to sister auxiliaries across the border, and congratulate the Ladies Auxiliary which has just been organized at Fort Frances, Ont., Canada.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Alice Trenchard, Recording Secretary.

Greetings From Snoqualmie, Washington, Auxiliary 274

Editor, The Carpenter:

Ladies Auxiliary 274 of Snoqualmie, Washington extends greetings to its Sister Auxiliaries.

We read with great interest the many activities of other Auxiliaries told through the Yarnin' Basket.

Our organization was given its charter by our Brother Members of Local 2545 of the Sawmill and Timber Workers Union, and our first meeting was held November 5, 1936.

We meet twice a month, the second and fourth Thursdays, except in July and August, when we have just the one meeting. The second Thursday is hobby night, with a display and talk on the hobby represented, after the business meeting. Much pleasure and information have been gained through these efforts. The fourth Thursday is social night, with two members taking charge of refreshments and entertainment. Prizes are given for competition in the many games and ideas, varying the program in an effort to please everyone. All holidays are observed in a fitting manner.

One of the highlights of the year is the general picinic given by our Brother members. However, we Sisters provide a picnic for our children each year, at one of the favorite beaches, with treats for all.

During the early winter we gave a dinner for the husbands of all the Sister members with entertainment provided. Christmas cheer was sent to less fortunate persons, during the holidays, and we collect and send tinfoil to the Orthopedic Hospital, at regular intervals.

At present we are concentrating on how to each earn a dollar for our treasury. Many amusing ways have been brought to light, in the form of raffles, selling garden plants, merchandise, domestic service, etc., however, on social nights we will be required to tell how we earned the dollar.

The Unfair List is mailed to us each month, and we keep in touch with the merchandise world as best we can.

We are a small interested group, and invite Sister members to visit our Auxiliary when convenient.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Ann Quall,
Mrs. Maude Woods,

Boon For Business Men Needing Loans

Hereafter business men needing financial help may secure loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at 4 per cent interest, instead of the previous 5 per cent rate. The reduction, it was said, is an effort to assist business recovery.

IMPORTANT

The Federal Postoffice Department now requires extra postal charges when they notify International Headquarters of any change in address of members on The Carpenter mailing list.

These changes are literally coming in by the hundreds and the expense is a considerable item. This expense can be avoided if all members use the form below, to notify us of change of address. Just fill out the form and drop it in the mail addressed to Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

This is an important matter and it is requested that all members notify International Headquarters of change of address IMMEDIATELY.

(Date) ____19___

Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Please change my address on Journal file.

From ____________________________________Street

City _________________________State ____________

To ____ Street

City _________________________State ____________

Name in full ____________________________________

L. U. No.______, City________________ State______

It is suggested that you cut out blank if you have changed your address and paste it on a one cent postcard to save postage.

Members are not entitled to the Journal if they or their Local are in arrears. Honorary members required to pay one dollar yearly subscription rate.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

Lesson 129

Doors! What shall we say about them? There are so many kinds of doors and so many ways of making doors that we could not, even if we wanted to, deal with all of them. The doors, however, that the carpenter is usually called upon to make, are the rough doors. The finish doors are seldom, in these days, made on the job.

For the better class of houses the doors are usually designed by the architect and got out by the mill according to the architect's specifications. But for houses, costing perhaps less than $4,000, stock doors are used. These doors are made in sizes from 2 feet to 3 feet in width, and from 6 feet 6 inches to 7 feet in height. The smaller stock doors are usually made 1⅜ inches thick, while the larger stock doors are made 1¾ inches thick and thicker, depending on conditions.

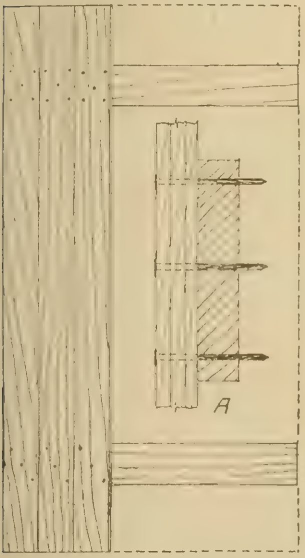


Fig. 1

Three-panel, four-panel, five-panel and even six-panel doors used to be more popular than they are now. The two-panel door, especially in stock sizes, is perhaps the most popular door on the market today, but the tendency is moving in the direction of the one-panel door and on to the no-panel, or slab door.

Outside doors and doors located in damp places should be made of solid material, while interior doors are generally veneered doors, having built-up cores. But we are dealing with rough doors, the kind that carpenters are called upon to make, so we will turn to our illustrations.

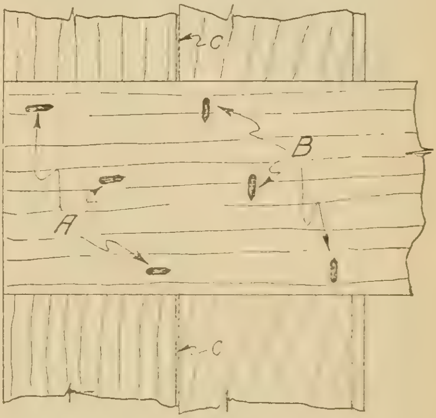


Fig. 2

Figure 1 shows by the main drawing a ledged door with three tongued-and-grooved boards fastened to the ledgers. By dotted lines we are completing the outline of the door. The dots shown directly in line with the ledger boards indicate the nailing. Two commonly-used methods of nailing are shown. At the top five nails are used for each board, while at the bottom only three are used. Other methods of nailing can be used, but the arrangements of the nails should always be systematic, in order to balance the appearance of the door. The hit-and-miss method of nailing should be avoided.

The detail at A shows three nails driven and ready to be clinched. At B they are shown clinched in such a manner that the nails hook onto the grain of the wood.

Figure 2 shows a part of a ledger board and two methods of clinching the nails. At A the nails are bent with the grain of the wood, while at B they are clinched so as to hook over the grain of the wood. A cross section of this is shown at B, Fig. 1. At C and C we are pointing out the joint of the two boards shown in part, which is shown shaded, and indicate how much the joints should be spread (1/16 of an inch) so as to prevent the door from bulging when the boards swell.

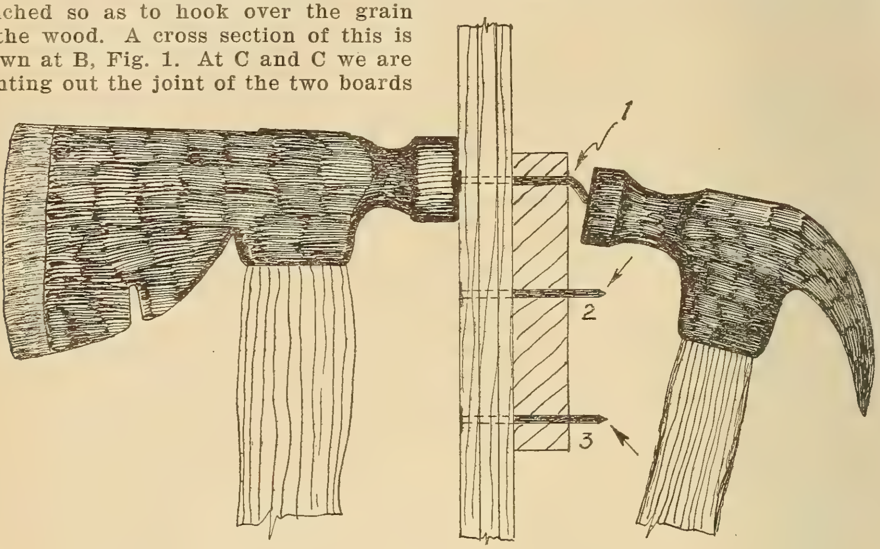


Fig. 3

Figure 3 illustrates the clinching of the nails. To the left is shown a hand-axe held against the head of a nail, and to the right is shown a hammer with which the point of the nail is bent over. Care should be taken to hit the nail on the point only, and in such a manner that the clinching will not drive the nail back. The point of the nail, when the clinching is done properly, will be sunk into the wood, while the bend of the nail will remain somewhat above the surface of the ledger board. The arrows at number 2 and number 3 indicate the direction these nails are to be bent.

Figure 4 shows perhaps the most practical way of making a ledger door. In this instance the door has a brace. The door stops should be notched to receive the ends of the ledger boards, somewhat in the manner shown. (The notches are shown shaded.) When the notching is done, nail the ledger boards into place with small finishing nails, as we are indicating on the drawing. The ledger boards should be cut enough short to provide for clearance. When the brace is in place start to nail the boards to the ledger boards, as we are showing by Figure 5. After two or three boards are on, put on the hinges, and proceed to finish the door. The nails pointed out at A and at B, should be pulled before the last board is nailed on. When the door is done, open it and pull, with a pair of nippers, the two finish nails that hold the ledger

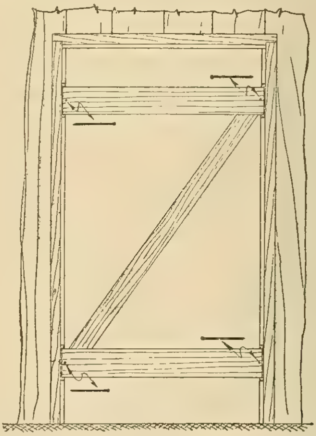


Fig. 4

board on the hinge-edge of the door. Now the door is ready for the latch.

Figure 6 shows the same method employed on double doors for a private garage. Here the top and bottom ledger boards reach from jamb to jamb, while the center ledger boards reach from jamb to brace, in order to provide backing for the hinge screws.

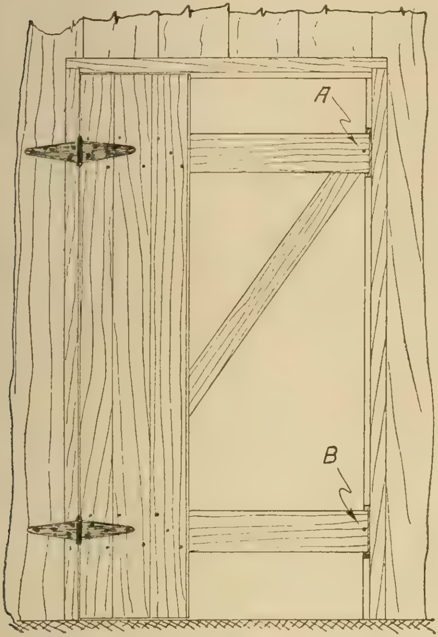


Fig. 5

When the ledger boards and the braces are all in place, each door should be boarded up enough to receive the hinges. When the hinges are on proceed to finish the doors. If the doors are made of the same kind of material that is used to cover the sides of the garage and the boards run in the same direction, then the board joints of the doors should be made to line with the joints of the boards above the doors, as we are showing on the drawing. Before the last two boards are nailed into place, the top and the bottom ledger boards should be sawed in two as indicated by dotted lines at A and at B. Now the doors can be finished and the rest of the hardware applied.

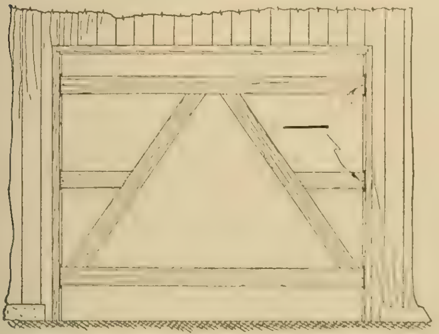


Fig. 6

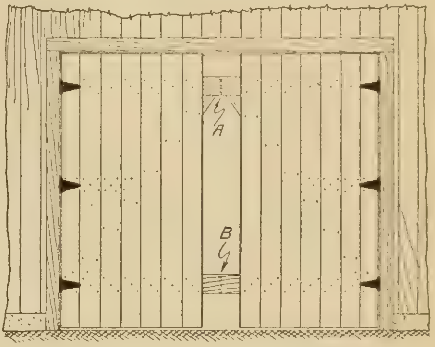


Fig. 7

The doors we have been dealing with in this lesson, are commonly called "battened doors," but the proper name for such doors without braces is "ledged doors," because the boards are nailed to ledgers. If the door has both ledgers and a brace it is called a ledged and braced door.

In the next lesson we will take up battened and other kinds of doors.

Grade Marking Lumber

By L. Perth

There are many kinds of lumber produced from the same tree. They usually range from light, soft and having a fine grain to heavy hard and a coarse-grained texture. The parts of the tree containing knots, pitch streaks and other defects are naturally not as desirable as those which are clear.

Accordingly these different kinds of lumber vary in strength, beauty, finish and also their degree of fitness for different parts of a building.

Lumber manufacturers have derived a large experience with the service given by many kinds of wood and as a result have developed rules for grading lumber according to its use.

These rules are primarily for the protection of the home builder. He is enabled to select the right grade of lumber for the right place.

As an assurance to home builders that the grades of lumber used are the same as specified, the Lumber Manufacturers Association has adopted official grade marks. These grade marks label the grade of each piece of lumber. The grade marks also identify its manufacturer by the company name or number.

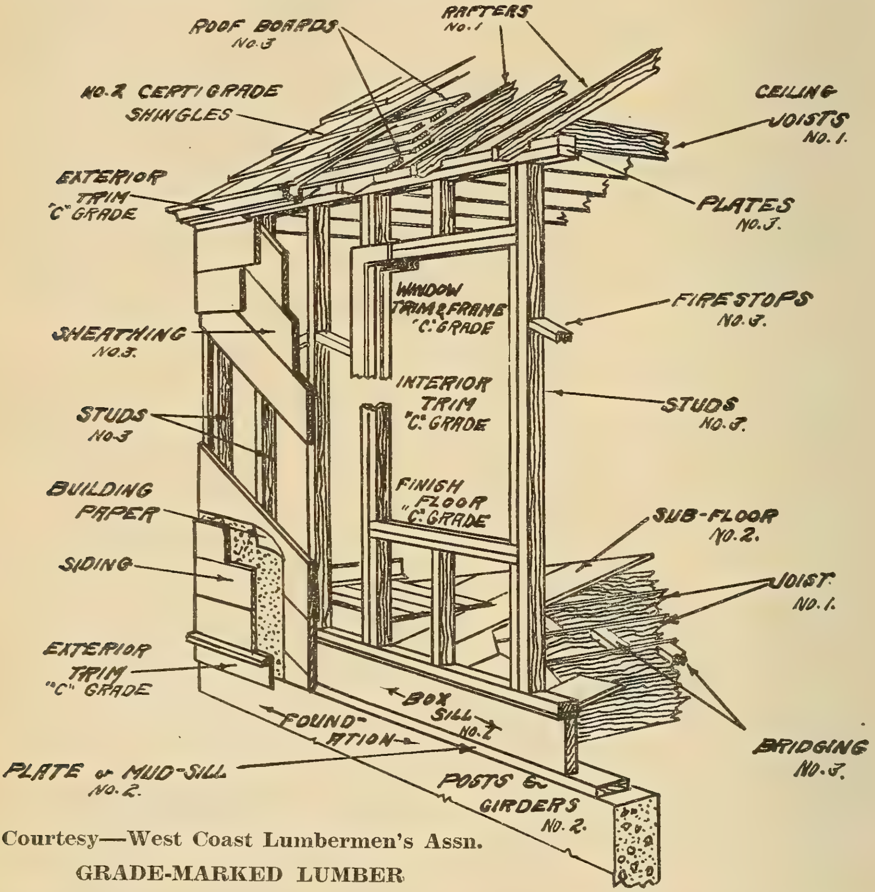
Thus, whenever a grade mark appears on a board or stud or joist it means either that the lumber was graded by an Association inspector, or by a sawmill or lumber distributor whose grading is under the constant supervision of the Association.

Since different sections of the country produce various species of timber it will not be possible to treat the subject in a general way. Therefore we have selected the Pacific Coast area for this discussion.

To aid home builders in the right use of lumber manufactured in the Douglas fir region of Oregon and Washington the West Coast Lumbermen's Association has developed grade-use guides for two types of home construction, standard and lower cost.

The accompanying drawing illustrates the second type of construction. The most economical construction is that which uses the lowest grades suitable for the purpose.

Utilizing all the log procedures, for purposes for which the various grades are suitable, will lessen the cost of all grades.


ROOF BOARDS NO.3
RAFTERS NO.1
NO.2 CERTIGRADE SHINGLES
CEILING JOISTS NO.1
EXTERIOR TRIM "C" GRADE
PLATES NO.3
WINDOW TRIM & FRAME "C" GRADE
FIRESTOPS NO.3
SHEATHING NO.3
INTERIOR TRIM "C" GRADE
STUDS NO.3
STUDS NO.3
BUILDING PAPER
FINISH FLOOR "C" GRADE
SUB-FLOOR NO.2
SIDING
JOIST NO.1
EXTERIOR TRIM "C" GRADE
BOX SILL NO.2
FOUNDATION
BRIDGING NO.3
PLATE or MUD-SILL NO.2
POSTS & GIRDERS NO.2

Courtesy—West Coast Lumbermen's Assn.

GRADE-MARKED LUMBER

A choice between grades is based sometimes on strength, sometimes on appearance. It is apparent that stronger studding is required in a two-story building than in a one-story. A lower grade may be used in the non-bearing walls or partitions of a two-story structure than in the bearing walls, but the same grade may be desired for uniformity.

In the case where the structure members like ceiling joists, rafters or studding are exposed, a higher grade may be desired for appearance.

For joists and rafters a higher grade will carry a longer span than a lower grade of the same sectional area.

Stiffness of structural timber is, however, determined by size rather than grade, and on any span a larger piece of a lower grade will be stiffer than a smaller piece of a higher grade.

In many instances of construction especially in residential work there is a percentage of short spans. It is a desirable feature to use joists of the same depth throughout floor.

On short spans, it is very economical, without impairing the strength, with joists of a lower grade, but the same depth as the higher grade joists used on the long spans.

The diagram entitled "Grade Marked Lumber" represents a grade use key for low cost construction. The lumber used may be Douglas fir, West Coast hemlock, Redwood, Ponderosa pine, etc.

The West Coast Lumbermen's Association is affiliated with the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, a national body with headquarters at Washington, D. C.

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Seasoning of Wood And the Craftsman

By Charles A. King

The surest evidence of the skill of a craftsman may be found in his work, for the Biblical method of judging a man by his fruits has never been improved.

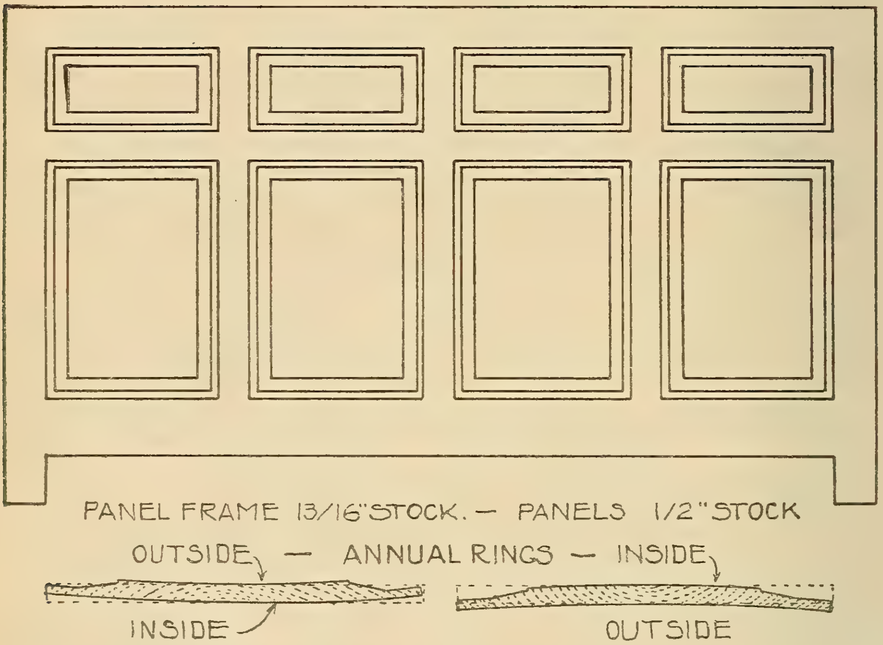
Craftsmanship in wood is more than the simple making of good joints, of smooth and true surfaces and the maintenance of accurate corners. It begins with and ever depends upon the selection of suitable materials, well seasoned, of even color and of grain suited to its destiny and with a full understanding of the behavior of wood under varying conditions of temperature and humidity. An ordinary craftsman whose only thought is to cut as much out of a board as possible will consider only obvious blemishes. Work executed upon material thus selected is very likely after a year or more of shrinking and warping, to show cracks and open joints regardless of the excellence of the joints and of the smoothness of the wood when it leaves the craftsman's hands, for time will bring poor craftsmanship to light as well as prove the best.

The sort of craftsman whose work fails under the test of time will probably say the stock is "good enough" because it is at hand. Like some finish or furniture stock that comes from lumber dealers it was kiln dried, once, and then stored in a shed open to every change in atmosphere humidity. Such stock may be blamed for much of the poor craftsmanship in evidence a few years after the work was built.

The superior craftsman whose work, after many years, seems in as good shape as when he finished it applies a knowledge of the essential fundamentals of wood working and usually does it in little or no more time (and often in less time) than the second rate craftsman spends in making inferior work.

Let us take a piece of oak panelling for example, (see sketch). Today, if the panels are flat, plywood will probably be used which is a great improvement upon the glued wide panels of our fathers. In most cases such panels are used not only for convenience, but because panels of any width and of beautiful grain are easily made. If the panels are to be raised they must be of stock that will allow the raise to be cut and the grain to show as a continuation of the grain of the surface of the panel. Plywood will not do for raised panels for the different layers of the grain will show on the molded face of the panel. Often a wide raised panel is glued up with a dowelled joint, though usually such panels are planned to suit available widths. A plain grain raised panel, or a plain grain flat panel for that matter may warp (as in sketch) if made of wood in which the annual rings appear as shown, due to the tendency of the rings to straighten themselves in seasoning. The finished face of a panel is exposed to heat, light and air while the back may rest against brick work, plaster or an open space between the partition studs behind it. In either case conditions favor a lower temperature and a greater degree of moisture on the unfinished back of the panel than on the front which assists the natural tendency of the panel to warp.

If the panel is of a soft texture and does not warp too much the grooves which hold the panel may prevent undue warping but if of hard and stubborn nature the wood back of the groove may break out or the panel may split. Often the back sides of such panels are painted which reduces to some extent the warping tendency for no amount of seasoning can entirely overcome the natural tendency of wood to absorb moisture unless the wood has been treated by either a cooking or impregnation process. A plain sawn panel as shown will, in shrinking, shrink enough to show a break in the finish at the edge of the panel opening if the latter is not molded.

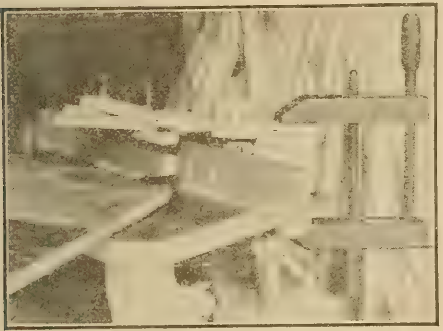

PANEL FRAME 13/16" STOCK. — PANELS 1/2" STOCK
OUTSIDE — ANNUAL RINGS — INSIDE
INSIDE
OUTSIDE

RELATION OF ANNUAL RINGS TO WARPING OF PANELS

The superior craftsman anticipates the seasoning of his work and does what he can to forestall its effects. He places the inside of the curve of the annual rings to the face of the panel which will become slightly rounding if it warps in seasoning. Also as the outside of the curve of the annual rings comes to the back of the panel work, the natural tendency of each panel to become hollow on its back side will be countered by the less drying air that acts upon it.

If a panel molding is nailed into the edge of the panel instead of into the edges of the muntins, rails or stiles as it should be nailed, the molding will pull away from the muntin of the panel frame when the panel shrinks which is a strong evidence of poor craftsmanship to the hundredth man who knows. Hence only quarter sawn panels should be used for they do not shrink in width nearly as much as do plain sawn panels. There may a trifling shrinkage unless the wood is thoroughly kiln dried which, in the case of a raised panel, is the best that can be done.

If the frame of the panel is made of kiln dried quartered oak and well glued it should hold indefinitely; if of plain oak the middle rail may, after a year or so, shrink enough to open the joints between it and the joining muntins of either the top or bottom edge. Probably the joints between the top and the bottom rails and the muntins will be held with a tongued and grooved joint, a dowelled joint or a mortised joint which will hold their joint edges thus forcing the shrinkage to show upon the outside edges where it will not be seen. The same is true of the stiles. Panel work placed in a building and exposed to dampness from plastering etc. is likely to act this way which would not be the fault of the craftmanship. No matter what kind of wood is used the same results will be caused in a greater or lesser degree depending upon the kind of wood, its dryness and the usual extent of its reaction to the annual changes in temperature and humidity; also to the quality of craftsmanship applied in fitting the joints and assembling the entire panel.



In modern factory made products warping and shrinking tendencies are rarely considered by the craftsman for he takes the stock as it comes to him; usually only thoroughly kiln dried stock is used and the work is done in a dry shop hence it stands well enough unless exposed to dampness before it is protected by painting or finishing. In large shops the designer of the work and sometimes the stock cutter are the only ones who pay much attention to the later shrinking and warping of wood and then only upon that going into the finest furniture. Today in the best custom shops where each piece is specially designed the tendency of wood to misbehave is considered and provision made to reduce its dangers.

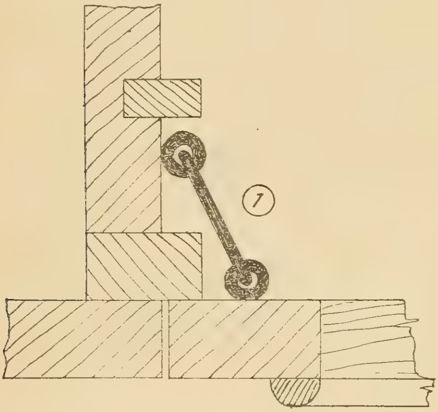
The making of waterproof plywood is probably the most important step taken during the last generation toward permanence in the better class of architectural and furniture woodwork. The fact that plywood may be obtained in any widths is an important factor in its growing and merited popularity; on the other hand the fact that plywood does not lend itself to molded edges because its layer construction limits its application and the range of design in which edges are molded. This has been largely responsible for the growth of "modernistic" designs and accounts for the "boxy" types of furniture and the absence of curved lines that have so greatly influenced the designs of the recent past. Of course such pieces will answer their purposes as furniture and probably will always have a place in furniture artistry, but the more discriminating furniture buyers have not yet been convinced that "the curved line of beauty," has passed into oblivion. The use of curves has modified the squareness of furniture design since the days of the Pharaohs and is not likely to become obsolete regardless of designs and fads, and probably always will be favored by furniture manufacturers and turned out by factory methods.

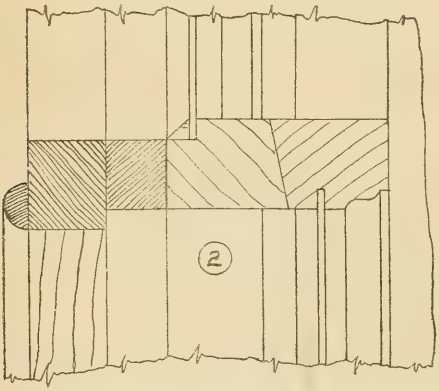
While most modernistic designs are based upon the advantages and limitations of plywood and demand little or no consideration on the part of the craftsman to the tendency of woods to perform various capers while seasoning, there is still and always will be a market for the grade of craftsmanship that can build beautiful and enduring furniture of the quality that has come to us from the best European furniture of the late 17th and 18th centuries. Only the most thorough knowledge and appreciation of the habits of wood under varying condtions and of methods of construction that will counteract the undesirable habits of wood made these fine and priceless pieces possible.

Without doubt finer furniture may be built today than at any previous time in furniture history. In the fact that the application of fine craftsmanship demands time as well as exceptional skill, we find that the cost of labor is the only reason why the finest furniture is not largely made by factory methods of mass production, for even then its cost would put it beyond the reach of the masses. Also the unavoidable evidences of its factory origin would be fatal to its desirability with the large and growing class of discriminating buyers of high class furniture.

The Half Screen

Every locality has houses that are not strictly modern. Some of them are of the old type, while others are houses that are built according to the means of the owner. Such houses usually have the top sash of the window installed stationary and the bottom sash is fit loosely so it can be raised and lowered, thereby providing ventilation. In all such cases, economy is a major factor, and this applies to the screening as well as to other things.





Windows that have the top sash stationary do not need full screens—half screens are ample. The construction of half screens is much on the order of having the top panel cut off a whole screen.

Figure 1 shows how such screens are fastened on either side, where a screen hook is placed about half-way up on the side styles, which are hooked into screw-eyes screwed into the pulley styles below the stationary upper sash. Figure 2 shows, heavily shaded, the construction of the top rail which has a sort of fillet fastened on the inside to fill the gap between the upper rail of the screen and the bottom rail of the upper sash. Such a construction makes a fly-proof job.—H. H. Siegele.

Decimal Equivalents

By L. Perth

The mail from our readers has been quite heavy the last few months. And since it is impossible for this writer to answer all letters, the best thing we could do is to classify the inquiries according to the nature of the subject and treat the matter as a whole.

The major part of the questions seems to be pivoting about the very interesting topic of "Estimating." It appears that with the unusual spurt of the building industry throughout the country members of our organization have found new avenues for their abilities and are trying to utilize the opportunities offered in the business of contracting.

Now everyone understands that in order to become a successful contractor it is not sufficient to know your trade perfectly; one must be proficient in plan reading and especially must be able to estimate the job from the blue prints.

The queries received and classified under the heading of "Estimating" are predominating and the main difficulty seems to be the unfamiliarity with "Decimals." One correspondent, for instance, is very much discouraged with the results he is obtaining in figuring lumber quantities. He says in part:

"In estimating lumber I am using all the material you have published in the past years on this subject. However, when it comes to the actual figuring of a job I am all tangled up in a maze of figures which run into ten and fifteen numerals. These represent "inches" and after this has been done I have to proceed to "undo" what I have done by converting the inches into feet and when this has been accomplished I do not know what to do with the remaining inches since their number is usually less than a square foot or a board foot. Would you please tell me the right way to go about it?"

We realize how discouraging this is, and we also wish to point out that the difficulty lies in the wrong procedure.

While generally in our construction operations we are using "feet, inches and fractions of an inch" thus: "7 feet 3 inches and 5 eighths of an inch," we positively cannot use this system of "feet and inches" in estimating. If we do we have on our hands an endless and discouraging job. We must deal with a "definite unit" and its parts and their parts must not be fractional but "decimal parts" of that unit.

Therefore it should be definitely kept in mind by all confronted with the problem of estimating that no matter what the unit may be it should be treated as a "whole and a decimal part

INCH	0"	1"	2"	3"	4"	5"	6"	7"	8"	9"	10"	11"
0"	0	.0833	.1667	.2500	.3333	.4167	.5000	.5833	.6667	.7500	.8333	.9167
1/16"	.0052	.0885	.1719	.2552	.3385	.4219	.5052	.5885	.6719	.7555	.8385	.9219
1/8"	.0104	.0937	.1771	.2604	.3437	.4271	.5104	.5937	.6771	.7604	.8437	.9271
3/16"	.0156	.0990	.1823	.2656	.3490	.4323	.5156	.5990	.6823	.7656	.8490	.9323
1/4"	.0208	.1042	.1875	.2708	.3542	.4375	.5208	.6042	.6875	.7708	.8542	.9375
5/16"	.0260	.1094	.1927	.2760	.3594	.4427	.5260	.6094	.6927	.7760	.8594	.9427
3/8"	.0312	.1142	.1979	.2812	.3646	.4479	.5312	.6146	.6979	.7812	.8646	.9497
7/16"	.0365	.1198	.2031	.2865	.3698	.4531	.5365	.6198	.7031	.7865	.8698	.9531
1/2"	.0147	.1250	.2083	.2917	.3750	.4583	.5417	.6250	.7083	.7917	.8750	.9583
9/16"	.0469	.1302	.2135	.2969	.3802	.4635	.5469	.6302	.7135	.7969	.8802	.9635
5/8"	.0521	.1354	.2188	.3021	.3854	.4688	.5521	.6354	.7188	.8021	.8854	.9688
11/16"	.0573	.1406	.2240	.3073	.3906	.4740	.5573	.6406	.7240	.8073	.8906	.9760
3/4"	.0625	.1458	.2292	.3125	.3958	.4792	.5625	.6458	.7292	.8125	.8958	.9792
13/16"	.0677	.1510	.2344	.3177	.4010	.4844	.5677	.6510	.7344	.8177	.9010	.9844
7/8"	.0729	.1562	.2396	.3229	.4062	.4896	.5729	.6562	.7396	.8229	.9062	.9896
15/16"	.0781	.1615	.2448	.3281	.4115	.4948	.5781	.6615	.7448	.8281	.9115	.9948
1"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0000

···DECIMAL EQUIVALENTS of A FOOT···

thereof." It may be a foot, it may be a pound, it may be a gallon.

Common fractions cannot be used for this purpose for they complicate operations. A foot is divided into 12 parts, and each part is called "one inch." One inch is divided into halves, quarters, eighths, sixteenths, and thirty seconds of an inch. If we have to perform one of the fundamental arithmetical operations with numbers containing different fractions we must, before we proceed with the required operation, reduce all numbers to terms of the same denomination. In the end we have a maze of figures containing all sorts of fractions and the problem of untangling these is not an easy one.

With decimals, however, it is quite different. We deal with these as with whole numbers, disregarding the "decimal point" and when we have performed the required operation we establish the position of the decimal point.

This subject, due to its magnitude, will have to be treated in detail as we take up the subject of estimating which is a part of the series of lessons which have been appearing under the caption "Blue Print Reading and Estimating."

For the present lesson we have prepared a table entitled "Decimal equivalent of a foot." This chart will be found to be a very valuable help to those who are in the beginning stages of estimating.

We would suggest that you diligently study this table and use whenever opportunity offers. You will notice there are two lines governing its use. The top horizontal line contains inches from "0" to "11" and the vertical columns at the left consist of fractions of an inch from "0" to 15/16."

The use of this table is very simple but in order to become proficient it should be constantly referred to.

It is understood that this table gives the "decimal equivalent" of any value beginning with 1/16 of an inch and up to 11 inches and 15/16 of an inch. 12 inches of course constitute "one foot" and we are not interested in that. It is the "decimal parts of a foot" which we are concerned with.

Let us suppose we have a number which reads "13 feet and 7 inches." To obtain the decimal equivalent of this number we find on the top line 7″ and directly below it we read .5833, consequently our number will read thus 13.5833 or 13 and five thousand eight hundred thirty-three ten-thousandths "of a foot." In other words the number is expressed in "feet only" and not in feet and inches.

If we should have a number reading: 8 feet and 5 and ½ inches. By perusing the table we find at the intersection of the lines "5" and ½″ the decimal equivalent of .4583 and our original number will read 8.4583. Practice makes perfect and nothing can take its place.

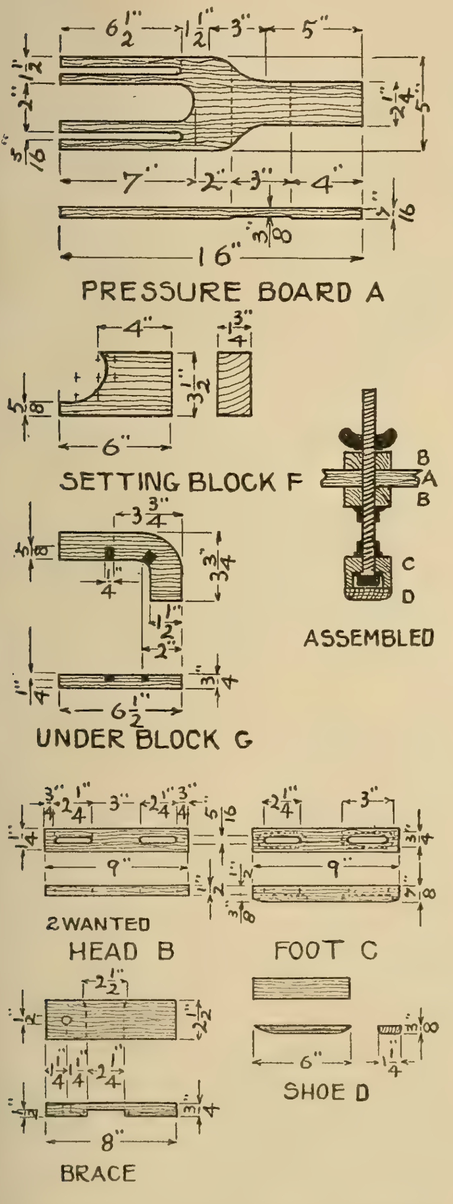
A Shaper Spring for Heavy Work

By Charles A. King

In molding the edge of a table top or other large pieces too heavy for the regular shaper guard and springs to handle effectively, it is good practice to use a spring device that is strong enough to firmly hold the work in close contact with the shaper table for any up and down motion will appear in the molding The photo shows the shaper set up for molding the edge of a rosewood veneered piece about 20″ x 39″, two corners of which were rounded. The faces of both guides of the shaper guard were set to coincide with the collars of the spindle so that in molding the round corners they could be run against the collars while the straight edges would bear against the guides thus reducing to a minimum the danger of collar burns and of wearing into soft places in the grain. As neither the round headed shaper guard nor the usual pressure springs were strong enough to hold the work properly it was necessary to design one that would.

The board was held in close contact with the shaper table by the spring as shown in the photo which may be adjusted to any thickness of material. The pressure board is of maple thinned a little on the underside as suggested to give flexibility; it is supported by the setting up block which is pushed tightly under the guide frame. The under block is fitted to the corner of the underside of the table and given a bearing for the handscrew that holds all in place. This block may be higher if necessary to accommodate thick stock. Sideways motion of the spring is prevented by the brace which fits over the spring post and is scored on the under side to lock over the pressure board and hold it firmly. The heads B, foot C and shoe D should be of maple or other hard wood.

The head of the spring is held together by two 5/16″ x 5″ bolts; they require eight washers, four adjusting nuts and two locking wing nuts to assemble as shown. The slots in the heads, foot and pressure board allow the spring to be set at any angle. The shoe is bradded to the under side of the foot and kept well waxed when in use. In doing heavy work it is a good plan to wax the table top to prevent undue friction.


6 1/2"
1 1/2"
3"
5"
7"
2"
3"
4"
16"
3/8
PRESSURE BOARD A
4"
3/4"
3 1/2
5/8
6"
SETTING BLOCK F
3 3/4"
3 3/4
1/4"
1 1/2"
2"
3/4
6 1/2"
UNDER BLOCK G
B
A
B
C
D
ASSEMBLED
9"
9"
3"
2 WANTED
HEAD B
FOOT C
2 1/2"
8"
BRACE
6"
1 1/4
SHOE D

Fitting Pilaster Base

Editor, The Carpenter:

A Brother from Arizona sent me a pencil sketch that he thinks will help the younger members of our Brotherhood. The accompaning article is my interpretation of the sketch.

Fraternally yours,
H. H. Siegele.

* * *

A SUGGESTION FROM ARIZONA

The Brother writes:

"I am sending a pencil sketch of a quick and easy method of fitting base around a pilaster. The illustration is self-explanatory. Careful marking where the arrows indicate will give a neat fitting job and tight miter joints, regardless as to whether or not the pilaster is square.

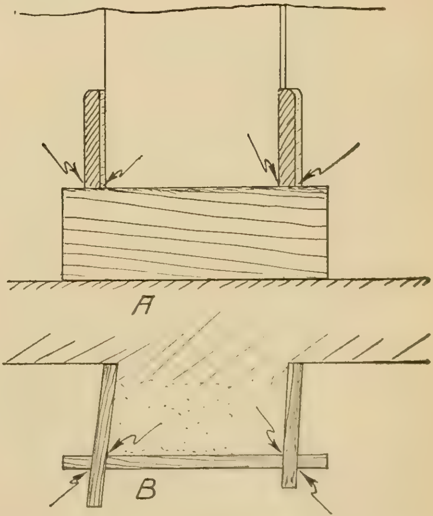


Fig. 1

"After nailing the box together, it is slipped around the pilaster and the sidewall base is fitted and fastened to the wall in the regular way.

"Of course, all the older members are familiar with this method, but it might be of benefit to some of the younger ones."

Our interpretation of the brother's pencil sketch is shown by the illustrations.

Fig. 1, A, shows an elevation of a pilaster with the boards in place ready for the first marking. At B we are showing a plan of the layout. The out-of-squareness of the pilaster is somewhat exaggerated, however, we have found pilasters even worse than the one we are showing The arrows in both A and B indicate where the first marking is to be done—that is, both the front and the side boards are to be marked as indicated. This done take the square and complete the marking. If this marking is carefully done and you cut to the lines, you will have, as the brother says, "a neat fitting job and tight miter joints," somewhat on the order of what we are showing by Fig. 2, A and B.

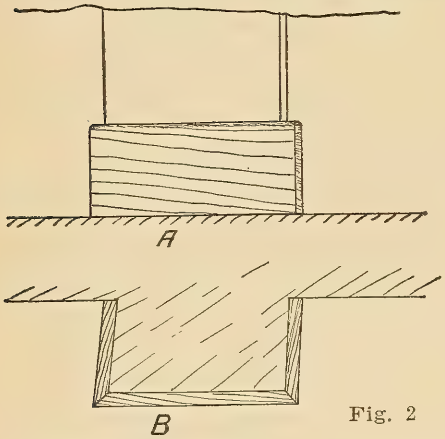


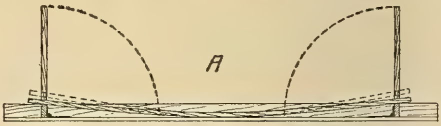
Fig. 2

One word, by the way, about out-of-square pilasters. There is no excuse for pilasters being out of square. When we were running work and the plasterers were working around corners or pilasers, we made it a point to check the corners with a steel square. That brought results.

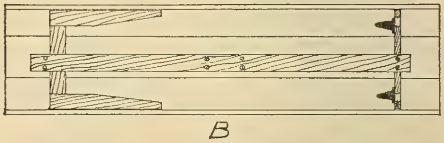
Collapsible Table

Many institutions such as lodges, churches, etc., occasionally put on dinners. For such occasions tables are necessary, and the most suitable tables are the collapsible type, because they can easily be stored between use.

Figure A shows a longitudinal section of a collapsible table, lying on its top, or upside-down. The legs are in an upright position. The spring-board which holds the legs in place is also shown, and by dotted lines, how it is sprung when the legs are being collapsed. The dotted quarter circles indicate the direction the legs fall. The hinges are shown in the angles.



At Fig. B we have a drawing of the same table lying on its top. Here the legs to the left are in a collapsed position, but those to the right are still upright. The hinges are shown shaded, and the fastening of the spring-board is shown. The two holes at either end of the spring-board which receive the dowels of the legs when they are up can be seen. To the right the dowels are in place, but to left the holes are empty.



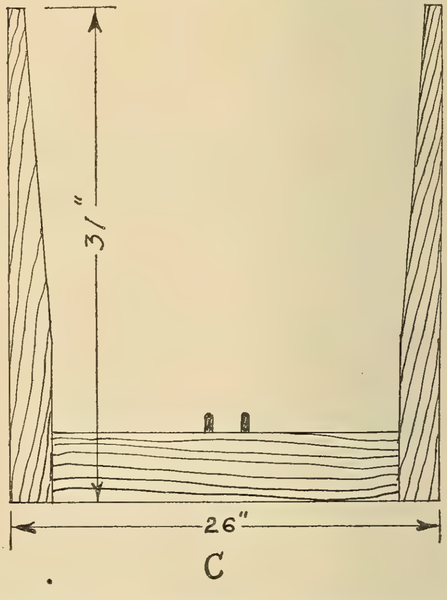
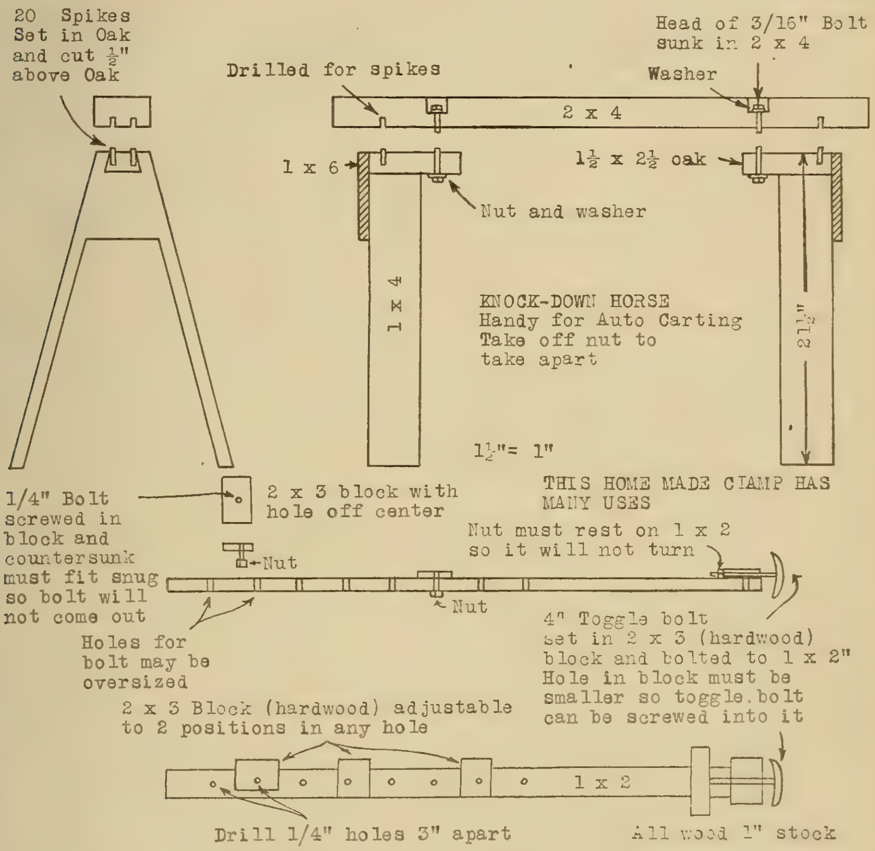


Figure C is a detail of the legs giving in figures the height and width. The dowels are shown shaded.—H. H. Siegele

Compact Sawhorse

Editor, The Carpenter:

Here is a sketch of a saw horse which may be taken apart and stored on floor or luggage compartment of an automobile.


20 Spikes Set in Oak and cut ½" above Oak
Drilled for spikes
Head of 3/16" Bolt sunk in 2 x 4
Washer
2 x 4
1 x 6
1½ x 2½ oak
Nut and washer
1 x 4
KNOCK-DOWN HORSE
Handy for Auto Carting
Take off nut to take apart
21½"
1½"= 1"
1/4" Bolt screwed in block and countersunk must fit snug so bolt will not come out
2 x 3 block with hole off center
THIS HOME MADE CLAMP HAS MANY USES
Nut must rest on 1 x 2 so it will not turn
Nut
Nut
Holes for bolt may be oversized
4" Toggle bolt set in 2 x 3 (hardwood) block and bolted to 1 x 2" Hole in block must be smaller so toggle bolt can be screwed into it
2 x 3 Block (hardwood) adjustable to 2 positions in any hole
1 x 2
Drill 1/4" holes 3" apart
All wood 1" stock

I have two, and find them very useful for jobbing. They are built light, but will carry a heavy load. Here, also, is a clamp (costing very little to make) for sheathing, bulkhead doors, or to hold small articles while glue sets.

Very truly yours,

George Trautwein,

L. U. 624 Brockton, Mass.

The Home Craftsman

Few normal men or women are entirely devoid of constructive instincts though many, whose education was attained in schools in which no time was given to hand work, and whose life outside of school offered few opportunities or incentive for hand activities, take it for granted they were missed when that almost universal instinct was passed around.

Evidently during the years since childhood most of them have forgotten the fascination of making mud pies and of building houses of beach sand. In most cases, however, modern school methods provide instruction in hand work, enough in any case for each student to gain some idea regarding the appeal such work makes to him. Usually later recreational activities tend to develop some kind of hand skill which often may be easily transferred to other related activities thus strengthening individual traits which give modern young folks a better chance for full adult lives than their parents ever had.

Often during one's later school or college life and while making one's way in establishing himself, strong constructive instincts fostered during grade and high school assert themselves upon slight provocation for they are near the surface and need but little encouragement. Thus we have the method of the evolution of the home craftsman.

In many cases constructive instincts remain dormant until circumstance brings them to the front. A strong desire to emulate a friend who has acquired a modest home shop and has built an attractive table or chest of drawers.

Frequently home workers who indulge their urge to build some thing make astonishing progress in gaining skill in the use of bench and machine tools long after their Caesar and calculus have become ossified through lack of use. In any case a lively interest in some specific activity is the most important factor in accomplishing results that are worthwhile. In thousands of homes Father's shop in the basement is evidence of his apperciation of its value as a balance wheel for too sensitive nerves; also it is an assurance that his youngsters will have opportunities to develop healthful hobbies in their own home during leisure hours. Often his encouragement of various handicraft interests by the members of his household have resulted in additions to the original equipment of the shop tools for bench or machine woodwork, and for various forms of metal work, jewelry making, weaving etc. Equipments may range between a few tools acquired as needed or perhaps an equipment sufficiently elaborate for many commercial shops.

Many enthusiasts indulge their constructive impulses by building wall racks and fitting them with a shining array of tools; even though many of the tools may remain purely ornamental, the display of fine tools gives many homecrafters a deep and lasting satisfaction.

The old idea that women should indulge their constructive impulses only through distinctly feminine interests has gone the way of other meaningless conventions that strangled woman's liberties in the past and still threaten the freedom of the present generation of young women. Especially upon the finer types of hand work, wood carving, hammered metal work etc., will many sisters, wives and daughters give their men folks a hard run for honors. While skill acquired in the school shop and in outside boyish interests gives the boys an advantage over their sisters at the start, often with surprisingly little practice the girls show they can do as good work as their brothers. In the adult shop classes of normal schools actual comparison of the skill of the sexes is possible and often the differences in the skill of the sexes is no greater than between the individuals of either sex.

Statistics from which we may deduce evidences of the numbers of home shops are not available but the increasing numbers of manufacturers of machines and other equipment designed specifically to meet the needs of home workers, and the new centers for supplies for home craftsmen, are concrete evidences that the demand for such goods is increasing.

The current underlying idea of home furnishing is the expression of individuality; of course this means individual taste expressed in the selection and arrangement of colors, furnishings and wall decorations, hangings and floor coverings. Often a trained decorator may be given carte blanche in the purchase of furnishings for a home, or to assist or advise in the selection, hence it may transpire that the home, instead of being an expression of the individuality of the owner, is rather evidence of his judgment in selecting a capable decorator and of his self control in keeping his hands off. Individuality can function 100 per cent only when the principal furnishings of the home are largely products of the home shop, as the result of the leisure time work of various members of the family.

Usually the home of the young couple has been furnished from the furniture store before the taste or the hand skill of either of the heads of the family can greatly influence the furnishings. Their selection of these first furnishings is a good measure of their natural taste but as the home assumes the dignity that comes with years of contact with family life, what will more truly illustrate the individual touch of the members of the household than specimens of

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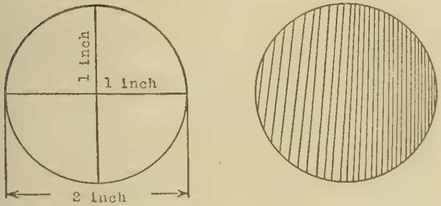
their own handiwork made as new home equipment is needed? Furniture and numerous home accessories may be made from wood in the home shop and embellished by carving, turning or fret sawing. Copper may be spun or hammered into various beautiful forms which with their rich coloring adds much to the beauty of the home. Rugs may be hooked, braided or woven and the floors attractively covered with the products of the home craftsman's skill. The couple who thus furnishes its home should have sufficient wisdom flavored with good taste to distinguish between passing fads and permanently tasteful designs of furnishings. Such a home will be the truest possible measure of taste and of the skill of the various handicrafters of the home and will, regardless of passing styles, always receive the admiration of discriminating friends and observers.—Charles A. King.

◆

A Problem

Editor, The Carpenter:

I have a ball, one inch radius, and 2 inches diameter I wish to double this ball up. This ball weighs one pound. I wanted to have a ball from the same material which shall be 2 pounds.



one inch radius, 2 inch diameter

Double up this ball

How long is radius and diameter? The correct cubic is to be figured 4-3 times 22-7 times radius times radius. This ball is 4 inches and 4-21 cubic inch, times 2 is 8 8-21 cubic inch. 4-21 inch is in decimal so much as 0.19165 times 2 equals 0.38330. The cubic got to 8.3833.

I like to have a number below hundred, and one in the second 100, but not over 128. One 128th is 2-64. This can be used yet but not higher.

Fraternally yours,

Wm. Bosser,

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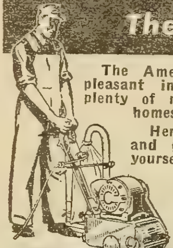

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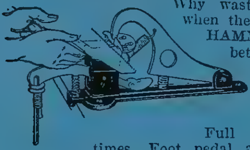

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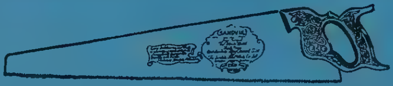

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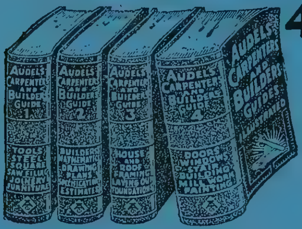
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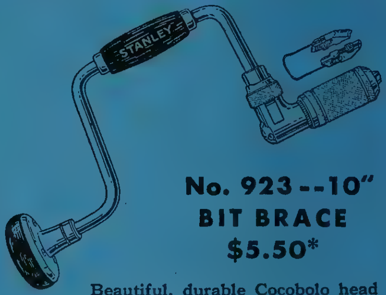

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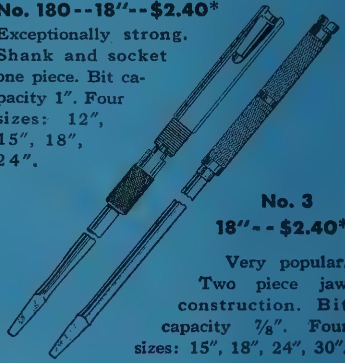

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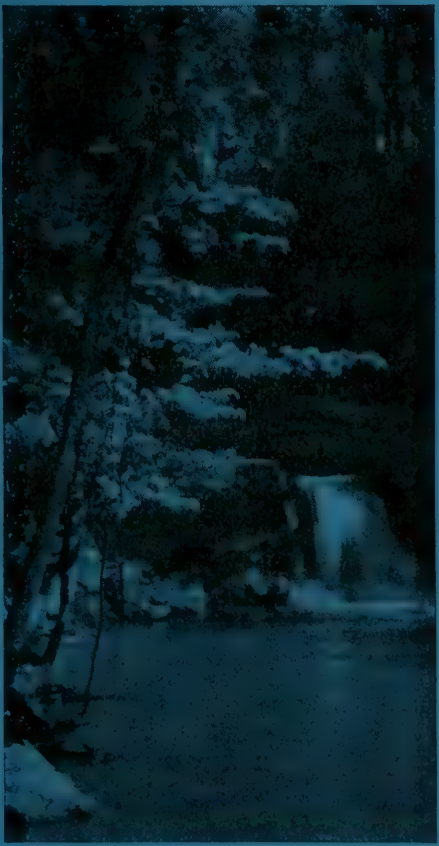

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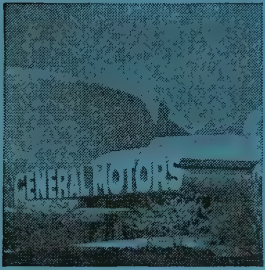

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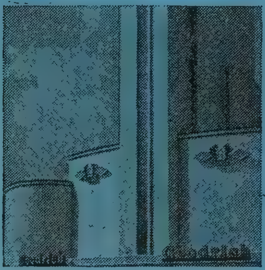

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60,000,000 lives, property valued at over $160,000,000—were in the hands of officials of the New York World's Fair to protect against fire.

That's why—after exhaustive tests—Sheetrock, The Fireproof Wallboard—and Gyplap, The Fireproof Sheathing, were chosen for over 4 out of 5 important buildings of this "World of Tomorrow."

As a result of this construction, millions of lives will have added protection against fire—that without this forethought might face possible tragedy.

Sheetrock and Gyplap are both sturdy building materials of wide utility. Their core of gypsum will not burn or support combustion. *Billions* of feet have been used to remodel—and add fire protection to homes, stores, apartments and offices all over America.

Sheetrock, The Fireproof Wallboard—and Gyplap, The Fireproof Sheathing, are products of the United States Gypsum Company, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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THE CARPENTER

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ATTENTION MEMBERS of the BROTHERHOOD

The Anheuser Busch Brewing Company, manufacturers of Anheuser Busch brands of beer, who for years hired members of our Brotherhood to install conveyors, etc., refuse to longer employ them, with the result that members of our organization who were employed by the Anheuser Busch Company, both in their cabinet shop and maintenance department, were removed from the Anheuser Busch Company's employment, and the company is now hiring non-members of our organization.

The purpose of this notice is to convey to our members the fact that inasmuch as the Anheuser Busch people do not care to employ members of our Brotherhood, the members of our organization, in turn, should reciprocate by refraining from purchasing or using the products of the Anheuser Busch Company.

Low Incomes Cause of Building Slump

TEMPORARY National Economic Committee, better known as the "Anti-Monopoly" Investigating Committee, is exploring the building industry from basement to attic, in hope of finding the key to recovery and vastly increased employment.

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, chairman, and other members of the committee agreed that this is probably the most important part of their probe, because in good times construction and the manufacture of building materials furnish more jobs than any other industry, and during the depression the building business has dropped into a deeper pit than almost any other, with disastrous results to the entire country.

At the first hearing, J. J. O'Connell, Treasury Department representative on the committee, pointed out that "there is a tremendous unsatisfied demand for housing," and asked why this demand is not being filled. He put the main problem thus:

"What are the impediments? Are they the cost of materials, the cost of labor, the cost of finance, or the cost of other elements?"

Whatever the obstacles are, the cost of labor is not one of them, according to figures presented by Isador Lubin, chief of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Lubin did not attempt to tell what is wrong with the building industry; he simply gave facts, and lets the facts speak for themselves.

He reported that, in May, 1939, the last month for which figures were available, building workers' earnings averaged 95 cents an hour, representing a total annual income of only $1,900 for full employment every day 50 weeks a year.

Of course, Lubin added, such full-time employment is practically unknown in the building industry, so actual earnings are far smaller than that figure.

The only statistical evidence on what those actual earnings are, Lubin continued, were provided by a survey in Ohio, at the construction peak of 1929, and including only those unusually fortunate building workers who were employed in all 52 weeks of that year.

Even under those most favorable circumstances, their average earnings in 1929 were only $1,668, whereas Ohio steel workers in the same year averaged $1,928.

Lubin said this is "the best possible comparison," because both the steel and building industries require adult male workers with long training and high average skill. He pointed out it is unfair to compare building wages with pay in industries which employ large numbers of women and unskilled workers.

By charts and figures, Lubin also showed these facts:

That, in good years, the building industry directly and indirectly contributes 15 per cent of the entire national income, and, therefore, "no other industry compares with it" as a cause of prosperity and depression.

The public construction—Federal, state and local—reached an all-time peak of $3,700,000,000 in 1938, but this was only $700,000,000 more than the total spent on public building in 1930, and nowhere near filled the vast "void" caused by the drop in private construction.

Most of Lubin's facts and figures, however, concerned a subject which he emphasized—the low incomes of most American families, who want new and better houses but cannot afford to buy or rent them. Until these families have more money to spend, he said, there can be no full recovery in the building industry.

Even without counting "relief families," Lubin pointed out, 56 of each 100 families in American towns and cities have annual incomes below $1,500. "That shows how much they can afford to pay for rent," he declared.

That private builders are doing little to meet the needs of these low-income families was revealed by one of Lubin's charts. It showed that only 15 of each 100 city dwellings built in 1938 were sold at $2,000 to $4,000, the prices which 52 of each 100 families "could afford."

In contrast, 12 of each 100 dwellings were built to sell at $8,000 to $10,000, although only two of each 100 families can afford such houses.

Lubin's next fact was that there are at least 4,000,000 city and town dwellings in the United States that are absolutely "unfit for human habitation," and another 3,000,000 which are unhealthful or obsolete because they lack such ordinary modern facilities as bathrooms and electric light.

"At the very least," he said, "we need to replace 200,000 of these substandard dwellings each year. We also need to build 45,000 a year to take the place of houses which are demolished, and 280,000 to provide for the new families which come along each year.

"That means a total of 525,000 new dwellings needed annually, just to hold our own. In the past 10 years we have built an average of only 190,000 annually. Last year we built 345,000. The estimated number to be built next year, including the U. S. Housing Authority, is 400,000.

"That will leave us still 125,000 short of the minimum of 525,000 new dwellings necessary just to barely hold our own."

If we find some way to build these 125,000 more houses, Lubin pointed out, we will provide full-time jobs for 304,000 building workers, and will also provide a tremendous stimulus for the industries which make building materials and the railroads which carry them.

Dan W. Tracy, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers presented labor's argument that organized labor is not responsible for the high cost of construction, particularly in the field of housing for low-income families.

Attempts to blame labor were made by business spokesmen who preceded Tracy on the witness stand, and newspapers exaggerated their statements to put the building trades unions in the worst possible light.

The committee was obviously deeply impressed as Tracy exploded the charges one after the other.

First, he pointed out that "for many years the builder's funds went 50-50 for labor and materials, but now 65 per cent goes for materials and only 35 per cent to labor." Tracy backed these figures by proof from many studies made by government and private research agencies. All found that labor is getting a constantly decreasing share of the building dollar, and therefore, wages are not the cause of high construction costs.

Then Lubin reminded Tracy of the old canard that "unions limit the amount of work their members may do in a day," and asked: "Is there any truth in that?"

"Absolutely none," Tracy replied. "Such statements have never been supported by facts, and I know from personal experience that unions do not limit production on any job."

Next, Tracy disposed of propaganda about the "big incomes" of building trades workers, by citing the average earnings of members of his own union, who are highly skilled and well organized.

In 1938, he said, the members of his union in 140 large cities earned an average of $1,532, "which is scarcely a profiteering income for skilled workers, and the average earnings were even less in the smaller towns and outlying districts."

The real problem before O'Mahoney's committee is how to get an expansion in low-cost housing, not only to provide decent dwellings, but also to increase employment and stimulate recovery.

Tracy explained that this is exactly the field where organized labor cannot possibly be responsible for high costs, because the great majority of houses costing under $15,000 are built by non-union workers, who have no say about wages or working conditions.

"Then, why are not adequate dwelling accommodations being made available to that portion of the population whose incomes fall between $1,000 and $2,000 a year?" Tracy was asked.

"The answer is simple," he replied. "At least one-third of our people do not make enough money to afford to live in a house of their own, or in any house of an adequate standard.

"Those critics who assert that the way to erect good houses is to lower building wages are merely talking nonsense. That would accomplish nothing except penalize workers who, for more than 50 years, have struggled to raise their standard of living."

Tracy was asked whether the hourly wage rate of building workers could be lowered "if an annual wage could be guaranteed."

"But who would guarantee the annual wage?" Tracy countered. There was no answer.

Age Limits Raised for Jobs in Civil Service

Long denied the right to take the civil service examinations because of their years, the older people of the state of California have been given a new lease on life by the action of Governor Culbert L. Olson in signing three bills lifting civil service age limits.

The bills eliminated age limits in examinations for state, county and municipal civil service positions. The only restriction imposed now is when an applicant is beyond the age of retirement or when he has retired and is drawing a public pension.

"Age should be no restriction in taking civil service examinations," Governor Olson said. "Because a man is over 40 it is no sign that he is not equally qualified to fill any position as a man under 40.

"Educational requirements, ability to do the job and knowledge of the position are all that should be required. Many of the most efficient men in state service are over the previous age limit, and these measures now open the doors to those who have previously been banned from obtaining state, county or municipal employment. The Democratic platform clearly stated that age should not be a restriction in civil service employment."

Interesting is the fact that Frederick Houser, young Republican assemblyman from Los Angeles, introduced these bills which carried out one of the Democratic party's platform pledges.

Cincinnati has inaugurated a Union-built housing program. It's 100% Union from the floor of the basement to the top of the chimney.

Less Hours Only Answer To Unemployment

A LITTLE more than a year or so ago when federal government experts were casting about for some method of reducing unemployment and seeking to find a corrective measure, it was estimated that to reduce the jobless number to the 1929 mark of between two million and three million, it would be necessary to boost production not less than 20 per cent above the output of that year.

At that time it was admitted the figures given were only a guess based on an uncompleted survey under way at that time.

The theory behind the survey was that workers' efficiency had so greatly increased that the workers themselves were destroying millions of jobs.

The survey mentioned has just been completed and the 20 per cent estimated figure is actually far below the mark. Even a 20 per cent increase in production, according to the survey, will fall far short of wiping out unemployment.

The report, according to Corrington Gill, assistant WPA administrator, gives the results of the most comprehensive investigation of the kind ever undertaken. It covers 59 industries, representing 51 per cent of the wage earners reported to the Census of Manufacturers for 1929, and whose products were valued at nearly 40 billion dollars, or about 56 per cent of the total in that year.

The facts revealed, Gill emphasized, point "irresistibly" to the conclusion that unless hours of labor are drastically reduced there is little likelihood that industry, as it is constituted, will find jobs for millions now idle.

The reason is that workers' efficiency during the last 20 years has increased so greatly that the number of jobs killed is almost as large as the number of people in the ranks of the jobless.

Between 1919 and 1929, the report pointed out, there was a 50 per cent increase in factory output, but at the end of the period the number of persons employed was no greater and probably less than at the beginning.

In other words, two workers were accomplishing as much as formerly had been done by three.

But—and this is what is alarming to all labor—since 1929 the slaughter of jobs has continued at an accelerated pace. Between 1929 and 1935, the output per man hour has increased another 25 per cent, which means that four workers are now doing the work done by seven men back in 1919.
by seven men back in 1919.

All of the administration's efforts and expenditures to reduce unemployment have left the situation, so far as workers are concerned, practically unchanged, the report reveals. Had it not been for the fact that hours have been shortened since 1929, the report emphasizes, the unemployed army would have gained many more recruits while the nation was pulling itself along the road to recovery.

The fruits of labor's increased efficiency, it is indicated, were appropriated almost entirely by the employer, who was able to cut his labor costs. That is the reason there were still between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 jobless workers in 1937, when the index of production was almost back to 1929, with some industries going ahead of the output of that year.

And that is why, in Gill's opinion, the only solution is a drastic reduction in hours of labor long advocated by the American Federation Labor.

"There is every indication," he said, "that output per man hour in the manufacturing industries will continue to increase. There is little chance that more jobs will be available in manufacturing until there is a further decrease in working hours.

"In the long run, since output per man hour seems certain to increase further manufacturing employment will probably be below that of 1929, even when production records of that year are greatly surpassed. It is well to keep constantly in mind that even the 50 per cent increase in output between 1919 and 1920 left the average number of workers in manufacturing stationary."

Recovery Making Slow Comeback

THE first half of 1939 has witnessed a "decided upturn" in business and, barring accidents, the next three months may find industrial production above last year's high, reached in September.

This optimistic forecast is made by the American Federation of Labor in its "Monthly Survey of Business."

The only flies in the ointment, the "Survey" contended, are fear of war and the continued distrust by business of New Deal policies.

"Resistance to New Deal policies has persistently checked business recovery throughout the last five years," the Survey emphasized. "This resistance has gained momentum and it is now greater than it was in the recovery of 1935-37."

Recent tax changes and the adjournment of Congress, it was predicted, may soften the business attitude, the Survey said.

"The increasing volume means higher profits," the Survey declared, "and Standard Statistics holds that profits for the first three quarters of 1939 were 60 per cent above 1938. This shows that business in general this year is substantially more profitable than in 1938."

Pay increases this spring have brought hourly earnings almost back to the 1937 high point. At this time last year wage cutting was more or less general; this year increases are the rule.

Because this is so, workers' buying power is declared to have been a strong factor in the present recovery movement.

There were about 1,100,000 more people employed in May this year than in the same month last year, the Survey said. Unemployment, however, still remains at nearly 11,000,000, while less than one-third of the 3,500,000 laid off in the 1938 recession have gone back to work.

This is partially the result of labor's greater efficiency, the Survey contended, regarding it as highly significant that labor costs per unit of output in manufacturing are 10 per cent lower this year than last year.

Railroad income went up in May. Profits were about $23,000,000 as compared with $16,496,701 last year, a boost of approximately 40 per cent.

Indicative of the increasing optimism among the carriers, was the statement of President E. E. Norris of the Southern at a meeting of his directors in New York. For the first six months of this year, he said, his road would cover fixed charges. For the same period last year it had a deficit of $3,862,642.

The situation is so encouraging that Mr. Norris predicted that at the end of 1939 the Southern would show a profit of "over $3,000,000," contrasted with a loss of $497,722 last year.

The West Coast's Disgrace

MORE than 350,000 homeless families, representing approximately 1,500,000 human souls, are actors in an appalling drama of misery and persecution recited in a report released by the National Child Labor Committee, an organization of humanitarians which for half a century has been trying to prevent the exploitation of youth by employers.

The report is the result of an extensive investigation of what is happening to these uprooted and drifting people, more than half of whom are in the West Coast states. Unbelievably shocking conditions were found.

The story is one of stark tragedy—hunger, disease and death; of helpless mortals being treated worse than cattle by inhuman bosses, and of being assaulted, maimed and killed by vigilantes organized by chambers of commerce and other anti-labor organizations.

When the report was called to the attention of the Farm Security Administration in Washington, it was declared to be conservative. The facts, Federal officials said, merit much harsher treatment.

Who are these unfortunate people and when came they? In the main, they are farmers whose land has blown away in the "Dust Bowl" and sharecroppers who have been driven from their Southern acres by bankers and other big landowners. There are also garage men, shop mechanics, steel men, barbers, butchers, bakers and candlestick makers whose jobs shrank to half-time ones and then vanished, and small merchants and business men who were not able to stand the pressure of huge combines.

They are old-stock Americans,descendants of pioneers who won their land from the Indians.

Only the highlights of the harrowing experiences of these derelicts can be given in this inadequate review of the report.

The wanderers are on the coast because they were attracted there by the false promises of labor contractors and land speculators.

The labor contractors wanted an excess labor supply, to batter down wages. The land speculators wanted to unload stump ranches and stony land impossible to clear and heart-breaking to attempt to farm.

The competition for jobs served to perpetuate starvation earnings which growers claim to be necessary to West Coast agriculture. One grower quoted by the report said that California needs "a peon labor class" in order that the state may exist.

Hunger has forced these migrants to accept wages and conditions that have been refused by Chinese, Filipinos and other Orientals on whom California and other coast states had previously been depending for their farm labor.

Whole families—down to children of tender years—have been compelled to slave in the fields at laborious tasks for food and shelter that farmers would not impose on their stock.

Tens of thousands of children, lacking proper food, clothing, schooling, medical care and other elemental necessities, were found to be working in the fields at wages of a few cents a day.

Shelter provided by employers in many instances resembled pig pens, dusty and dirty, lacking privacy.

"Life in the labor camps," the report says, "is disgraceful. The demoralization upon these people will be long felt. The disorganization of their lives, coupled with unbearable surroundings, is the most potent force in breaking down their morale."

The worst living conditions in California are those in the jungle camps located in or near practically every large city in the growing areas. "In these camps migrants live in unimaginable filth, a mass of miserable humanity."

Naturally, such conditions, the report emphasizes, are a paradise for labor contractors and exploiting employers.

Every attempt to organize these people and every demand to improve their condition has been brutally suppressed. Even the United States government was harassed when it attempted to extend relief.

Employers met unrest and protest with vigilantism. "To force these dispossessed Americans into worse than serfdom, the large industrial farmers and their financial backers have used the blacklist, pickhandles, tear gas and rifles," says the report. In some of the schools vocational students were kept busy turning out pick handles with which guards beat migrants into submission.

Mobs do not originate without leaders, the report points out, and in this instance they were raised, and armed by the so-called "Associated Farmers, Inc.," an organization of labor-hating employes; the California State Chamber of Commerce and the California Manufacturers' Association. In many of these mobs which have hounded these people, American Legion emblems and hats have taken a prominent part.

These groups, the report emphasizes, have sought to prevent WPA and FSA from helping the migrants and have repeatedly raided camps set up as sanctuaries for workers fleeing mobs.

"On the executive committee of the organizations responsible for vigilantism," the report says, "are bankers and oil men among others."

All to the end, it is emphasized, that sharp methods of labor contractors may be successful. Thousands of these people were lured to the West Coast, particularly California by the promises of jobs in by handbills distributed in their home states. The handbills stated that work was plentiful, and gave the impression that year-around employment could be obtained. To the contrary, the work is only seasonal and for only a few days or weeks at the best when the crops, peaches, cotton etc., become ready to pick.

A large labor contractor, for example, distributes thousands of handbills stating that he needs 500, 1,000 or less workers. He offers "good pay." His plan is to get as many persons as possible at the scene of the work. When hundreds and even thousands respond he immediately sets the wages so low that they are far below a living level. The migrants, underfed, their families hungry, are forced to accept. If these unfortunate people protest against such low practices, they are branded as agitators and driven away by violence. They are thrown in jail on the slightest pretext and their roadside camps burned down.

These labor contractors also visit the camps and promise work. They refuse to state any set wage, scheming to get hundreds more than needed at the scene of the work so they can force these unfortunate people to accept coolie wages.

Small farmers, who deplored such tactics, were forced by powerful organizations and banks who held mortgages into submission by threats of foreclosure and blacklisting.

In spite of obstacles and discouragements, the Federal government has done something, but the results are pitiable in comparison with the needs.

The F.S.A. has erected 1,000 tent platforms, 500 shelters and 100 labor camps and is now constructing 3,200 more of these sanctuaries. When they are ready for occupancy there will be accommodations for only 30,000 persons—les than a fifth of those who are managing to survive in some manner known only to God.

The F.S.A. has also established a health program through the outright subsidy of physicians, but only a fraction of those needing treatment are getting it.

For this unprecedented relief job the F.S.A. last year was allotted only $6,000,000.

The goal of the F.S.A. is a piece of land, a home, a few pigs and a mule to rehabilitate worthy farm families, and this is being realized in the labor camps. The tent platforms and shelters have sanitary facilities and provide some sort of community life.

What is of equal importance, families who manage to get into these retreats for the time being are safe from the vigilantes.

The problem never will be solved by the Federal government, alone, the report insists. The state and its farming and business interests must cooperate, but they show no disposition to do so.

Meanwhile, deep despair spreads over 1,500,000 people "whose clothes are rags, whose cars are rattling to pieces, whose meager equipment is wearing out or being sold to buy gas."

These people, the report says, "find their children born without care and dragging out a childhood without play, their families undermined in health by filth and a starvation diet, menaced by epidemics and falling victims to disease.

"They find themselves welcomed at the start of each crop season and hounded out of the community two days after the last acre has been harvested.

"They find themselves ostracized from community activities, without club, lodge, church or home ties, and their children ridiculed in school. They find their children fast growing into a restles army, without education or hope.

"These problems are crucial—and they are everybody's problems. But since everybody's responsibility is nobody's responsibility, very little has been done to improve the horrifying conditions," the report emphasized.

Major Construction Awards Highest Since 1930

Major engineering construction awards for the first half of 1939 totaled $1,557,224,000, highest first half volume since 1930, and 24 per cent above last year's period, Engineering News-Record reports.

For the short week due to the Fourth of July holiday, awards totaled $37,549,000, or 52 per cent below the volume for the corresponding week last year.

For the six months period public construction total of $1,173,076,000 was the highest on record, and 53 per cent higher than last year. Private construction for the first half totaled $384,148,000, a decrease of 21 per cent from 1938.

Waterworks, sewerage, bridges, streets and roads, and public building all reached new highs during the first six months.

THE THINKER

Back of the beating hammer
By which the steel is wrought,
Back of the workshop's clamor,
The seeker may find the THOUGHT;
The Thought that is ever master
Of iron and steam and steel,
That rises above disaster
And tramples it under heel!

The drudge may fret and tinker,
Of labor with dusty blows,
But back of him stands the Thinker,
The clear-eyed man who knows;
For into each plow or saber,
Each piece and part and whole,
Must go the Brains of Labor,
Which gives the work a soul!

Might of the roaring boiler,
Force of the engine's thrust,
Strength of the sweating toiler,
Greatly in these we trust.
But back of them stands the Schemer,
The Thinker who drives things through;
Back of the Job, the Dreamer,
Who's making the dream come true!

—Berton Braley.

Molders Local Launches Business Plan

Joliet, Ill., Molders Union No. 221, affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, has launched a movement whereby it hopes to greatly improve conditions by throwing the power of organized labor into a drive both new and novel in conception and operation.

It embraces a new philosophy the labor movement, presenting a constructive, helpful plan, whereby the employer, who is fully cooperating with organized labor, shall, in return, receive whole-hearted support from trade unionists.

Joliet, Illinois, is one of the great steel manufacturing centers of the United States. Among the important allied activities is the Moore Corporation. This company has been engaged, for 83 years, in the manufacture of cooking and heating appliances—coal and gas ranges, coal-gas and oil-gas combination ranges, furnaces and circulating-radiating heaters for coal, oil and gas. Union workers are employed in their plant 100 per cent.

A large precentage of the Molders in Joliet are employed by The Moore Corporation. Moore's products carry the Union label and are proud of the confidence which they have earned with their workers who have been putting skill, confidence, efficiency and artistry in Moore's products.

Like most all manufacturing industries, The Moore Corporation has felt the effects of unsettled world conditions. As new problems have arisen, so likewise, have new ideas been developed. The Moore Corporation has been successful in keeping the fires of its furnaces burning and its employes have been kept from relief rolls. For this reason the Molders Local No. 221 is launching a concentrated nation-wide movement to help them improve their new philosophy, that the employer who is producing 100 per cent Union made goods is deserving of the wholehearted support of organized labor.

Appeals have been made to labor unions all over the United States, asking that they tell their membership of the long creditable Union affiliation of The Moore Corporation and that appreciation be shown by the purchase of Moore's products.

Already there is hearty response from many sections of the country with dealers reporting increased sales of the Union made coal and gas. ranges, circulating-radiating oil, gas and coal heaters and furnaces made by The Moore Corporation. Likewise, inquiries have come from many crafts regarding the plan which is being presented by Molders Local No. 221—other lines hope to adopt this new idea in their line of manufacturing as a means of helping their industry out of the depression.

Molders Local No. 221 has the full cooperation of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Will County, Illinois, both affiliates of The American Federation of Labor, in spreading of its new philosophy of wholeheartedly boosting the real friends of organized labor, rather than wasting time and energy in a negative campaign against non-union concerns, which, at the best, are but poor competitors.

During the first three and one-half months of 1938 The Moore Corporation's payroll was $70,000. During the same period of 1939 this has been increased to $110,000, as a result of increased production. It is hoped through the campaign launched by Molders Local No. 221 to greatly increase this before the end of the present year.

"Super-Organization" Wars on Labor

A RECENT disclosure by the Senate Civil Liberties Committee should send every red-blooded American laboring man hurrying to the union headquarters representing his particular craft determined to join the organized labor movement immediately.

It was brought out during a committee hearing that back in 1919 big business decided that labor was making too much progress to suit big business. With this thought in mind big business formed a secret "super-organization" of the largest employers in eleven giant industries, plus a New York bank.

Every month since 1919 this group has met behind closed doors sending out "confidential" messages and lobbyists, promoting "company unions" and designing strategy to war on organized labor.

The secret super-organization is called the Special Conference Committee, and, according to the Committee report, it has the following members:

American Telephone and Telegraph Co. ("Bell Telephone Trust"), Bethlehem Steel, the duPont Co., General Electric, General Motors, Goodyear Tire & Rubber, International Harvester, Standard Oil of New Jersey, United States Rubber, Westinghouse, United States Steel and the Irving Trust Co.

The vast size and combined power of this group is illustrated by the report's statement that, even without counting the Irving Bank, these corporations employ 1,300,000 workers and have total assets of "more than $13,500,000,000."

The report takes 303 pages to describe this group and its activities. Here are some of the highlights:

The group maintains its headquarters in New York, at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, with E. S. Cowdrick in charge. From there, its spider webs reach out to all parts of the country, through one or two "key men" in each city.

These key men, according to the report, are the only ones who know there is such an organization as the Special Conference Committee, and, in their communities, they act in their own names or the names of other organizations, thus concealing the source of their instructions.

Secrecy was also maintained by other methods, the report says. For example, the organization's name was never listed in telephone directories, or printed on the letters it sent out, and its bills were paid by Rockefeller's Standard Oil Company, which was afterward "reimbursed" by the Conference Committee.

The report passes briefly over the mysterious history of the organization down to January 1, 1933, then goes into detail about its activities.

All except two of the employers in this organization had "company unions" even before 1933, and several of the individual members, such as A. H. Young, who ran Rockefeller's school for "company union" organizers, for years, were notorious promoters of "dummy" unions.

The report shows they got busy through the Conference Committee during the first Roosevelt administration and, "company unions" tripled during the NRA.

Among other evidence of lobbying in Washington, there was found in the Committee's files this interesting story:

About a month before Isdor Lubin, chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, published a report in October, 1935, exposing the true "characteristics of company unions," Cowdrick heard about it.

Then, the committee says, "Cowdrick got in touch with Ernest G. Draper, assistant secretary of Commerce, who wrote Cowdrick that he had 'registered a vigorous protest' with Lubin."

Then four members of the Conference Committee "visited Lubin" and afterwards wrote other members that they had succeeded in "getting the sting taken out" of the report on company unions.

In this case, the committee members were merely bragging, because, as everyone who read Lubin's report knows, it was the most deadly exposure of the fake "employe representation plans" that was ever printed.

Among other examples, the report tells how this super-organization of employers took advantage of the Business Advisory Council formed by Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper in 1933.

Gerard Swope, head of General Electric, was made chairman of that council, and Walter C. Teagle, head of Standard Oil, was made chairman of the council's Industrial Relations Committee, the report says, and adds:

"Both these men were executives of the Special Conference Committee. Teagle proceeded to appoint all the members of the conference committee to the Industrial Relations Committee, and made Cowdrick secretary of the new committee.

"As Cowdrick wrote to W. A. Griffin, of the A. T. & T.:

"The name of the Special Conference Committee will not be used. The work of the new (Roper "industrial relations") committee will supplement and broaden, not supplant, that of the Special Conference Committee. The necessary guidance for the Industrial Relations Committee's work can be given at our regular sessions."

The first "work" of the "new" committee was a report describing the blessings of "collective bargaining" through "company unions," the report recalls.

Trade Unionism Protects the Pay Envelope

Anti-union employers and the journalistic hirelings often break out with allegations that working men and women do not realize tangible benefits from their membership in unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Included in the more tangible benefits of trade union organization is the wage protection which unions give their members. The extent of this protection is visualized in the current issue of the Monthly Survey of Business of the American Federation of Labor in a discussion of wages during recent months. The Survey says:

"Strong trade unions have maintained wages during the 1938 recession, so that in industry as a whole there were only small declines. Wage increases this spring have brought workers' hourly earnings almost back to the 1937 high point. In 1937, earnings of factory workers reached an average of 66½ cents per hour in the last quarter; the 1938 recession reduced this to 63¼ cents in the third quarter, but by the first half of 1939 earnings were back to 65 cents per hour. Wage cuts this year are giving place to wage increases. In 1938 cuts were reported affecting 376,000 of the 6,900,000 factory workers covered by Labor Department records. Reports in 1939 (to April) showed less than 9,000 receiving cuts and 19,000 receiving increases."

Keep Your Dues Paid Up!

Cincinnati's Union Building Program

CINCINNATI is setting a fine example for all other cities in America. It has a building program, known as the Robal Housing Project, which is 100 per cent Union throughout. Every worker is a member of the Building Trades Council of Cincinnati and every piece of material used in the well-constructed and unique enterprise is Union-made.

The Robal Housing Project was started to meet the demand for Union-built homes. The residence contractors who employed both Union and non-union tradesmen went into bankruptcy in 1931 when home buying was at a standstill. In 1935 when home building started again, Union men would not take jobs because the wages paid to non-union workers were much lower than Union rates. The non-union built homes were picketed. Union workers were successful in preventing the purchases of unfair dwellings but failed in their organization drive because no homes were being built under Union conditions. They were continually confronted by prospective home purchasers with the question, "Where can I buy a Union-built home?"

To meet this demand for "Union-made" homes, J. J. Hurst, President of the Central Labor Council and Fred Hock, Business Representative of the Building Trades Council of Cincinnati, requested of the Building Trades Council authority to promote the building of Union-built homes by Union workers themselves. To these two men great credit should be given for the entire project.

Harry Price, an outstanding engineer and architect, who had built some of the finest homes in Cincinnati and also had assisted in the Government housing program was employed as consultant. He entered into the spirit of this unique enterprise with great enthusiasm; prepared sketches of plans; and drew up specifications.

Many Building Trades Unionists loaned money and desirable sites were selected in good sub-divisions. Three homes are almost completed and are continually on display so prospective purchasers can see the workmanship and material that goes into them.

The homes will sell for about $7,000 and are built with materials and equipment that can be found in homes that cost $20,000 and more. The public can judge for itself the style, construction, copper piping, plumbing as well as the improved methods of heating, insulation, and wiring.

The dwelling will include details such as clothes poles, hooks, mail boxes, and house numbers. Even the landscaping of the grounds, sodding, seeding, block top driveways and walks will be completed for the new home-owner.

The plan, according to Jack Hurst, is not a socialistic move because all work is sublet to Union contractors. It is a cooperative plan through which Union employers and Union workers combine to build homes, "sold at cost" for those who desire skilled workmanship and the highest quality of materials. It has established a precedent in the real estate of Cincinnati that has aroused considerable speculation but the Union-built homes will be no gamble for those who buy them.

It doesn't take a painstaking research to find what's wrong with our economic system—it's our failure to look for the Union Label.

He who would climb the ladder must begin at the bottom.

Cigar Makers "Fathered" Union Label

WHEN the curtain was raised for the Diamond Jubilee celebration of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, in Washington and throughout the nation from July 26 to 28 inclusive, it not only marked the seventy-fifth anniversary of the union, but it also hailed the sixty-fifth year of the use of the union label, by that organization.

The inauguration of the use of the union label in 1874, by the Cigar Makers' unions of that era, was the ground-work for the establishment of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. During the early development of the union label and the successful struggle against the tenement house system, the cigar makers had Adolph Strasser as the head of their organization.

Strasser, who was one of the outstanding figures in the ranks of the Cigar Makers' union, and who is prominently mentioned in many of the undertakings of that organization, became second vice-president of the international union by appointment of President Hurst in June, 1876.

Elected president of the Cigar Makers' Union in the 11th convention, Rochester, N. Y., in September, 1877, Strasser served in that office until 1891. His term in office witnessed the rise of the use of the union label and the great struggle against the tenement house system.

Almost from the very moment Strasser took office, the question of the elimination of the tenement house system of employment was prevalent. In October, 1877, when the international union was at its lowest ebb and social unrest was rife, a general strike of cigar makers was called in New York with more than 15,000 workers involved. The strike was declared by President Strasser to be a "life or death struggle."

The National Cigar Manufacturers' Association had declared its determination not to yield to the demands of the workers or to reinstate them in employment so long as they remained members of the union. The strike ended in February, 1878, not as a decisive victory for the workers, but with some benefits accomplished. A reduction in the hours of labor, increased employment and higher wages were obtained.

Prior to these accomplishments the people in the tenement houses worked from 12 to 18 hours a day, while in the factories they worked from nine to nine and a half hours.

In the early seventies the cigar manufacturing industry, especially in the city of New York, was almost entirely controlled by manufacturers who had their work done in the homes of the employes. Under this system, a certain amount of tobacco was weighed out to the head of the family, who, when the specified number of cigars had been made from it, returned the finished product to the manufacturer.

The worker, after having the rent of his tenement deducted, received either cash or a grocery order as his pay. Usually the grocery order was on some store owned or controlled by the manufacturer.

The international union, under the leadership of Samuel Gompers and Strasser, first tried to have the tenement house system outlawed under the taxing power of Congress. Failing in this attempt the New York union in 1881 inaugurated an intensive drive to secure remedial state legislation and compiled and published a survey of the tenements in which cigars were made. The survey showed 27 manufacturers in New York City using

1,427 families working from 14 to 18 hours a day and for miserably low wages

After several more attempts to stop the manufacturing of cigars in tenement houses, including the enactment and death of a law to abolish this vicious system, the trade unions took the matter into their own hands. Through intensive organization coupled with union label agitation the union accomplished by utilization of its economic power what it had failed to achieve in the legislatures.

The cigar makers conceived the idea and have made continuous use of the union label since 1874 when some trade mark or emblem became necessary to help check the invasion of Chinese workers in the cigar industry on the Pacific coast.

By 1887 other national and international unions having recognized the potential possibilities of the union label, adopted labels of their own. Notable among these were the hatters in 1885, and the bakers and garment workers who adopted labels in 1886.

This union label agitation resulted in the formation in 1909 of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. At that time John B. Lennon of the Journeymen Tailors' Union was elected president, and Thomas F. Tracy, a vice-president of the Cigar Makers' Union, was elected secretary. Since then a cigar maker has been continuously elected to an official position in the department, George W. Perkins having been its president, and I. M. Ornburn being the present secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department.

Farm Population Reported Close to Record High

The farm population of the United States on January 1, 1939, was close to the largest on record, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimated. The total was 31,059,000 persons. This compares with 31,819,000 on January 1, 1938, and with the all-time high of 32,077,000 on January 1, 1910. From 1910 to 1927 there was a decline of almost 2,000,000 persons in the farm population. Since 1927 there has been an increase of about 2,000,000.

Estimates by the bureau show that the increase in farm population in 1938 was 240,000 persons. This is the largest increase reported since 1932. The total increase since the beginning of 1933 has been less than 400,000 persons.

In 1938, as in the five preceding years, more persons moved from farms to villages, towns, and cities than moved to farms. It is estimated that 1,025,000 persons left farms and that 823,000 persons moved to farms. The net loss by migration was 202,000 persons. But this was more than offset by the surplus of births over deaths in the farm population. The number of births was 747,000; the number of deaths, 305,000.

The bureau's estimates are based upon reports from 22,116 farmers in all parts of the country, supplying information for 126,529 farms.

California Employers Hit for Chiseling Wages

During May $4,297.68 was collected in underpaid minimum wages from California cheating employers and returned to the workers through the medium of Division of Industrial Welfare of the California Industrial Relations Department, according to the report of the chief of the division. "This amount," the report said, "affected the earnings of 238 women and minors."

In the fruit and vegetable canning industry, additional wage adjustments amounting to $9,525.04 was collected from employers who imposed illegally low wages on their employes. This amount was added to the earnings of 2,584 women and minors.

Lewis Bars Labor Peace—Woll

THE position of the American Federation of Labor in the negotiations with the Congress of Industrial Organizations for settling the controversy between the two groups, which were declared ended June 14 by John L. Lewis, CIO president, in a statement issued in Washington, D. C., is set forth by Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor and a member of the A. F. of L. committee appointed to confer with the CIO committee. The other members of the A. F. of L. committee are Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America; Harry C. Bates, president of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America, and T. A. Rickert, president of the United Garment Workers of America.

Mr. Woll laid the blame for failure of the peace negotiations squarely on Mr. Lewis and pointedly declared that "this is the second time he has deliberately wrecked efforts to restore peace in the family of labor." He asserted that "peace and unity in the labor movement remains the issue," but that the arrogant position of Lewis has made this objective impossible.

Mr. Woll's statement follows:

"The statement issued by Mr. Lewis, ostensibly in the name of the executive board of the CIO, blasting all hope of peace and unity in the labor movement, came as a shock to all who had hoped that the negotiations initiated by President Roosevelt would lead to a positive conclusion.

"Mr. Lewis's statement, marking an abrupt termination of the negotiations, was discourteous to the President in that the Chief Executive had requested the representatives of both the A. F. of L. and CIO under no circumstances to terminate negotiations without first consulting with him. Mr. Lewis's action is, however, in keeping with his conduct in this situation on previous occasions.

"Negotiations between our committees had not collapsed. At the request of President Lewis, addressed to me during his recent bituminous negotiations, when he was pressed for time in the emergency then confronting the United Mine Workers, it was unanimously agreed to recess our negotiations until such time as Mr. Lewis was ready to resume the discussion. We had every reason to believe that the negotiations would be resumed. Mr. Lewis has now seen fit to terminate them without cause.

"This is the second time he has deliberately wrecked efforts to restore peace in the family of labor. The first occasion was in December, 1937, when committees representing the A. F. of L. and CIO had reached a unanimous agreement, which was vetoed at the last moment by Mr. Lewis. At that time, too, efforts were made to becloud the issue and misrepresent the agreement that had been reached. Nevertheless, subsequent events had demonstrated that an agreement had actually been reached.

"Mr. Lewis now repeats his performance of December, 1937. In blasting the present negotiations he has swept aside the issues upon which the CIO has supposedly been waging its battle with the A. F. of L. and reveals that these issues were widely ficticious.

"Concealing the very substantial concessions made by our committees on questions of jurisdiction and so-called craft versus industrial unionism, and other problems raised during the discussions of the past three years and more, Mr. Lewis now falls back upon statements that have no basis in fact and upon irrelevancies.

"He seeks again to sow confusion by attacking the leaders of the A. F. of L. who enjoy the confidence of the millions of its members.

"As to who is pursuing a rule-or-ruin policy, is only too clear from Mr. Lewis's conduct. Mr. Lewis now says that it is to be a 'fight to a finish.' This certainly will be a grievous disappointment to the millions of workers in both A. F. of L. and CIO who have been hoping and praying for peace. It will certainly be a disappointment to the general public of progressive and socially minded ciitzens.

"Mr. Lewis now says that peace is 'secondary' to him, that the primary purpose of the CIO is the organization of the unorganized and the building of what he terms a progressive labor movement. Without arguing about the definition of 'progressive,' it may be asked how the interests of the labor movement can possibly be conserved and promoted without peace and unity.

"Peace and unity in the labor movement remains the issue. The workers in the American Federation of Labor will now see more clearly than ever who has made attainment of this objective impossible. The workers in the CIO will now, likewise, perceive the truth, and unable to obtain peace and unity through the CIO will turn to the American Federation of Labor, under whose roof they will find what they want."

J. A. McInerney, Head of A. F. of L. Building And Construction Trades Department, Dies

Joseph A. McInerney, president of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, died at Midtown Hospital, New York City, July 10, after an illness of five months. He was forty-eight years old.

Mr. McInerney was a native of New York City. He began his career in the labor movement soon after finishing his apprenticeship in the tile and marble setting trade twenty-eight years ago. He held many important posts in A. F. of L. unions, including the presidency of the Marble Polishers Union, in which capacity he was serving when elected president of the Building and Construction Trades Department in 1937.

Mr. McInerney, who was president of the New York Building Trades Council in 1926, engaged in many labor disputes in the city involving moves to reduce wages. Last year he was one of the first union leaders to bring into the open the fight to maintain current pay scales, which some contractors sought to cut in order to spur a building revival.

The construction group's president held that to achieve a revival wages of building workers had to remain stationary. He said that any reduction would curtail buying power and nullify the objectives of the drive for housing improvements and other building projects.

Mr. McInerney urged the building industry's leaders to seek a more solid business basis for their operations. The industry, he said, had been too largely speculative and had not been organized for a fair return on investments. His suggestion was that contractors and real estate operators take the construction of 200,000 houses costing $5,000 as an immediate practical goal. This would bring about the employment of 700,000 workers, he said.

Device Enables Flyers To "See" 14 Miles

A device that enables fliers to detect objects in the path of airplanes as far as fourteen miles away was recently displayed at Floyd Bennet Field, New York, by the Sensytrol Corporation, whose engineers made it. It sends out a microwave beam and employs a revolutionary concept in the field of electricity, according to Harry Dickens, chief engineer.

Products of Greatness

What makes a country great and strong?
Faith in the good, the noble and true.
What lifts a country above the throng?
Deeds of men who their lives did indue
In love of the good, the noble, and true.

What can you do to help it along
Your country and flag, the red, white and blue?
Be loyal, my son, and help to prolong
The love of the noble, the good, and the true.

—Donald Pugnetti.

Labor Fights WPA Wage Cuts

AS THESE lines were being written organized labor had marshalled its full strength to combat a reduction of wage rates of WPA workers, ordered by Congress when it enacted relief legislation for 1940.

Spokesmen for labor regard the situation as one of the gravest that has confronted the movement in years. They feel that the American wage structure, built up by the unions over a long period, is placed in jeopardy, and that, therefore, all workers have a vital interest in the struggle.

Representatives of every national and international union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor came to Washington, nearly a thousand strong, to file a protest. They had been called by President William Green.

Delegates packed the ballroom of the Washington Hotel and, after as dramatic a session as the nation's capital has witnessed, unanimously adopted resolutions, demanding that Congress restore the prevailing wage safeguard which since 1935 has been written into every relief bill except the last one.

The conference named a committee headed by President Green to lay the resolutions before President Roosevelt and seek his help in getting through the necessary legislation.

The outcome of these efforts was problematical, because the parliamentary situation is anything but favorable.

The imminence of adjournment was another adverse factor.

In spite of the difficulties, the disposition of labor was to make a last ditch fight, because, as many speakers pointed out at the A. F. of L. meeting, "the very lifeblood of the trade union structure is at stake."

The resolutions pointed out that the new regulations mean a 50 per cent reduction for thousands of skilled workers. Private employers, it was emphasized, will be strongly tempted to make relief rates the standard rates.

The new wage arrangement, it was protested, runs counter to what has been regarded as a settled policy of the government to maintain union rates, as embodied in the Walsh-Healey and other acts.

"If the government is to continue its construction program," the resolutions set forth, "then, in our judgment, it should set an example in the establishment and development of a labor policy that will tend to raise the standards of life and work, rather than to lower them and repress all wage workers."

The resolution frankly recognized that the issue was one which Congress alone can settle—in other words, that it is political rather than economic.

"There is a well-established method for the redress of such grievances—the right to appeal to Congress and be heard," the resolutions emphasized. "Congress is now in session, and we appeal to it to redress a great wrong that has been committed."

The conference made it clear that strikes which have occurred in various parts of the country were spontaneous walk-offs without official sanction.

This point was further stressed by President Green, who said: "Strikes on WPA project reflect the state of mind of the workers. They have never been ordered by the American Federation of Labor, because we fully recognize the fact that the remedy lies with Congress rather than through the exercise of our economic power."

Efforts to fix responsibility for the legislation which has created something akin to chaos was the subject of considerable buck-passing.

Members of Congress contended that the proposal was first suggested by Colonel F. C. Harrington, WPA administrator, at secret meetings of congressional committees. Whether Harrington acted with the advice and consent of the President is not known. At a press conference, the President said he "could not remember" whether he had discussed the matter with his relief chieftain.

From that point on the situation is crystal clear. The wage requirements of the existing relief law were written by the House Appropriations Committee. When the bill got to the Senate, Senator Pat McCarren (Dem., Nev.), put through an amendment calling for continuation of prevailing wages.

The legislation went to conference a few hours before the expiration of the fiscal year. Taking advantage of that situation, House conferees stood out firmly for the reduced wage and carried the day.

Senator Alva B. Adams (Dem., Colo.), who headed the Senate conferees, said that if he had not yielded there would have been no relief bill and the WPA would have come to a dead stop.

Harrington has taken a rather harsh attitude toward workers who have protested against the wage slash by remaining away from work. Those who were absent five days were being summarily dismissed. President Green vigorously protested this action, but Harrington has fallen back on the law and says it gives him no alternative.

At a meeting of state relief administrators, at Chicago, Harrington further disclosed the demoralizing consequences of the relief bill. He said that 650,000 workers are to be fired on September 1, under a provision requiring the dropping of reliefers who have been on the rolls 18 months or longer.

At the same time, more than a million workers in 30 northern and eastern states will face reductions in monthly earnings under a provision that wage differentials in various parts of the country shall not be greater than the difference in living costs.

Thousands of Dixie workers, under this regulation, will receive higher wages, but thousands of northern and western workers will have their meager earnings reduced.

◆

100,000 Shoes for Navy Made in Federal Prison

One hundred thousand black dress shoes for the U. S. Navy are being manufactured at the Leavenworth Federal Prison to avoid a shutdown due to operating losses. This information was given to Senator Walsh of Massachusetts by James Bennett, of the Federal Prison Industries, Inc., in response to a suggestion by the Massachusetts Senator that the Leavenworth schedule of production be reduced to lessen interference with private industry.

Bennett said it was necessary to maintain a minimum level of production at the prison factory in order to train the apprentices.

U. S. Jobless Pay Standards Urged

THE altogether too small benefits paid to unemployed working men and women under most State laws were roundly condemned by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a letter sent to Senator Pat Harrison, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, which is considering the amendments to unemployment compensation provisions of the Social Security Act passed by the House of Representatives.

Mr. Green's letter, which was read to the Committee urged that the Act be amended by establishing definite Federal standards for unemployment compensation with which all State laws benefiting from the Federal Act must comply.

On the subject of Federal standards, Mr. Green said:

"Because 'social security' is only a meaningless phrase unless reasonable benefits are paid the Federation believes the federal law should establish certain benefit standards, the adoption of which would be prerequisite to certification of State laws. The Federation believes that the standards should not be inferior to the following: a minimum benefit rate of not less than $5.00, a maximum rate of not less than $15, weekly benefits not less than half the normal weekly wage for full-time employment, a waiting period not longer than one week, benefits to be paid for not less than 16 weeks in the year, partial benefits to be paid when the weekly wage is less than the full-time benefit rate, and no disqualifications to be more severe than an additional waiting period of five weeks. If these standards were written into the laws our security system for unemployed workers would take on positive meaning.

"The savings anticipated for business in the reductions of unemployment compensation taxes are largely fictitious. Much of the tax is now passed on and so does not rest ultimately on business and cannot be 'saved' by tax reductions. The money paid in benefits is all spent by unemployed workers. The economy of larger markets demands larger, not smaller, benefit payments. Let us look to increasing benefits and there will be more profits for business.

"How can it be supposed that the nation's economy will profit by pensions to the aged and not by adequate benefits to unemployed workers? The families of the latter, if receiving reasonable payments over the necessary periods of time, will be good customers with every cent they receive.

"If any State has excessive unspent reserves let it raise its benefits above the minimum standards we ask for certification of all State laws. The gain to the community and to business will far outweigh that to be derived from tax reductions.

"The social security program was enacted to bring some security to workers who are in no position to achieve it individually. It should not be emasculated by tax reductions, either for individual employers or for States, while benefits are admittedly so far from adequate.

"The Federation urges this Committee to strengthen the social security program by recommending the establishment of federal standards for unemployment compensation benefit payments as a condition of certification of State laws, by refusing to approve the new exclusions from coverage, by supporting the liberalization of the program in those amendments affecting old age insurance, and by providing for the extension of the program to uncovered groups as rapidly as possible, beginning now with defining the term 'employer' for unemployment compensation tax purposes, as it is for old age insurance—employer of one or more persons."

Brain Fatigue? Not for Children of School Age

It is probably next to impossible for a boy or girl to overwork the brain during school years.

Such is one of the conclusions of a report on child development prepared for the National Education Association by Dr. Charles D. Flory, professor of education at Lawrence college, Wis.

When a child enters school, Dr. Flory says, the brain is about 93 per cent its maximum size. It can hardly be looked upon as an immature organ in the process of growth. At the age of 12, however, the heart is only half the mature size and will still be growing in the twentieth year.

Teachers, Dr. Flory stresses, should keep these differential growth rates in mind. The growing heart needs careful protection, he says "from overzealous coaches who use athletics to win games for the school rather than to develop pupils. The lungs, unlike the heart, are in little danger of overexertion, since their development seems to keep pace with the strains they receive."

Girls, he says, are relatively more mature than boys at every age from birth to maturity, and can be subjected to quite different schedules. This is especially true, he says, in respect to skeletal development, where "the sex difference is about one year at school entrance, about two years at entrance to the junior high school, and at least one year to 18 months during the high school period.

English Motoring Terms Differ From America's

Motoring up the Thames to London, the English driver who gets out and lifts his "bonnet" isn't doffing his cap, but raising the hood of his car.

Because British automobile terminology differs from ours in a number of respects, the American motorist in the British isles might be confused in being hailed in court for "crashing a Bobby's arm," which means, running through a stop sign.

Before going for a drive the Englishman often will "top up," which is filling the battery with water. When asked to "rev up" the driver steps on the gas. His car runs on "petrol," of course, instead of gasoline, and he drives his "saloon" (sedan) "flat out" when going at top speed.

There are no front and back fenders on the Englishman's car, but "wings" and "mudguards" respectively. He keeps his baggage in a luggage boot" instead of a trunk, and looks through the "windscreen" rather than a windshield.

CONVENTION CALL

TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA

The fifty-fifth annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will be held in the Masonic Temple, Queen's Avenue, City of London, Ontario, beginning at 10 a.m., Monday, September 25th and continue daily until the business of the convention has been completed.

Warning For Auto Buyers

WHEN you buy an automobile on "time payments," make the dealer give you an itemized bill, showing just where every dollar of every payment goes and exactly what it pays for.

That warning is emphasized by the Federal Trade Commission in its report on the motor vehicle industry.

Here are some of the tricks played by unscrupulous dealers and finance companies, according to the report:

Dealers often add a "flat charge" to the bill, without the knowledge of the buyer. Moreover, they add various charges called "packs," which have no excuse or justification whatever.

Some finance companies help dealers get away with these "packs." They give dealers two "charts." On one is printed the real schedule of finance company charges. This chart is for the secret use of the dealer and finance company.

The other chart has a higher scale of charges, and this is the one the dealer shows car buyers. The dealer pockets the difference between the charges shown on the two charts.

The report gives several examples illustrating how buyers actually were swindled by these and other practices.

On one installment purchase of a new car, the buyer paid 61 per cent interest. Another man, who bought a used car on a monthly payment plan, was charged the astounding rate of 132 per cent interest.

But that is only one way the latter buyer was "gypped." The report says the dealer also added a "flat charge" of $7.50, and a "pack" of $36.55, or a total of $44.05.

As this buyer owed only $91.84 on the car after his trade-in and original cash payment, the $44.05 extra charges were a nearly 50 per cent additional cost, even without counting the exhorbitant interest.

The report also tells of various ways the finance companies cheat car buyers on insurance.

The only way to stop all this, the report says, is to require dealers to give buyers "an itemized invoice, showing in detail the components of the cash sale price and the charges added on installment sales."

Biggest of All Markets Being Neglected

Attention to markets for the national production has of late been so centered on the foreign outlets that a very significant report of the Social Security Board has gone almost without notice.

This report shows clearly, from figures about which they can be no dispute, that the purchasing power of the average American wage-worker is sadly below what it should be. Wages credited to the old-age insurance accounts of more than 30,157,694 covered workers in 1937 totaled $26,825,366,241, an average of $890.

Even if this figure had included all wages paid to these workers, even wages above $3,000 (not covered by the act), the average would have been only $975. Only 3 per cent of the workers received over $3,000, and against this must be balanced some $3,000-or-better incomes received from more than one employer, which do not come under the act.

So it is fair to conclude that more than 30,000,000 workers worked throughout 1937 (a better year than 1938) for only $890 each!

Geneva Delegates Delay Hours Question

THE twenty-fifth session of the International Labor Conference at its meeting just concluded at Geneva, Switzerland, adopted by 90 votes to 2 a draft resolution postponing the question of the reduction of hours of work in industry, commerce and offices.

The resolution, sponsored by the delegates of the Governments of the United States, France, Belgium, Denmark and Norway, recognized that many governments would find it difficult to assume an international obligation in this respect at a time when economic activity and the development and enforcement of social legislation are gravely affected by the prevailing political insecurity, and it invited the Governing Body of the International Labor Organization to place the question on the agenda of a later session of the Conference "as soon as such action is warranted by an improvement in the international situation."

Justin Godart, French Government representative, Carter Goodrich, United States Government representative, and representatives of both employers and workers spoke on behalf of the resolution. The only voice raised against it was that of Frank Langstone, representative of the Government of New Zealand, who argued that the adoption of a recommendation would have been preferable to postponement.

Carter Goodrich of the United States reminded the Conference that since his government became a member of the organization it had supported every convention for the reduction of working hours that had been proposed.

"The United States Government," he declared, "is still in favor of international action for the reduction of working hours. Its delegates came to this conference authorized to cast their votes in favor of conventions for shorter hours in coal mines and in road transport."

Nevertheless, he held that it would be unrealistic to debate the provisions of a convention at a moment when the International situation made its immediate application impossible, and he added that in recognizing this fact the United States Government wished to reiterate its conviction that it is part of the permanent responsibility of the International Labor Organization to work for a reduction of hours on an international basis.

"To this," he said, "we pledge our full and continuing support. Under the present exceptional circumstances we favor postponement, but postponement on such terms that the Governing Body is instructed to place the matter before us again as soon as such action is warranted by an improvement in the international situation. It is our faith that the just and peaceful settlement of national differences would eliminate the obstacles that stand in the way of bringing the 40-hour week to the wage-earners of the world."

Robert J. Watt, American Workers' delegate, also supported the resolution, stating that the workers "favor postponing consideration of the international reduction of hours of work at the present time not because we fear defeat by the employers and governments assembled here, but because we share with them the responsibility of safeguarding peace."

He concluded with the statement that "when we sacrifice achieving shorter hours today we do so with our eyes open and the sure knowledge that we shall achieve the 40 hour week or an even shorter working week when the need for armaments has been removed."

Another "Smear Labor" Orgy

ORGANIZED LABOR is thoroughly aroused over attacks levelled against union standards by foreign exhibitors at the New York World's Fair who know little or nothing about American working conditions.

These exhibitors have been accustomed to paying low wages in their homelands and were disturbed when they found that union workers insisted on decent American wage scales being preserved.

Spokesmen for the foreign participants raised loud protests and went to the newspapers. The press eagerly picked up the protests and embarked on a "smear labor" orgy. Each day there were lurid, but baseless, stories about supposed labor exactions and "racketeering."

Among those who joined in the hate campaign was Justice Salvatore A. Cotillo of New York, who is notorious for injunctions he has issued restraining picketing by unions. Though the World's Fair situation involved the courts in no way whatever, Cotillo came out with a blast against "unfair demands" by labor.

Unions denounced the attitude of the exhibitors and other critics. They pointed out that the foreign groups were charging American prices for their services, but balked at paying workers living wages.

A joint World's Fair committee of A .F. of L. culinary employes charged the exhibitors were slandering the unions and threatened court action to stop these attacks.

The committee insisted that the unions, instead of making it hard for the concessionaires, had in reality stabilized things for them by establishing uniform wage scales and working conditions.

Finally, the union, in telegrams to Mayor LaGuardia and Grover Whalen, president of the fair corporation, urged an open and sweeping inquiry into the controversy, saying it would welcome a chance to place the facts before the public.

There was another development in New York which provided a pleasing contrast to the wrangle at the fair. All the building trades unions, at a conference with Mayor LaGuardia and other public officials, agreed to cooperate in eliminating jurisdictional disputes on future low cost housing projects in New York City.

National Income Lower In 1938

Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins reports that the national income in 1938 was $64,000,000,000 compared with $72,000,000,000 in 1937.

The figures showed that the share of the national income paid to employes reached 67.3 per cent. The average annual rate of earnings for full-time employment were slightly lower than in 1937. The reduction in total wages paid was attributed to reduced employment and not to reduced wage rates.

Paid Holidays Plan Advances in England

The movement for holidays with pay for working men and women is marching ahead in Great Britain.

The progress toward this goal in Britain was stressed by Ernest Brown, British Minister of Labor, in an address before the recent International Labor Conference at Geneva, Switzerland. He told the delegates the British government is determined that all workers in that country should have paid holidays and that any further action necessary to achieve this object will be taken in due course.

Prison Yawns For Chiseling Bosses

Jail terms and heavy fines confront anti-union employers who deliberately defy court orders enforcing Wagner Act decisions.

That principle was laid down for the first time by the Federal Circuit Court of Appealss of New York, when it held the Hopwood Retinning Company of Brooklyn, its president, John A. Hopwood, and a "dummy" company created by Hopwood to escape unionism, guilty of contempt.

At the same time the court assigned a special master to determine how long a jail sentence and how much of a fine should be imposed on those responsible for flouting the order.

The case was decribed as one of the most flagrant to come before the courts. It dated back to March, 1937, when, the company locked out over 200 members of the A. F. of L. Metal Polishers' and Teamsters' Unions and supposedly abandoned its plant.

Shortly thereafter, however, the Hopwood owners set up the "Monarch Retinning Company" in Mayor Hague's domain of Jersey City, and offered to hire back in its new plant workers who would sign "yellow dog" contracts.

The National Labor Relations Board, on complaint of the unions, went after the firm. It ordered both the Hopwood company and its new camouflaged concern to reinstate the lockout victims and pay them back wages now amounting to $200,000. The Monarch firm was branded as a fake instrument for carrying on the lockout and smashing the unions.

The board's order was upheld by the court, but the employer, by various legal dodges, according to the court, tried to evade it. Thoroughly aroused, the court issued the contempt citation and named the master to formulate the penalties. The master was also directed to draw up a list of all employes entitled to reinstatement and the amounts of back pay due each.

The Transient Unemployed Problem

The physical inability of large numbers of transient unemployed to perform hard manual work and the difficulty of providing work suitable for them is a problem that confronts administrators of work relief funds in every country.

Frequently this lack of physical strength is due to the fact that the transients have been denied opportunity to earn the necessities of life and proper nourishment while living in idleness forced upon them. Definite proof of this condition was given in a recent statement by Hon. Norman Hipel, Labor Minister of the Province of Ontario, Canada.

Mr. Hipel reported that the experience of Ontario with transient labor has been "most disappointing" for the reason that the majority of those registered for heavy farm work were found to be physically incapable of doing the work usually required of hired help on farms.

With regard to the physical condition of the transient jobless Mr. Hipel said that of 116 who had recently applied for heavy farm work only 61 were sufficiently well nourished to pass the medical examination, and out of that number 20 were not even able to do light farm work.

"Smart Talk" over the dinner table is not so important as the Union Label on what you eat and wear.

Cheerful company shortens the miles.

Reds Ax CIO Seamen Union Officials

The Communist faction in the Atlantic CIO Seamen's Union is trying to purge the union from all officials who are non-believers, i. e., who do not recognize the "Party" as supreme. The secretary-treasurer, Jerome King, has been expelled for ninety-nine years and other prominent officials are slated for the axe. Among the latter is Ralph Emerson, the union's legislative representative in the Nation's Capital.

Mr. Emerson was suspended and directed to appear for trial in New York. This he declined to do but instead induced Congressman O'Brien of New York to insert in the Congressional Record an "open letter" to the membership of the CIO Seamen's Union.

The Emerson letter refers in bitter language to the "mass purge of non-Communist officials" and concludes with the following gentle admonition to the Roosevelt administration and the CIO.:

"I have always been and will continue to be an ardent believer in the Roosevelt administration and the CIO, but the time has now come when the administration and the CIO will have to curb the 'screwballs' who attempt to hang on to the New Deal with one hand, whilst with the other hand they try to tear down every constructive attempt to better the conditions of the working-class people in order to further their own political aims."

International Federation Bans Russian Labor Group

The eighth Congress of the International Federation of Trade Unions, at its meeting at Zurich, Switzerland, on July 7, rejected by 46 votes to 37 the resolution presented by the British Trades Union Congress calling for a renewal of the membership invitation to the trade unions of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The opposition to the invitation was led by delegates from the United States, Belgium, and the Netherlands. The twelve votes of the American Federation of Labor, cast by the A. F. of L. delegate, finally proved to be the deciding factor.

Not So Refreshing for Others

The editor of the "Wall Street Journal" is the perfect little Pollyanna regarding our unemployment situation. He finds a note of comfort in the most surprising places. He says: "It isn't a pleasant sight, but there is something heartening and refreshing in the news of men fighting for jobs rather than fighting to keep from working."

We are neither heartened nor refreshed when men fight for jobs. It looks like a sad reflection on our civilization that a few have more money than they know what to do with, while so many have not even enough for existence.

Hundreds of Thousands of Jobless Paid Unemployment Benefits

The current statement by the Social Security Board regarding the volume of unemployment insurance paid out during February is an instructive illustration of the benefits received by some of those who are forced into the unemployed army.

During the month $34,713,715 were paid to unemployed insured workers by 49 State unemployment compensation agencies. This was an increase of $5,-500,000 over the January total.

About 850,000 workers were drawing benefits during the week ended February 25, and by the middle of March this number had risen to more than 1,000,000.

Employment Service Bans Supplying Strikebreakers

William H. Stead, Acting Director of the United States Employment Service, has issued an order prohibiting all affiliated State employment services from providing workers for employers involved in strikes and lockouts.

The order was entered after labor unions had complained that in some cases the Employment Service had acted as strikebreaker.

The new regulation reads as follows:

"Unless otherwise provided by State law, the State Service shall require that each employment office under its supervision refrain from referring any person to any position at any place of employment where there exists a labor dispute.

"For the purpose of this rule, the term 'labor dispute' shall include any controversy concerning terms or conditions of employment or concerning the association or representation of persons in negotiating, fixing, maintaining, changing, or seeking to arrange terms or conditions of employment regardless of whether or not the disputants stand in the proximate relation of employer and employe.

"In carrying out this rule, the State director shall arrange with the State agency which receives notice of labor disputes for prompt notification of any labor disputes coming to the attention of such agency. Such notification shall be in writing and shall give the pertinent details of the dispute.

"In addition, the State director shall arrange with the various union organizations for prompt notification of any labor disputes in which such organizations might be involved which notification shall likewise be in writing and shall set forth the details of the dispute.

"The State director shall notify managers of all local offices to arrange with local labor organizations for prompt notification of labor disputes, which notification shall be in writing and shall set forth the details of the dispute.

"In addition to the notice of labor disputes received from any state agencies or from labor organizations as set forth above, the State director and the managers of local offices, upon receipt of information from any source as to the existence of any labor dispute, shall immediately verify the existence of such labor dispute by contact with the parties involved.

"When notice has been received in accordance with the procedure set forth above that a labor dispute exists at a certain place of employment, no person shall be referred to openings at such place of employment until such time as the state director has received notice from both of the parties involved that the labor dispute has been settled and has sent this notice to the local office.

"The State director shall arrange for the same agencies and organizations which gave notice at the beginning of the labor dispute to likewise give notice of settlement of such labor dispute. Each employment office shall keep a careful record of existing labor disputes in the area served by such office in which shall be recorded pertinent information with regard to such dispute."

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Small Home Building Increasing

Small home building in the United States is moving upward at a rapid rate, according to official Government reports.

The Forest Products Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, finds that lumber production for the first 12 weeks of the quarter year was 17% ahead of the corresponding period of 1938; new orders were 5% greater while shipments surpassed last year by 10%.

Meanwhile lumber stocks at the mills have been slightly reduced. The lumber industry continues to look to small home building as the best single market.

Preliminary figures indicate that the first quarter of the present year will show an increase of 70% in residential building over the 1938 period.

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Personality is only important to people who have not got any.

THE AVERAGE MAN

□ □ □ □

When it comes to a question of trusting
Yourself to the risks of the road,
When the thing is the sharing of burdens,
The lifting the heft of the load,
In the hour of peril or trial,
In the hour you meet as you can,
You may safely depend on the wisdom
And skill of the average man.

'Tis the average man, and no other,
Who does his plain duty each day,
The small thing his wage is for doing,
On the commonplace bit of the way.
'Tis the average man, may God bless him,
Who pilots us still in the van,
Over land, over sea, as we travel,
Just the plain, hardy, average man.

So, on through the days of existence,
All mingling in shadows and shine,
We may count on the every-day hero,
Whom haply the gods may divine.
But who wears the swart grime of his calling,
And labors and earns as he can,
And stands at the last with the noblest,
The commonplace, average man.

—Margaret E. Sangster.

Editorial

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

ALL AMERICANS WILL BE WATCHING

AS these lines were written, a formal examination was at last getting under way to determine the legal status of Harry Bridges, Australian CIO leader on the west coast, frequently referred to as an agitator for the Communist party.

Bridges has been responsible for much of the industrial strife and terrorism in that section. He has often been branded as an undesirable and frequent demands have been made by several patriotic organizations including the American Legion for his deportation.

Secretary Perkins has found many reasons to delay action in Bridges' case, her main excuse being that the Supreme Court had not decided a case in which it was held later that former membership in the Communist party did not constitute grounds for deportation.

In other words, one could be a Communist party member for twenty years, foment all the trouble, terrorism and industrial wreckage that party stands for, and then could resign (if one resigns from the Communist party) and the resignation would immediately purge the ex-member of all sins, sabotage or sedition previously committed against this nation and government.

Bridges denies that he is a Communist. There was a matter of some records apparently regarding his alien activities that were found missing from the Labor Department files. It was charged that these records, supposed to be confidential information, found their way into Bridges hands and now they are missing. This is mentioned to show the turmoil which has surrounded Bridges.

Bridges is head of the CIO's coast longshoremen. He has been assailed nationally for the violence and heavy financial losses that resulted in the Pacific coast maritime strike and the San Francisco general strike of 1934 that occurred under his leadership. This period was a Roman holiday for the communists.

The trial in San Francisco will be based on charges that Bridges is an undesirable alien. The specific accusation contends that the Australian is a member of "an organization, association, society or group that believes in, advises, advocates and teaches the overthrow by force and violence of the government of the United States."

Bridges is not the only one on trial. Every alien agitator throughout the country may find himself facing deportation if the court finds Bridges guilty. It might be added that every unbiased group which has investigated this case has found grounds for deportation. It also might be added that Secretary Perkins has been accused frequently of hobnobbing a little too much on the palsy-wallsy side with the Communists.

The result of the San Francisco inquiry unfortunately, will not be conclusive. Its findings must be submitted to a board of review in the Labor Department after which Miss Perkins will pass on its findings. Americans will be watching this board and the Labor Secretary if the San Francisco inquiry, with Dean Landis of the Harvard Law School sitting as trial examiner, finds against Bridges.

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WHO PAYS TAXES?

TO THE question, "Do you happen to pay taxes?" 25 per cent of the American people give the answer, "No."

So says the Gallup Poll.

Despite columns and columns of editorials about hidden taxes and despite all the eloquent speeches, including President Roosevelt's "taxes-are-paid-in-the-sweat-of-every-man-who-labors," one out of four Americans still believes he is free of taxation.

Considering the fact that perhaps not more than one out of 20 Americans actually pay taxes directly from his own pocket into the hands of the tax collector, the Gallup Poll disclosure is not startling. If three out of four people actually realize that they are taxpayers, it seems to us an encouraging sign that the word is getting around.

And this seems a good time to reprint a table first published last October, listing the traceable indirect taxes paid by the average American family living on a monthly income of $150. The table was prepared by the research experts of the Northwestern Life Insurance Co. We recommend it to the special attention of every fourth American—

Item—	Budget	Per Cent of Taxes in cost	Tax in Dollars
Food	$ 43.50	7.8	$ 3.39
Shelter	30.00	26.1	7.83
Clothing	11.00	9.5	1.52
Fuel and light	11.00	9.7	1.07
Transportation (used car)	14.75	20.3*	3.00
Recreation	3.00	10.3	.31
Life insurance	5.00	3.5	.18
Sundries, miscellaneous	26.75	10.9	2.92
Monthly total	$ 150.00	13.5%	$ 20.22
Annual total	$1,800.00	13.5%	$242.64

*Also includes license, and gas and oil taxes.

Doubtless there was many a family head, with exactly $1,800-a-year income, who answered "No" to the Gallup poll taker. He would have answered "Yes!", and in loud tones, if all of his $242.64 which went into the tax tills had been paid directly out of his own pocket.

The "Per Cent of Taxes in Cost" on the various items in the above table are averages for the country as a whole. Any family head, regardless of income, can get a pretty good idea on the size of his own hidden tax bill, merely by dividing his own family budget into the items listed above, and computing on the basis of the listed percentages. If he will take the trouble he will most certainly not say "No," when the Gallup Poll taker gets around to him.—Indianapolis Times.

WRITE YOUR OWN ANSWER

THE government has just closed its books on another fiscal year showing a three billion, five hundred thousand dollar deficit. The national debt has passed the forty billion dollar mark.

Our army of unemployed, according to the monthly survey by the American Federation of Labor, stands at eleven million.

The year 1938, which should have mirrored the result of government spending on the recovery side, was one of the worst of our depression, now ten years old.

Hundreds of thousands of unemployed are dependent upon the government for sustenance. Business is pleading for relief from government.

Private capital prefers to invest its money in U. S. bonds instead of business ventures.

Five billions of dollars are resting unproductive in the nation's banks, neither invested nor loaned out.

Nearly twenty billion dollars worth of new equipment is needed by industry to bring it to efficiency peak.

Almost four billion dollars worth of new farm buildings are needed throughout the nation.

Very conservative estimates show that a million new homes could be absorbed.

Huge department stores are reluctant to replenish stocks.

The money is there; the need is present; year after year buying and building have been postponed; the long promised boom is long overdue.

These are some facts. Write your own answer.

GOOD NEWS FROM "DUST BOWLS"

THE "Dust Bowls," American and Canadian, are staging a remarkable "comeback." The same story comes from the semi-arid areas in Colorado, Oklahoma and other Western states, and from southern Saskatchewan. "There is a lush greenness where there was once bald land," is the way one writer phrases it.

A few years ago the "experts" were telling us that these "Dust Bowls" were going back to the desert. Now there is a danger that other "experts" will set up the claim that Nature has relented, and that in the future we may expect good crops in the "Dust Bowls."

Official records of rainfall will not sustain either set of "experts." When "Dust Bowl" lands get enough rain at the right time, splendid crops reward the farmer's toil. But in the United States, at least, that does not happen more than one year in five. If Nature would only take the farmer into its confidence and tell him when he could count on rain, the problem would be simplified. But Nature refuses to reveal its secret, and the "Dust Bowl" farmer is forced to guess and the gamble in the long run proves disastrous.

The cattle men say "Dust Bowl" lands were intended for grazing and should never have been cultivated. The chances are they're right.—Labor.

AT THE END OF THE PARADE

"U. S. Housing Lags Far Behind Europe." That headline appeared in a recent issue of the New York "Times." It should be a stinging blow to American pride, and arouse in us a determination to tackle the problem.

A survey shows the rate of housing construction in Sweden and Denmark has been more than three and one-half times that of the United States.

"Even Germany," says the "Times," "which rates lowest among European countries, topped the United States' average by 33 per cent."

TO A HOUSE

By Nellie Halloran

This house we built
From roof to sill,
For Tom, or Frank,
Or Jim, or Bill,
Has almost become
A part of us,
Has heard us sing,
Has heard us cuss;
'Twas joy to see it
Start from naught,
And spring into a house
We wrought;
We loved it, yes,
We really did,
And when 'twas finished
A tear we hid,
For we knew 'twas
Ours no more,
Our work was done,
Our plans were o'er.
This frame-work isn't
A house alone,
But now 'tis someone's
House and home;
Oh, folks, while you
Are living there,
Will you remember
We built with care,
The very door that
You kick shut?
The very drive that's
One deep rut?
The wood-work marred
By chair or toy,
It's perfection brought us
Prile and joy;
The bathroom chipped,
Marred and soiled,
Is that the reward
For the days we toiled?
We loved it dearly,
Yes, every inch,
More than you do,
That's a cinch;
When the next house we finish,
And inspection it is by,
Won't you guard it for us?
Won't you say you'll try?

(*Editor's note: Mrs. Nellie Halloran's husband is a carpenter. Their home is in Van Nuys. Cal. We are glad to print her contributed poem.*)

Official Information

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General President
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

First General Vice-President
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Second General Vice-President
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Executive Board

First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
4155 Lakeshore Blvd., Jacksonville, Fla.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

ATTENTION

We are in receipt of information from Local Union 361, Duluth, Minnesota, that the contractors of that city are cooperating in discouraging the use of the Curtiss and Anderson window frames.

It is gratifying to know that our members are interesting themselves in not using material that is made by non-members of our organization and it would be beneficial to the members of the Brotherhood, if members of Locals elsewhere would follow the action taken by our members in Duluth, Minnesota, in refusing to use materials not made by members of our Brotherhood.

CONVENTION OF THE COLORADO STATE COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the Colorado State Council of Carpenters was called to order Saturday morning, July 8, 1939, at Carpenters Hall, 1947 Stout Street, Denver, by President E. T. Johns.

The regular order of business included reports by the President, Secretary-Treasurer, Credentials Committee, Auditing Committee, and Resolutions Committee.

The President appointed the following committees for the ensuing year: Credentials Committee, Robert Currie, Denver Local 55; Seth Pace, Grand Junction Local 244; and D. D. Branch, Golden Local 1396. Auditing Committee, Walter S. Frank, Greeley Local 418; W. F. Holmgren, Colorado Springs Local 515; and W. F. Pollock, Boulder Local 1480. Resolutions Committee, J. B. Leonard, Alamosa Local 1958; Thomas Mackay, Denver Local 55; and Michael Sweeney, Golden Local 1396.

The following officers were unanimously re-elected to fill their posts for the ensuing year: President, E. T. Johns, Denver Local 55; Vice-President, Clarence Ritchey, Grand Junction Local 244; and Secretary-Treasurer, E. M. Osborne, Denver Local 1583.

Mr. William England, Supervisor of Apprentice Training of State Board for Vocational Education, a guest speaker introduced by President Johns, gave an interesting and instructive talk on apprenticeship. Mr. England lauded the success of the apprenticeship system in Colorado, and suggested a plan for training apprentices in different lines. His idea was to have the State Council hire an instructor and offer courses of training to apprentices at Opportunity School three or four nights a week.

Mr. Lawrence Brayton, General Representative for the home office of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, made a comparison of organization work in Colorado and that which he had done in Missouri and other states. He said he had difficulty in convincing the members that a State Council of Carpenters would benefit the small towns as much as the large cities, if not more so. He urged the raising of the per capita tax in Colorado, because he is sure that is the best investment for the organization work. It is Mr. Brayton's belief that the carpenters have lost much of their residential work, that they must recover this important part of carpentry work. He stressed the point that Union men must insist on union-made goods and materials where possible.

The meeting was adjourned at 6:05 p.m., after which a delicious dinner was enjoyed at the Adams Hotel by the delegates and their wives.

By E. M. Osborne, Secretary-Treasurer.

STAYAWAY NOTICE

There seems to be a number of floaters coming to Des Moines, Iowa, and while we do have some work, we have a surplus of men to do it.

Fraternally yours,

R. C. Gabriel, Recording Secretary, Local 106.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2600	Alamorgordo, N. Mex.	2501	Marcia, N. Mex.
2617	Alamorgordo, N. Mex.	410	Hot Springs, N. Mex.
2294	Fayetteville, N. C.	420	Huntsville, Ark.
777	Ephrata, Wash.	423	Dalhart, Tex.
2602	Grants, N. Mex.	426	Payette, Idaho
799	Wausau, Wis.	2295	New York, N. Y.
402	Granby, Colo.	2296	Springfield, Mass.
405	Miami, Fla.	2502	Peru, N. Y.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rowland Hill, former Contributor to The Carpenter, Passes

Many readers of our journal will no doubt recall having read an article at one time or other on the subject of the steel square and roof framing written by Rowland Hill. He was a contributor to The Carpenter for many, many years, but due to old age did not write on his favorite subject for some time.

He first joined the United Brotherhood on April 1, 1898 when he became a member of Local 667 of Cincinnati, Ohio from which he transferred to Local 1009, and at later dates he had held membership in the following Local Unions; 1602, 2, 1582, 29, 1725, 864, 1765, 2340, and then back to Local 29 from which Local Union he entered the Home at Lakeland, Florida on October 27, 1931. He was a resident at the Home until April 13, 1932. After leaving the Home he made his residence with a daughter in Birmingham, Alabama, and on March 20th, 1939 he became an honorary member of Local 103 of that city in which Local he held membership at the time of death.

Only recently he paid a visit to his son, William S. Hill, a member of Local Union 854 of Cincinnati, and apparently was enjoying the best of health for a man of his age. However, he was stricken with a heart ailment on May 24th and passed away on that date. Local 854 held services for him on Sunday, May 28, and on the following day he was laid to rest.

In the death of this honored brother the organization has lost a loyal member, a brilliant scholar and an able writer. He has been missed by many students of the steel square who followed his writings religiously as was indicated by the correspondence making inquiry as to how they could contact this brother to secure additional information on the subjects in which they were interested.

We wish to express our deep and heartfelt sympathy to the family of our recently departed brother for the loss they have sustained.

Gus Adams, Familiar Convention Figure, Dies

A familiar figure at many conventions of this organization passed away on April 21, 1939 of a heart attack. Brother Gustav Adams was President of Local Union 211 for several years and first became a member of the organization on July 5, 1906 when he joined Local Union No. 237 of Allegheny, Pennsylvania. Later that Local Union consolidated and formed Local 211 in which Local he held his membership at time of death. He held many offices during his membership and served as Business Agent of the Pittsburgh District Council at one time in his career. Brother Adams was seventy-four years of age at the time of his death. He was buried on April 24th at the Highwood Cemetery in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Brother Earnest Pearson, Local 1856, Philadelphia

Editor, The Carpenter:

Tuesday June 27, Local 1856, Philadelphia, learned that Brother Ernest Pearson had passed away that evening at 6:00 P.M.

Brother Pearson joined the Amalgamated Society in Leeds, England in 1903 and had been in continuous membership since. Despite the depression years which were also years of ill health for him, he held to Local 1856. Seventy-five members attended the funeral services and accompanied the body to Palmer Cemetery, an eloquent tribute to the esteem in which he was held by his fellow-craftsmen.

Alex Forbes, Recording Secretary,
Local 1856 Philadelphia, Pa.

Local 396 Loses Officer and Valued Member

Brother S. W. Rinehart for over 17 years Recording Secretary of Local 396 of Newport News, Virginia has passed to his eternal reward. Brother Rinehart became a member of Local 396 on September 2, 1901 and during his entire membership was never reported to the General Office as going in arrears in the payment of his dues. Even though physically handicapped for the past number of years, he was regular in attendance at the meetings of his Local Union. His sound and practical advice will be missed by his many friends in the labor movement. He served his Local with credit and dignity and did more than his share to advance the cause of organized labor in his community.

Suitable resolutions were adopted by his Local upon his death conveying the sincere sympathy of the members of the Local to the bereaved widow of our late Brother. We also wish to extend our sympathy to Mrs. Rinehart and to our Local Union for the loss of one who will long be remembered.

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BROTHER WILLIAM B. PAUL, Local 142, Pittsburgh, Pa. Age 25. Joined Brotherhood, May 12, 1937. Died March 23, 1939.

BROTHER K. T. McMILLION, charter member of Local 1911, Beckley, W. Va., organized Sept. 29, 1933. Age 52.

BROTHER H. P. McCREERY, Local 1911, Beckley, W. Va., died April 5.

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The Price the Workers Pay For Their Jobs

The need for more adequate legislation requiring employers to install all up-to-date mechanisms for protecting employes against fatal and non-fatal injuries and occupational disease is revealed in the current report of the Industrial Commission of Ohio.

The list of non-fatal injuries sounds like the report from a battle between the armies of nations at war. For the month covered by the report there were 13,324 non-fatal injury and occupational disease claims filed with the commission. Included in the list were 56 amputations, 8 asphyxiations, 820 burns and scalds, 2,234 crushes and bruises, 7 concussions, 5,444 cuts and lacerations, 756 fractures, 1,630 punctures, 2,005 sprains and strains, and 42 dislocations.

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R. B. Hesketh Dies; Secretary-Treasurer Of Hotel and Restaurant Employes Union

Robert Bruce Hesketh, general secretary-treasurer of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, died in Cincinnati, July 3 at the age of 69.

Born in Lancashire, England, in 1870 of Scotch parentage, he came to the United States as a young man and was initiated as a member of Cooks and Waiters Union No. 1, Seattle, Wash., in 1889. During 1902 and 1903 he served as president of the Seattle Central Labor Council.

He was elected sixth vice-president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League at the twelfth general convention held in Rochester, N. Y., in 1904. He succeeded Jere L. Sullivan as general secretary-treasurer of the International Union in 1928, and occupied that position continuously until the time of his death.

For many years Mr. Hesketh was active in the labor movement of Washington State, where he led a successful fight for the six-day week and the eight-hour day. He was elected to the Seattle City Council as a labor member in 1911 and re-elected six times; he was president of the city council four terms and acting mayor several months.

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Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Local 11, Cleveland, Celebrates its 58th Anniversary

Entertainment, including music, vocal numbers and individual presentations and speeches highlighted the program as Local Union 11 of Cleveland, celebrated its fifty-eighth anniversary.

Following a short business meeting at which time new officers were installed by Brother Jake Adams, a 51-year member of Local 11, and Brothers Bill Yeger and Fred Brais were called on to take bows, business was put aside in favor of the anniversary celebration.

Vocal numbers were rendered by Robert Walker of Local 11; Art Pickersgill of Local 2159 and Joe Turlop of Local 105. Henry Skalak, of Local 39, gave a Bohemian folk dance; Frank Crouch of Local 11, did a Highland Fling, assisted by Leonard Blatt of Local 2159.

Following the entertainment, Max Hayes, editor of the Cleveland Citizen, talked on the history of Local Union 11 and gave some historical facts regarding the labor movement which dated back to Colonial days.

Judge Griffith and Tom Lenehan, of the Federation, gave short talks congratulating the Local. Bill Corrigan, for many years legal advisor for labor, spoke, as did a number of others.

A statement on behalf of the membership of Local 11 read to the celebration gathering, said in part:

This Local Union is older than the A. F. of L., having been one of the 11 original Local Unions organized in 1881-2 and still retaining their charters. Local No. 11 was organized on April 1, 1881, with the following officers installed: President, Van Pelt; vice-president, Bussinger; recording secretary, D. McIntosh; financial secretary, R. A. Bugs; sergeant-at-arms, Shard. The Local was re-organized January 17, 1882, under a new charter and laws of the State of Ohio, and in April of the same year went on strike for a wage increase. The prevailing wage was $2.50 per day. In that same year two delegates were elected to the general convention held in Philadelphia, in 1882. These delegates were Linkin and Madden. Lorenz Alberts holds the record of membership in Local 11, the books showing he was initiated July 15, 1184. He has been a member for 55 years. His record is closely followed by Jake Bowers, 54 years; John Mog, 53 years; J. L. Adams, 51 years, and James Rumsey, 51 years.

At the Detroit convention, held August 11, 1888, the United Order of Carpenters, a strong New York City organization, was received into the Brotherhood after long negotiations, and the name was then changed to "The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America." In June, 1888, Carpenters' Local No. 11, in its entirety took an excursion to Niagara Falls, and this particular junket resulted in considerable depreciation of local finances.

During the early history there were numerous disturbances, strikes and lockouts, the chief difficulty being that the employers had no association of their own with which to carry on negotiations, and this resulted in a great fluctuation in Local Union membership, which, however, was always held intact by those who were militant and had the courage to persevere. There were no paid organizers in those days and this work was carried on largely by the international officers, chief among whom was that able pioneer and close associate of Local No. 11, Peter J. McGuire, and records of the Brotherhood show he personally addressed over 2,100 audiences of workers in all States of the Union and Canadian provinces. He also was the founder of Labor Day.

The carpenters, as heretofore stated have been pioneers in the shorter workweek, and, according to the records of Local No. 11, under the date of January 23, 1905, page 221: "A lengthy discussion took place and a unanimous opinion resulted that the Saturday half-holiday would increase the pay and will give employment to more of our craft." It was only after years of continued agitation that this aim was granted along about 1912. Having achieved this, propaganda was set in motion which resulted in the carpenters being granted a five-day week on Aug. 31, 1929.

Jurisdictional strikes with other crafts were infrequent and were always settled with intelligent and well-directed effort. Chief among these were the sheet metal strikes. This caused national misunderstanding and the backbone and settlement had its basis on the Cleveland labor front. Local No. 11 did its part in cooperating with the international office and we finally reached an agreement. It can be said that Local No. 11 has never lost a strike, having lived up to agreements and in general policy never having asked for more than, in justice to all concerned, it was entitled to receive.

During the World War the membership had around 190 men in the service of this country. Shortly after the World War, Local No. 11 reached its membership peak on May 31, 1920, with 2,751 members in good standing. For the past 20 years No. 11 has been instrumental in maintaining harmony with employers and has been the backbone of the Carpenters' District Council, both morally and financially, never having had to ask a dime of anyone.

We have been fortunate in being financially sound and all during the depression all obligations and sick benefits were paid. The average membership is of 25 years' duration, and we have 28 members who held membership for 30 years or more and who are now on the pension list. We have six members in the Brotherhood Home, at Lakeland, Fla., and have pioneered the old age retirement cause. This home in Lakeland, although an International promotion, is a model of the most modern conveniences, comprising an estate of 2,400 acres. The national benefits accruing from membership in our organization are $300 in the event of membership death, $75 for the death of the wife of a member. Were a member to be permanently disabled he would receive $400, and locally we pay $10 a week sick benefit for 10 weeks in any one year.

We are the largest Carpenters' Union in Cleveland and the oldest, affiliated with all State and central bodies, having membership in the State Carpenters' Councils, Ohio Federation of Labor and Ohio State Building Trades Council. The conduct of our business has been efficient and orderly and our officers have been elected by acclamation for years.

We have encouraged friendly relations with other crafts and many individuals who have contributed greatly to our continued success. In situations that called constantly for a rededication to our cherished principles of an honorable course to an honorable end, we have always had and respected the advice of Max Hayes, editor of The Cleveland Citizen, official newspaper of organized labor, who has been an honorary member of Local No. 11 for years.

We pledge ourselves on this, our 58th aniversary, to meet the problems of the coming year with stout hearts and a realization that through our ability of organization we can secure representation for those humanitarian views that we fought for at the inception of this country.

We are proud to have numbered in our midst such outstanding trade unionists as Harry Thomas, Wesley Workman and Walter Mapes, now deceased. We also accord recognition to such an eminent living example as that set by Jake Bowers of Lakeland, and to that of our President Albert Ruddy, who has served us well for the past 25 years in many capacities and who now occupies the presidency of the Carpenters' District Council as well as that of Local No. 11.

The following officers of Local No. 11 pledge themselves to uphold the traditions of No. 11 that have enabled the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to grow from 14 original Locals in 1881, with a combined membership of 2,042, to an international organization having issued 2,900 local charters with a combined membership of well over 300,000 at this writing.

W. W. Davison, Vice-President.
Clarence Blake, Recording Secretary.
R. E. Lavery, Financial Secretary.
Fred Butsch, Treasurer.
Charles L. Rindge, Warden.
Frank Purtell, Conductor.
George Shewring, Business Agent.
Chas. Hoppel,
James Robinson,
Robt. Cummings, Trustees.

Local 490, Passaic, N. J., Celebrates Golden Anniversary

Approximately 200 members and guests attended the Golden Anniversary celebration of Local Union 490, Passaic, N. J., in the Ritz ballroom.

A fine dinner was followed by a highly entertaining program. Nat Blustein, of Paterson, was toastmaster and he kept things moving throughout the evening.

The highlight of the evening came when President Carl Huysers, Jr., presented a pen and pencil set to the Local's oldest member, John T. Hellegers, of Passaic, who has been a member of the organization for the past 41 years.

Union officials from Philadelphia, Paterson, Newark and other cities nearby were guests of the organization, including Stephen J. Stoll, president of the New Jersey State Council of Carpenters.

Mayor Benjamin F. Turner and Commissioners John J. Roegner and Nicholas Martini represented the city's official family and the mayor presented golden keys to the city to Mr. Hellegers, Mr. Huyser and an time friend of 50 years' standing, Peter Tanis, whom he spied in the audience. Mr. Tanis is one of the oldest members of 490.

The officers of the Local are: Carl J. Huysers, president; Joseph Wargo, vice-president; Cornelius P. Warner, recording secretary; Sander J. Blackstone, financial secretary; James Holland, treasurer; William Saville, conductor; Adolf Bredahl, warden.

Trustees, John T. Hellegers, Peters Mangham and Theodore Chapdeline.

Delegates to district council, Carl J. Huysers, James Holland, William Wade and Joseph Wargo.

The anniversary committee consisted of: Carl J. Huysers, Jr., chairman; Thomas J. Carroll, co-chairman; Cornelius P. Warner, secretary; James Holland, treasurer; Albert R. Meenen, George Cranston, William J. Wade, Turguit MacLoed, John Boldish, Domenick Saffioti, Daniel Lakefield, Max Kron, Joseph Hux, Adolf Bredahl, Hiram Hull, Herman Mobron, Emil Wissenborn, Fred Pierson, Luke Wade, and Sander J. Blackstone.

Ladies Supply Food As Brothers Mark Birthday

The Ladies Auxiliary of Local 779, of Waycross, Ga., supplied the food and refreshing cold drinks as members of the Local celebrated their thirty-third anniversary July 1.

Brother J. B. Strickland, treasurer of the Local for the last thirty-one years and Charter member W. N. Murray were called on to take bows. Brother Strickland is seventy-eight years old.

The members enjoyed several good talks from visiting guests as well as Local members.

Presiding officers are President, B. M. Johnson; Vice-President, M. H. Reed; Recording Secretary, F. J. Beverly; Financial Secretary, N. R. Wilcox, Brother Strickland, Secretary and Business Agent, H. E. McGinnis.

Pioneer Members Honored at Golden Jubilee

Local 88 Anaconda, Mont., paid tribute to its pioneer members at its Golden Jubilee marking its fiftieth anniversary in June.

The celebration was held in Carpenters' hall. Dancing followed a program of entertainment.

Veteran members who attended the event included Brother William McGinnis, who is the oldest member of Local 88; J. J. Reed, Hugh Gilchrist, Frank Kinney, Joseph Despins and W. T. Smith, who has been treasurer of Local 88 for twenty-eight years. All gave short talks. Regret was expressed that illness kept Brother John McDonald, who was financial secretary of Local 88 for twenty-five years, from attending. Brother McDonald has been ill for some time and unable to attend meetings.

Visiting guests included P. W. Dowler, representing the general office; George W. Yeager, President of the Montana State Council of Carpenters; Sam R. White, A. J. Emmerton, Joe Clevenhagen, Archie McLean, Jake Turk, Dave Walsh, A. W. Huotte, John Vilkoff, Charles Armstrong and Jack Gaffney of Local 112, of Butte.

The program include selections, Phil Thomas orchestra; xylophone solo, Janice Chrestensen, accompanied by Mrs. Roy Brandt; selections, Charles Gutcheck orchestra; vocal solo, Jack Gaffney of Butte; oldtime instrumental selections, Michael Walsh, and talks, Sam White and William McGinnis, both of Butte; Peter Dowler; State President Yeager, Jack J. Reed, Hugh Gilchrist, Frank Kinney and Joseph Despin.

Phil Thomas orchestra provided music during the dance, which was the principal diversion of the party following the program. The committee in charge of arrangements was composed of E. F. Jaeckel, chairman; Myrel Sovereign, George Frankovich, Harold Erickson, Roy Rosenleaf, Martin Nelson, Clarence Wells, Cliff Smith and E. A. Barnett.

Hingham, Mass., Local 424 Celebrates its 50th Anniversary

Progress over a fifty year period was recalled by the members of Hingham, Mass., Local 424 as they quietly observed their Golden Jubilee in May.

It was the unanimous opinion that organization was responsible for the greatly improved working conditions now enjoyed by the Local members and all present pledged themselves to loyalty to their organization.

After an enjoyable dinner, members motored to the home of John L. Laurie, who had passed away the previous day and paid their respects and offered their sympathy to the family. Brother Laurie was a charter member of the Local.

Huge Outing Marks Jamaica, N. Y., Local Anniversary

Local Union 284 of Jamaica, N. Y., celebrated its twenty-third anniversary with a huge outing June 10. The celebration was an all-day event with athletic games of all kinds, swimming and dancing.

The program included foot races for boys and girls, mixed-three legged race, girls egg race, an event for the apprentices, married women and fat men; a potato race for women, horse shoes, softball games, fungo hitting contest, baseball throwing and naildriving contest.

Merchants donated for prizes for the various events.

Breakfast at 11:30 a.m. and a shore dinner rounded out the program.

The committees included: General committee, A. Somas, chairman; C. C. Swenson, treasurer and Jess Whiteway, secretary. Games—J. Caramore and A. Duncan; Buses—J. V. Myers and E. Stelter; Tickets—C. C. Swenson and George Lynch; Advertisements—Frank P. Keenan, Jess Whiteway and J. R. Henderson; Music—Jesse Whiteway; Refreshments C. Shultz and H. Smithana; Committee at Large—J. Manuel; P. Straub, T. Weply, John Nelson, P. Montella, J. Conway, M. Olson, E. Fitzgerald, G. Cream, E. Graveson, C. Mistelske, Henry Betts and V. Asquisto.

Bedford, Ind., Local Observes its 37th Anniversary

By Donald B. Goheen

On July 7, in a gaily decorated clubhouse at one of the local parks, was held what may be considered the highlight of yearly activities for Bedford, Ind., labor organizations, when Local 1380, Bedford of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America celebrated its thirty-seventh anniversary.

The meeting—conceived in the minds of the members of the Local for three purposes, namely to publicly honor its officers, further extend into the home the influence of unionism, and to focus attention of the public upon the Local's 37 years of constant activity—was well attended by members of the organization, their families, guests from other Locals, and the public at large.

Nothing was overlooked which would tend to make the evening one of entertainment and interest for all persons present, the committee having included music, refreshments, education, dancing, union talks, and union activity as elements which would aid in making the meeting a success.

The seriousness of union obligations was dramatically brought home when, with all persons standing, the newly elected officers gathered and solemnly took their oath of office and were installed in their respective official positions. These officers were: Clarence Arbuckle, President; Cecil Hawkins, Vice-President; Ernest Byers, Financial Secretary; William Mikel, Treasurer; O. P. George, Recording Secretary; Ott Hall, Trustee; William Lyons, Warden; James C. Trueblood, Conductor.

C. A. Shuey, General Representative, opened the meeting and before installing the officers, discussed the history, aims, and achievements of the Carpenters' organization. He stated that while there were some local organizations of carpenters as early as 1801, it was not until 1881 when a convention was called in Chicago that an international organization was founded.

Mr. Shuey told how all workers, union members or not, are benefited by the existence of union organizations. He showed that labor has had many hard fights but has had a progressive growth and is constantly becoming stronger and better recognized as an important factor in promoting the economic and social welfare of our nation.

In paying tribute to Walter Green, Oliver Hunter, and Ollie Porter, the three surviving charter members of this organization, Mr. Shuey expressed great admiration for the men who, through periods of disaster and darkness as well as periods of prosperity, have constantly stood by and fought for the ideals upon which this organization is founded.

Following the installation of officers, Mr. Shuey presented a handsome gold watch to Brother Arbuckle. This was presented by the Local as a token of appreciation for the unceasing work in which Brother Arbuckle has engaged to aid labor organizations and his community.

Brother Arbuckle, as chairman, introduced Mrs. Frank Rice, President of the Bloomington Ladies' Auxiliaries, and Mrs. Shuey. Both of these ladies spoke on the subject of the organization of ladies auxiliaries and expressed the hope that the future would see more of these organizations formed.

While refreshments were being served, Brother Arbuckle introduced the out of town guests as well as members of the Local Union. Each of these individuals responded with an account of some of his experiences in the labor movement.

Guests from Bloomington included: Mr. and Mrs. Milo Curts, M. and Mrs. J. Coffey, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rirk, Mr. Walter Pruett, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rice, Mr. Wade Whaley, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Stafford, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brumett, Mr. W. T. Shields, Mr. Hammond, Mr. Harvey Rehrman, and Mr. and Mrs. Shackelford.

The entertainment for the evening was climaxed with a dance for which nearly everyone stayed. Music for this dance and the entertainment before and during the meeting was furnished by the local recreation program.

The evening was pronounced a success by all in attendance and many expressed the opinion that this type of activity was a very fine one for the local organization to take part in and one which should be expanded in the future.

Bristol, Conn., Celebrates 39th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

On June 23rd we celebrated our 39th anniversary of Local 952. This took the form of an outing picnic which we held at the Swedish Social Club in Whigville. We extended invitations to the Presidents of the other crafts affiliated with the Building Trades Council of Bristol. Our committee of three, Brothers Gustafson, Heegan and Gendron, did a fine job on the refreshments and thanks are due them for their efforts in making the affair the success it was. We have only five of our charter members living two of whom were present, Brother Carl V. Rosen, 78 years old and Brother William Hill, 83 years old.

Brother Hill has been our Treasurer for 22 years and has missed only two meetings in that time. He gave an interesting talk on the history of the Local since its organization December, 1901. Everyone present termed the celebration a great success.

Fraternally yours,

A. J. Banefield, Secretary.

Local 1188, Mt. Carmel, Ill., Observes its 37th Birthday

Members of Local Union 1188, Mt. Carmel, Ill., gathered at a specially called meeting June 27 to mark their thirty-seventh anniversary. About twenty active members were present. The only charter member who attended was Brother G. W. Cleveland. Henry Macer, another charter member, was unable to be present due to illness.

The meeting was called to order by President S. A. Garner, who called on W. D. Miller for prayer after which all members responded with brief talks. Brother Clevenger traced the history of the Local and recalled the days of low hourly wages and long hours.

Mervin Lang commended the Local for its fine working conditions and said he was proud to be a member of such an organization adding that he had been a member long enough to see and appreciate its advantages.

President Garner recalled to the gathering that he started working in wood at the age of ten years and has been at it ever since. He added that he joined the Brotherhood in 1917 and was proud of the fact that members of Local 1188 had placed enough confidence in him to make him their president. He praised the Local membership for a fine group of men who hold the interests of unionism and the Brotherhood highly.

Refreshments including ice cream, cake and cold drinks provided by the refreshment committee came after the informal talks.

Local 865, Brunswick Ga., Passes Thirty-eighth Milestone

In commemoration of its thirty-eighth anniversary, Local 865 of Brunswick, Georgia, its members and their families together with many leading business men of the city, assembled on the afternoon of June 28 at the Community Garden Club and enjoyed a fish fry prepared by the members.

During the dinner many interesting talks were made by the visitors and a brief talk in behalf of the Local was made by the Chairman L. W. Bennett. Then, too, to make the occasion more colorful, the Local was honored by the presence of a charter member, a member for thirty-eight years of continued membership, Brother Peter Knudsen.

Local 1328, DeLand, Fla., Observes 34th Year

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local Union 1328, of De Land, Fla., celebrated its thirty-fourth anniversary June 29 at a special meeting. Members of Local 1725 and 1765, painters and material men were guests.

All our charter members had passed on, but we had members present whose membership in the Brotherhood ranges from 20 to 28 years.

Very little speech-making marked the celebration. Lunch was served and singing and dancing rounded out the event.

We have just completed the outside work on our new hall. There were 54 men present at the celebration and the building was given a thorough test for stability, not even quivering to an exhibition loggers dance by some members who worked in the north woods in their youth.

We are proud of our hall for it represents what we have built from our savings and salvaged from wrecked investments in the last ten years.

We can proudly add that we have solicited no donations, levied no assessments and paid for all work and met all bills as presented. Members out of work were given their share of the job and a pay check.

When our funds run low, we wait until they are replenished. The interior will be completed as soon as we build up a reserve to do so.

Fraternally yours,
E. B. Stevens, Recording Secretary.

Wichita Falls, Tex., Local 977 Observes 33rd Anniversary

Following a regular business meeting, members of Local Union 977, Wichita Falls, Texas, marked their thirty-third anniversary with an informal get-together at which refreshments were enjoyed.

The struggles of past years were recalled and successes reviewed. The Local has five members who have reached the age of 65, four of them have thirty years of continuous membership and three are now at our Home in Lakeland, Fla.

Pocatello, Idaho, Local Celebrates 33rd Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

On April 28, Local 1258 of Pocatello, Idaho, held a dance to celebrate its thirty-third anniversary. Members of Local 609, of Idaho Falls and Local 2254, Preston, Idaho also helped us celebrate our anniversary as guests of the Local. An entertaining floor show and a buffet supper were on the program.

The charter of Local 1258 was issued May 11, 1906. We still have one charter member and ten members who hold continuous membership for more than twenty-five years.

Fraternally yours,
Telmar Seibert, Recording Secretary.
Local 1258.

Montgomery, Ala., Celebrates Its 23rd Anniversary

"While we are celebrating our twenty-third anniversary, let us not forget to rededicate our lives to the Local Union, for it is only through organized labor that we can accomplish anything. By pulling together we can do anything in the bounds of reason. Our Union is our guarantee for progress and success."

The above words were taken from a speech made by Brother T. F. Myrick at the twenty-third anniversary celebration of Local Union 1796, of Montgomery, Ala.

The words of Brother Myrick are well worth remembering. Brother Myrick speaks from experience. He is the sole surviving charter member of Local 1796. He was that Local's first delegate to the Central Labor Union; he has held every office in the Local including that of Business Agent which position he now holds.

The anniversary included speeches, music and a banquet. Others speakers were: John Sewell, Charles Jehle, R. W. Storey, J. C. Reaves, F. E. Brown and H. D. Cowden, who has been a union man for more than 33 years.

President F. E. Brown paid a tribute of appreciation to the International officers and the Executive Board for their cooperation with the Local Union in the past. The occasion took on a solemn note as members were asked to stand for a moment in silent reverence for J. L. Bradford, departed Executive Board member.

Local 1796 is proud of the fact that at one time two of its members were officers of the Alabama State Federation of Labor at the same time, Brother Storey holding the office of president for two terms while J. C. Reaves was secretary-treasurer.

BOUQUETS FOR THE CARPENTER

Editor, The Carpenter:

We would like to be placed on the exchange mailing list of your very fine and well-edited publication.

Under separate cover I am mailing you a copy of the St. Louis Labor Tribune and am placing you on our regular mailing list.

Best wishes for your continued success.

Fraternally yours,
M. E. Rubin, Managing Editor.

* * * * *

Editor, The Carpenter:

Will you please send me copies of The Carpenter for June and July as I am putting my Carpenters into albums.

A great little magazine if there ever was one! You may justly be proud of your editorship.

F. A. Gehring, Member Local 25,
Los Angeles, Calif.

HELP! HELP!

Editor, The Carpenter:

I receive The Carpenter every month being a member of Local 56, Boston, Mass., and I enjoy the the craft problems. However, I have never had a chance to see or hear from any member interested in model making or boat building. I enjoy making sail boats but have no regulated specifications. Perhaps some member could inform me how long a spar I should use for a thirty-six inch hull, etc.

Fraternally yours,
Kenneth W. Strong.

Charter Member Recalls Difficulties of Former Years

Charter Member John L. Brothers reviewed the history of Local 124 of Bradford, Pa., and its achievements as the members marked their organization's forty-second anniversary.

Brother Brothers was the only charter member present at the event. He is a former president of Local 124 and was chairman at the meeting which marked the celebration. He recalled to his fellow members the difficulties faced at the time the Local was organized. He told of the two dollar wage for a ten hour day, six day week, the struggle for the nine and half hour day, then nine hours and the eight hour day that followed. About 1920, Brother Brothers, recalled the Local won the five and half day week and four years later the five day week.

The Local was organized with thirteen charter members including, J. D. Blair, J. C. Clark, C. Cummings, William Chapman, P. Nolan, J. Bell, H. Bowser, T. Conroy, Harry Cown, J. Nurse, G. Echard, John Nam and Brother Brothers. All have passed on except Brothers Conroy and Brothers. Brother Conroy is in Lock Haven, Pa.

Brother John Brothers is now in his seventy-sixth year. Hale and hearty, he does considerable work at the trade.

Local 124 now has about 135 members and has enjoyed a good year at the trade.

Another Old Timer Writes In

Editor, The Carpenter:

In reading sketches in The Carpenter from different members relative to their long membership in our Brother, it inspires me to relate a few incidents as a union carpenter.

I was first a member of the Knights of Labor, in 1887, in Chattanooga, Tenn., but they disbanded a short time after I joined. In 1891 I joined the Carpenters

Local 669 in Chattanooga, and remained a member of that Local, until about 1893, when we sent our charter to headquarters, as we had only five members left. In 1901 I moved to Birmingham, Ala., and on April 9, of that year, I joined Local 75 of that city.

In 1903 I cleared to 219 of Memphis, Tenn., and finally in 1907, I cleared out of 394, Memphis, to 198, Dallas, Texas, where my membership still remains.

I was 75 years old the first day of August, 1939.

With greetings and best wishes to the entire membership, especially all the old timers, and hoping to meet you at the great final reunion, I am

Yours fraternally,

Edward C. Doyal,

I. O. O. F. Home Ennis, Texas.

Deep River, Wash., Local Installs New Officers

At the last regular meeting of Local 2615, Deep River, Wash., held on Wednesday, July 5, the following slate of officers was installed for the coming year:

President, Sewart Hood; vice-president, James O'Keefe; financial secretary-treasurer, Frank W. Tower; recording secretary, Fred F. Sauermann; conductor, Archie Wilson; warden, Roy Zellar; delegates to the Oregon-Washington Council and Coast-Columbia District Council, Osborne Hanson and Frank W. Tower.

We also elected and installed a full list of camp stewards and a very fine and efficient plant committee.

Since receiving our certification as bargaining agency, and signing our new agreement, things are looking up for Local 2615. The membership is showing a whole lot of pep, fight and enthusiasm and we really are going ahead.

Our operation is practically down at present, owing to some very necessary repairs to a 700-foot tunnel and to the log-dump. Other right-of-way construction is also under way.

Fred F. Sauermann, Recording Secretary.

Snoqualmie, Wash., Local Enjoys Night of Music and Frolic

Local 2545, Snoqualmie, Wash., and Ladies Auxiliary No. 274 held a joint installation of officers on Friday night, July 7th. Brothers W. E. Simmons and William Inger officiated at the installation in a very capable and efficient manner.

The following officers were inducted into office:

Local 2545—President, J. D. Dubey; vice-president, Mittiw F. Terhune; recording secretary, C. O. Williams; financial secretary, V. C. Douglas; treasurer, Harry Martin; conductor, Maurice King sergeant-at-arms, Dallas L. Smith; warden, C. N. Bramlett; conductor, trustee, Harvey L. Briggs.

Auxiliary 274—President, Marie King; vice-president, Hazel Davis; recording secretary, Bessie Bliss; financial secretary-treasurer, Grace Counts; warden, Alice Anderson; conductor, Hope Leader; trustees, Anne Quall, Charlotte Unruh.

Music was furnished by Mrs. Jussila, Clyde Jussila, and William Mason of Issaquah, for which the meeting was very much indebted to the three talented musicians. A fine lunch was served by the ladies in the downstairs dining hall and a perfect evening was enjoyed by all.

Additional Clerks For Congressmen Okayed

Agreement recently by the Senate and House on a conference report makes available after the first of the year more than 500 new jobs on Capitol Hill. The legislation permits each Senator and Congressman to hire an additional clerk at $1,500 a year. Senators from states with a population of 3,000,000 or more can employ two new clerks.

Lawmakers contended more help is needed to enable them to keep up with their mail and other office business.

The Yarnin' BASKET

Annual Convention Washington State Council of Auxiliaries

The second annual state convention of the Washington State Council of Ladies Auxiliaries of Carpenters and Joiners of America was held in Yakima, April 6, 7 and 8.

Sister Anne Brewster, President of the Yakima Auxiliary 309, welcomed the delegates and visitors and then turned the meeting over to State President Olga Leek, of Tacoma Auxiliary 267.

The other state officers included Sisters Olga Leek, President of Tacoma Auxiliary 267; Ingrid Emers, Vice-President Bremerton, 283; Mabel Smith, Recording Secretary, Bellingham, 198; and Lois Hunsucker, Treasurer, Mt. Vernon, 241.

The credentials of twelve delegates were read for Maude Wickersham, and Anne Brewster, Yakima; Grace Robinson and Lillian Kreasel, Tacoma; Geneveive Case and Sheila Hart, Bellingham; Gertrude Dulby and Rosa Writer, Olympia; Ethel Evers and Esther Blether, Bremerton; Laura Randles and Mildred Struzenberg, Mt. Vernon.

The resolution committee appointed included Sisters Evers, Hart and Dulby.

The following resolutions were introduced:

That each Auxiliary sponsor one project during each year for the purpose of raising funds to be used by the President for making personal contacts to further organization.

That each Local Auxiliary set aside certain meetings each year to study and acquaint members with labor conditions.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Olga Leek; Vice-President, Rosa Writer; Recording Secretary, Mabel Smith; Treasurer, Lois Hunsucker; Trustees, Maude Wickersham and Esther Blether.

Leo Flynn, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, installed the officers.

A motion was carried that a penny drill be held at each convention until enough money was raised to provide a leather case for the state charter.

The Tacoma Ladies Drill Team gave several exhibitions the last two days of the meeting and a kitchen band from Tacoma also entertained.

The Sisters of Tacoma were praised for their fine hospitality and the entertainment they provided.

Fraternally,
Mabel Smith, State Recording Secretary.
Bellingham, Wash.

Auxiliary 315, Marshfield, Wis.

In celebration of our first anniversary, members of Auxiliary 315, Marshfield, Wis., entertained their husbands at a program and social evening.

Patriotic ceremonies opened the program, and the Auxiliary flag was dedicated. After the musical selection, "America," had been played by Guy Cole and Adolph Wein, C. M. Prors gave an interesting talk on the American flag and its real meaning to the people of this nation.

Hawaiian music was played by Dorothy Schlow, Herbert Akioka Jr., and Wallace Akioka, under the direction of Herbert Akioka. A reading, "That Boy

Tommy," was given by Mrs. Otis Spry, and musical selections were rendered by Mr. Cole and Mr. Wein. Cyril Stashek also took part in the musical entertainment.

Highlighting the program was the presentation of a play, "The Bad Egg," under the direction of Mrs. Waldo Rasmussen.

Mrs. Wilfred Gorke played the part of Mrs. Angie Evans, who has the responsibility of economizing and showing a profit for the Friendly Sisters Club.

Hrs. Homer Spry took the role of Lucretia Titus, who is exceedingly anxious about the club's welfare. The part of Mrs. Hallie Ford, a fault-finding, pessimistic member of the club, was played by Mrs. George Grosbier.

Mrs. Harold Oldham was cast as Mrs. Mattie Vincent, chief gossip in the club. Mrs. William Schoenfeldt portrayed Miss Lettie Page, who investigates all new members of the club. Mrs. Etta Cornetious, who would like a "finger in the pie," was played by Mrs. Muriel Rogers. Mrs. Horatio Hatfield, the worthy president of the Friendly Sisters Club, was characterized by Mrs. Joe Strohman, Miss Alma Grimm took the part of Mrs. Doris Bedford, charming young socialite bride and a new member of the club.

A reading, "The Face on the Floor," was given by Mrs. Waldo Rasmussen.

The remainder of the evening was spent socially and lunch was served by a committee composed of Mrs. Albert Grimm, Mrs. Charles Ploen, and Mrs. Joe Budo.

We organized with a membership of 24 and at the present time have a paid up membership of 75, all members in good standing.

We have had a membership drive. One of the sisters got 23 new members. Many others participated in the drive.

Our members are all good workers and we really are going places.

We have two meetings a month. The second and fourth Mondays of each month. The our business meeting and our second meeting is our social at which time we play cards or Bunco or have Bingo parties and entertain our husbands or a lady friend. Different committees are appointed to serve the refreshments.

We cordially invite any visiting sisters from any other Auxiliary of the Carpenters and Joiners Union to visit at our meetings at any time while in Marshfield.

We would appreciate to hear from other auxiliaries.

Fraternally yours

Mrs. Benny Domres, Recording Secretary.

New Union Label Catalogue-Directory Ready

The 1939 Union Label Catalogue-Directory, published by the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, is now off the press. It is the second edition of this Union Label buyers' guide, issued for the purpose of listing manufacturers who have collective bargaining agreements with American Federation of Labor Unions.

The Union Label Catalogue-Directory is issued also with the view of serving all members of labor unions, union label leagues, women's auxiliaries, their families and friends in order that they may inform local merchants and business firms which products bear the union label and those services which are union.

The Catalogue-Directory contains the insignia of national and international unions affiliated with the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor that designate their products and services by a union label, shop card, or service button. The Union Label Catalogue is 25 cents per single copy and in lots of 100 or more 20 cents each.

In anouncing the publication of the 1939 Union Label Catalogue-Directory, I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department, said:

"The demand for the right to display the union label on products is growing by leaps and bounds. We are proud of the unusual progress made by our department of the American Federation of Labor. We may find it necessary, from time to time, to issue supplemental lists of unionized industries. The splendid results we are obtaining is chiefly due to the loyal and enthusiastic support of the millions of union label buyers and boosters throughout America."

IMPORTANT

The Federal Postoffice Department now requires extra postal charges when they notify International Headquarters of any change in address of members on The Carpenter mailing list.

These changes are literally coming in by the hundreds and the expense is a considerable item. This expense can be avoided if all members use the form below, to notify us of change of address. Just fill out the form and drop it in the mail addressed to Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

This is an important matter and it is requested that all members notify International Headquarters of change of address IMMEDIATELY.

(Date) ______________________________________19___

Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Please change my address on Journal file.

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Name in full ____________________________________

L. U. No.______, **City**________________ **State**______

It is suggested that you cut out blank if you have changed your address and paste it on a one cent postcard to save postage.

Members are not entitled to the Journal if they or their Local are in arrears. Honorary members required to pay one dollar yearly subscription rate.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 133

We have been dealing with problems that pertain to house carpentry for some time. In this lesson we are taking a detour in order to take up problems that have to do with form building for fire-proof structures and other problems. We are doing this because we are working on such a job—a half-million-dollar job, which we believe will give us many new ideas not only about form work, but of other things that will prove interesting and helpful to our readers. This lesson, though, is intended to furnish proof that our craft-problem ideas are not the proverbial "silk-stocking" variety, nor are they hatched out under some white collar, but are ideas that grow out of real problems and are relayed to the official journal of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Figure 1 shows the writer with a group of associates on the job, who unwittingly furnish much of the material used in preparing the craft-problem articles. This will be especially true of the next few lessons. The carpenters in this group are all members of Local Union No. 1224. They are, reading from left to right: H. H., the writer, Henry Bitz, Fred Miller, Leo Arndt, George Heidt, the foreman; H. R. Bible, M. E. Cramer, L. A. Donald, W. H. Clausen, and the apprentice on the job, Milton H. Siegele, our boy. These men did practically all of the form work on the foundation of the building we shall draw from for the next several lessons.

Fig. 1

Figure 2 shows the brains of the job. They are, reading from left to right: George Heidt, carpenter foreman, wearing his famous coat; Charles Heizer, the timekeeper; A. S. (Slim) Lyons, steel foreman and R. M. Burch, construction superintendent. The season of the year is indicated by the icicles. The construction company's name is shown by the sign.

Figure 3 shows a group of the excavators with the power shovel, and Figure 4 shows a group of laborers on the job.

These various groups of workmen are like other groups of men who have to work for a living, without whom the building industry, or any industry for that matter, could not go on.

Fig. 2

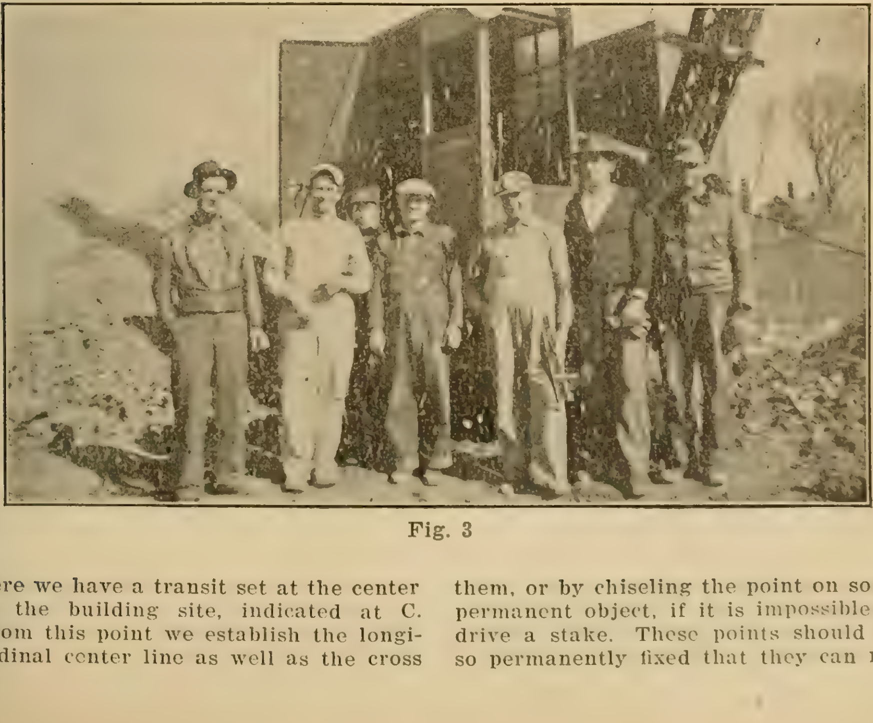


Fig. 3

Figure 5 shows a good way of squaring a large building for the purpose of staking out the various parts of the foundation as the work progresses. Here we have a transit set at the center of the building site, indicated at C. From this point we establish the longitudinal center line as well as the cross center line. The batter boards shown should be set far enough from the building lines so they will not be disturbed by the excavating for the foundation. The points on the batter boards should be permanently established by means of driving stakes directly under them, or by chiseling the point on some permanent object, if it is impossible to drive a stake. These points should be so permanently fixed that they can not be changed by youngsters or tricksters. Other points should be established from which these points can be checked in case they are molested in any way.

Fig. 4

Figure 6 shows the foundation plan and its relationship to the batter boards shown in Fig. 5. The dotted lines represent the two center lines. From these two lines all other lines and points can be established by measurements. We do not want it to be understood here that only the batter boards and lines shown are necessary, not at all. Many other batter boards, stakes and lines will have to be used in staking out the footings for the foundation of any large building. But these are more nearly of a temporary nature, for the excavating for a large building is rather a piecemeal job.

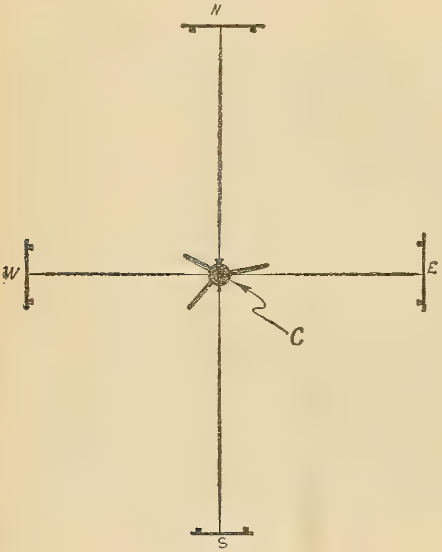


Fig. 5

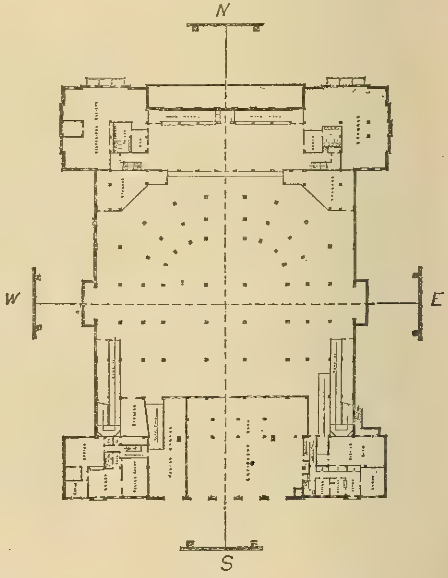
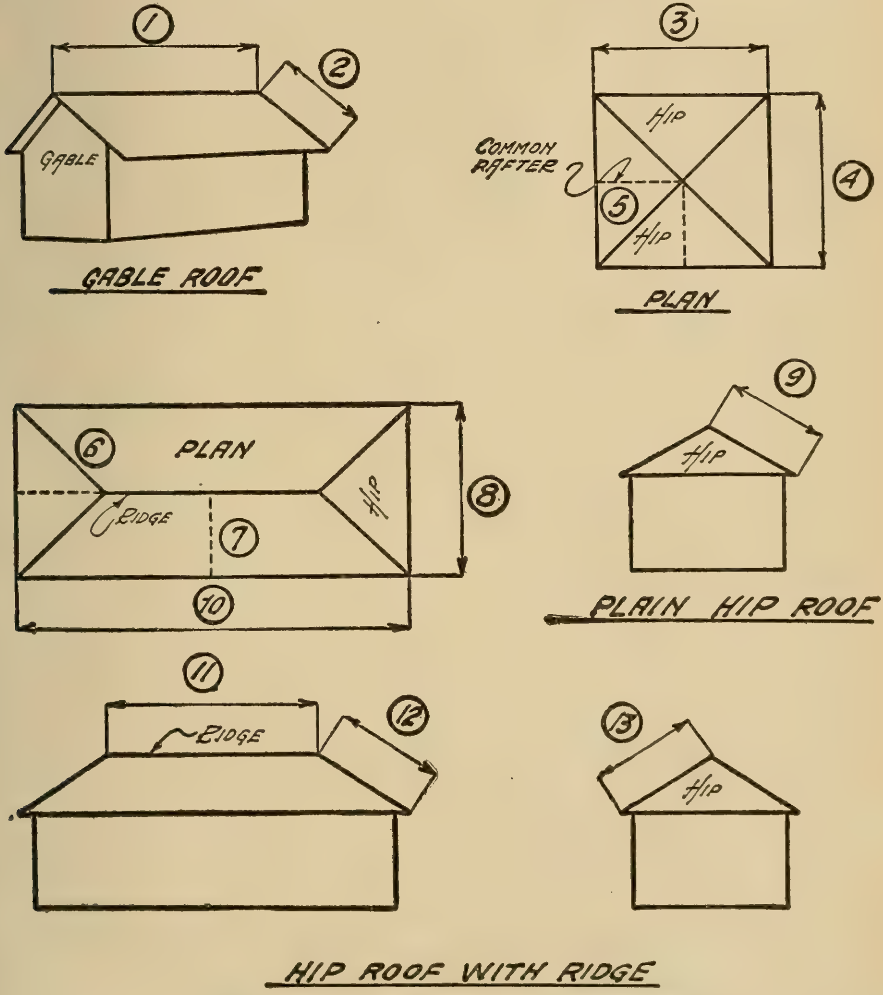


Fig. 6

Estimating Roofing Materials

By L. Perth

This article is intended to answer numerous inquiries on the subject of estimating roof areas, roofing materials and accessories.


①
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GABLE ROOF
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HIP
HIP ROOF WITH RIDGE

ESTMATING ROOFING MATERIALS

To our regret it is impossible to answer individual inquiries due to lack of time. We, therefore, feel that our correspondents will understand and interpret it in the proper light.

The major points which our readers seem to be interested in are: The methods of figuring roof areas for gable roofs, hip roofs, plain and those having a ridge, covering capacity of the various roofing materials, painting preservative and various other features which have but a slight relation to the subject in hand.

It seems that our correspondents are mostly new contractors or those who have intentions of going into business and wish to provide a solid footing for themselves before they venture into the field.

We can only highly commend their motives for they have gained the practical wisdom and understanding that estimating is the most essential part in the contracting business and unless one is really proficient in this branch and is sure that he can handle the job diligently, he may sink in the mire of failure as so many do.

The ability to read blue prints and to interpret them properly is a very essential requisite. There can be no halfway about it. You either do or you don't. Do not fool yourself, you will be the loser if you do. You must possess the knowledge of reading drawings, you must be able to understand everything represented and you certainly must be able to take off the quantities of materials shown on these drawings. You also must know where to obtain the information which may be very essential and which seems to be absent from the drawing.

We sincerely trust that the extensive series of lessons which have been published in the columns of this journal the last few years under the caption "Blue Print Reading and Estimating" have accomplished their purpose in this respect. We would suggest that such aspects of the subject matter which may not appear clear enough in your mind, be reviewed and permanently assimilated.

In estimating roofing materials a unit known as a "square" is commonly used. A square is an area containing enough roofing to cover 100 square feet.

The method of calculating various roofing materials depends upon the kind of roofing used, the shape of the roof, its dimensions, the pitch, etc.

But invariably in all cases the roof area must be calculated first before the quantities of roofing materials may be obtained.

It will be of paramount importance to review in your mind the various types of roofs used in building construction, their characteristics and perhaps the methods used in roof framing.

We will enumerate the principle types of roofs: The gable roof, the plain hip roof, the hip roof having a ridge and a combination roof which may be composed of several elementary types. The lean-to-roof is but one half of a plain gable roof and if you know how to figure one you will have no difficulty with the other.

GABLE ROOFS—A gable or pitch roof has two slopes, meeting at the center or the ridge. The area of this type of roof may be computed in the following manner:

RULE 1—To obtain the area of a plain gable roof multiply the length of the ridge by the length of the rafter. This will give the number of square feet to be covered, for one half of the roof. The result thus obtained shall be multiplied by two and the total will be the number of square feet to be covered on the entire roof.

HIP ROOFS—A hip roof usually has four sides, and its hip rafters either meet at one point at the top or they terminate at the ridge. A hip roof may have four equal sides or its horizontal dimensions may vary.

RULE 2—To obtain the area of a plain hip roof having four equal sides, multiply the length of the eaves by half the length of the common rafter thus obtaining the area of one side of the roof. The total roof area may be obtained by multiplying the result by four.

RULE 3—To obtain the area of a plain hip roof with unequal sides find the area of the ends, then the area of the sides. The sum of these two areas will equal the total roof area.

RULE 4—Hip roofs having a ridge. Multiply the length of the eaves at the ends by half the length of the common rafter and multiply this by 2. This will give the area for both ends. Add the length of the ridge to the length of the eaves on the sides, multiply the sum by half the length of the common rafter and multiply the product by 2. This will be the area of both sides. Add the combined areas of ends and sides and you will have obtained the total roof area.

These are the rules. But in order to make them a part of your mental equipment it will be necessary that you apply them, and for this purpose the accompanying drawing was prepared. On this drawing the three principle types of roofs are represented. The figures in circles are the various dimensions which you must know and use in your calculations. These dimensions may be substituted for each problem. That is the reason why no definite values are shown. One diagram may be used for a number of problems of the same nature.

It is essential that various problems be worked for each type until proficiency is obtained. Practice makes perfect and nothing can take its place.

Make Your Own Shaper Cutters

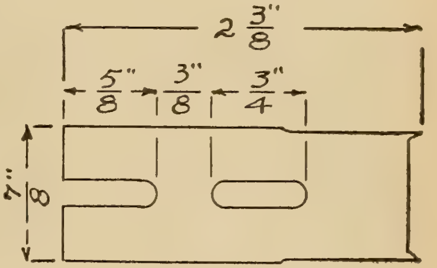
By Charles A. King

The earlier low-priced light woodworking machines for amateur craftsmen were designed for toys rather than for serious work. The makers, however, soon found they had started on the wrong foot. Today the best of the light tools, within their scope do as good work as the best grade of heavy commercial machines. The makers of these efficient machines were surprised to find that their products were rapidly adopted by commercial shops. The light shaper with changeable 5/16″ and ½″ spindles and a well planned set of three-wing cutters for each spindle is especially welcome and in most shops the larger part of the molding may be done upon this light machine at far less expense than upon a larger shaper.

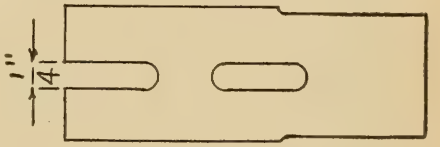
In shops doing a custom or large jobbing business a wider range of different shaped knives is imperative. Most stock cutters are better adapted to make moldings for use upon work of modern design, but the worker who is interested in making furniture of past centuries often finds it difficult to secure moldings that seem to really belong to the pieces he is making.

It is not difficult for any home craftsman to grind his own shaper knives as he wants them. To do this he will need carborundum wheels of about the face width and shapes shown. He may regrind some of the three-winged stock cutters or use square blanks which may be obtained in any desired width. One attempt of this sort will convince the worker that he can grind his own cutters at an appreciable saving. An accessory that permits the use of two stock bevelled edged steel blanks in scored collars and made by a leading manufacturer of light machines has given perfect satisfaction. Ordinarily neither of these knives will need to be tempered but if the knife is to be used considerably tempering is desirable.

The writer's interests in craftsmanship is almost entirely in furniture that dates back to the 17th century, hence he has been obliged to make moldings, often copied from actual specimens of the work of old timers. The results have been successful for moldings similar to those shown in the sketch or adaptations of them as suggested fit into their places naturally. Most of these sketches are for moldings for ¾″ stock but in many cases the projection may easily be changed as suggested by dotted lines, and easily adapted to thinner stock by making the design less in height, or to thicker stock by extending. The cornice and table edge moldings and their modifications may be stuck on the edge of a board and sawn off for use as moldings elsewhere.

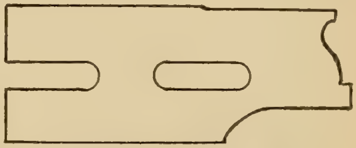


LIP CUTTER

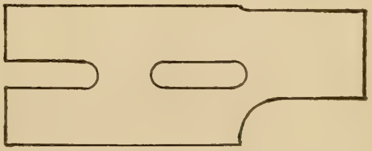


GROOVE CUTTER

GROOVING CUTTERS



MOLDING CUTTER

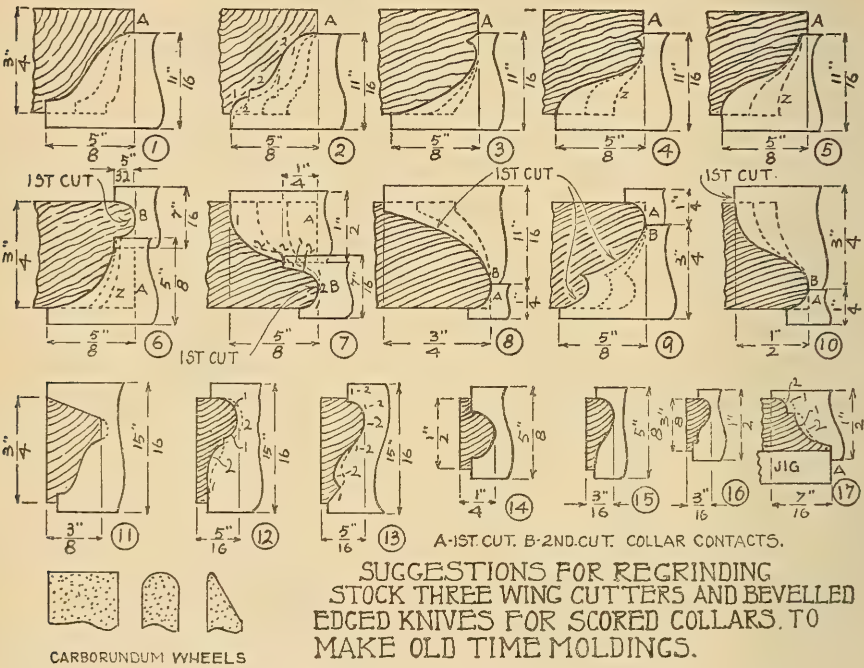


BALANCE

MOLDING CUTTERS

The moldings may be stuck with the top or bottom side of the board resting on the shaper table; if one side of the board is slightly rounding it is excellent shop practice to place that side upon the table for better contact. However, the direction of the cut and its relation to the grain of the wood may demand that the above be ignored. The shaper collar should run against A if the edge is curved, but if straight it may be run against a fence. If the molding requires two different cuts the collar of the second cut should rest upon the member marked B.

In grinding, the back of the cutter should be ground away to insure ample clearance. If a heavy molding is being made it may be necessary to make it in two or more cuts but at all times it is necessary to keep the knives sharp.



SUGGESTIONS FOR REGRINDING STOCK THREE WING CUTTERS AND BEVELLED EDGED KNIVES FOR SCORED COLLARS. TO MAKE OLD TIME MOLDINGS.

Mold 1—Upper member of cornice molding of chest-on-stand, secretary or high-boy; late 17th century, 18th century, and the classic revival of the late 19th century.

Mold 2—Cornice Molding; late 18th century, also late 19th century. To make this molding with one cut, grind one knife to line 1 and to dotted line 1, and another wing or cutter or two of them to line 2 and dotted line 2. This allows the sharp corner at the base of the ogee to be ground. Whether one or more knives are cutting, the head of the shaper travels at a speed that if sharp, insures smooth cutting.

Mold 3, 4, 5, 6—Cornice members, early 18th century. In modified form mitered around chest-on-stand or secretary; late 18th, and early 19th centuries.

Mold 7—Table or chest top edge, early 19th century; if a curved edge is to be molded, make two cuts with collars running against A and B as indicated. For making the sharp corner see Mold 2.

Mold 8—Chest top, table top, stool and chair seats; late 17th century, early 18th century and later in somewhat modified form.

Mold 9—Chest top, seat top 18th century, early 19th century. Inverted and mitered around chest-on-stand, secretary and book case sections.

Mold 10—Edge of table top; middle 19th century; American Empire.

Mold 11—Neck Mold, late 19th century; may be modified by using curves 4Z-5Z-6Z—and making narrower and thinner. Mold by fence.

Mold 12—Neck or band molding; make in one cut. For making sharp corner see Mold 2. May be made narrower. Mold on edge of board and saw to thickness. The same for molding 13-14-15-16.

Mold 13—Panel molding, 19th century. Band, neck moldings; may be made narrower.

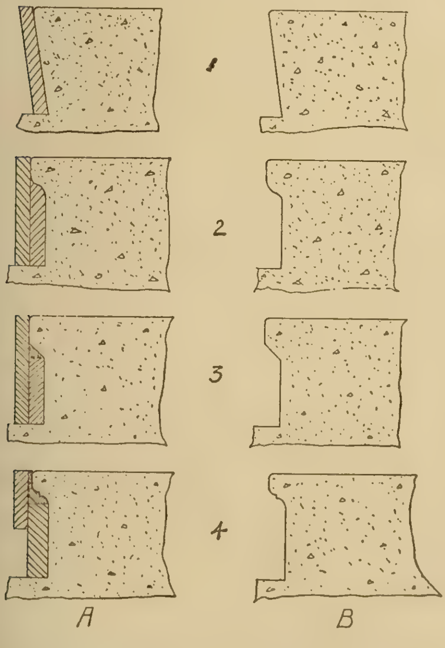
Mold 14—Band molding; astragal; 17th and 18th centuries; used to cover joints, miter on flat surface to form panel; one edge may be cut off to fit into corner.

Mold 15-16—Panel, band moldings; late 18th and 19th centuries.

Mold 17—For inside cut of piecrust table lip. Made to fit ⅞" collar; a larger collar will not run into the curves of the jig. Make sharp corner as in Mold 2.

Cement Nosings

Altogether too many concrete steps are formed without nosings. That is to say, the riser and the step make a right angle where they join, whereas, the step should project over the riser about an inch or an inch and a quarter. A nosingless flight of steps is not only difficult to ascend or descend, but it is dangerous. To overcome this is not difficult or costly.



The illustration shows four ways of forming nosings for concrete steps. Over A we are showing the steps with the nosings while the forms are still intact. The steps with the nosings after the forms have been removed, are shown above B.

Number 1 shows the simplest way of forming a nosing. Here the riser has been set an inch out of plumb, which gives the step toe-room and a sort of nosing. Number 2 shows how to form a nosing with an O-G curve at the bottom. Number 3 shows a nosing formed with all straight lines, while number 4 is a nosing having a definite molding effect. It will be noticed by examining the form of this nosing, that it is made with a bed molding placed-up-side down and a fillet above it.

None of these forms are hard to make, even if they are to have returns at the end of the steps. Such returns can be cut by making the first form long enough for the front and the return, and then cutting the returns from it on a 45-degree angle. This done, make the same kind of cuts on the riser form, making it just the right length, and nail on the returns.—H. H. Siegele.

PUMICE STONE

An old time method of smoothing wood which has survived in Europe since before sandpaper was known, is the use of pulverized pumice stone and a square cornered block which permits working within a definite area. The wood is first sponged and the grain permitted to rise when it is cut down with moist pumice stone and the cork block to a perfectly smooth surface. This method gives a smoother and less "grainy" surface than does sandpaper though usually the latter is preferred this side of the big water.

Very hard woods like rosewood may be smoothed with a solid block of pumice stone that has been ground and worn to a perfectly flat surface upon one side. This may be helped out with pulverized pumice if it does not cut fast enough. By this method the cellular grain is affected less than by the more stringy sandpaper. In either case care must be taken that all dust is brushed or blown away before the stain or other finish is applied.

Construction Standards

By L. Perth

The construction standards set up by the Federal Housing Administration are "Minimum Construction Requirements" which means that they are not to be built down but form a basis to build up from, and such construction which exceeds these minimum requirements is greatly encouraged.

Since these construction standards are in force throughout the country it is assumed that the majority of the members of our organization are fairly well familiar with the details. However, for the benefit of those who are not familiar with them we have prepared a series of papers which are dealing exclusively with this phase of erection of buildings and, especially, residential work.

The accompanying drawing contains a Longitudinal Section and also a Cross Section of a typical dwelling and shows in minutest detail what the requirements are in framing.

It represents a typical hillside location and indicates how foundations may be "stepped down" instead of carrying the foundation wall all the way up. The footings are indicated by dotted lines on the longitudinal section.

It is well to consider and study the matter of excavation and the building of forms for this type of a job. They usually are built in sections and since the front and rear of each section have different elevations, the matter of economy in the using of lumber for forms is essential.

The underpinning in this type of construction is another feature which deserves a close application and study. The underpinning studs or as they are properly called, the cribbing studs, are placed in the same manner as in the ordinary frame wall, however, being of different lengths, one should exercise more care in their fabrication.

In many localities there are in force "Termite Protection Requirements" which means that all lumber underneath the subfloor should be properly treated by an approved method which insures the understructure from the attack of these destructive pests.

This means that all the framing underneath and including the floor joists must be chemically treated before it can be used. Those estimating a job must bear this in mind and in making out their "Bill of Lumber" should segregate all items belonging to this group under the heading "Treated Lumber." This is very necessary because treated lumber runs considerably higher than plain lumber and as a rule the lumber company fills this order separately, and sends out all lumber to be treated to the wood preservation plant before it is shipped to the building site.

In municipalities where such ordinances are in force, the authorities are very strict in enforcing the rules governing this type of construction. They demand that timbers should be protected at the ends as well as at the surface. Consequently, unnecessary cutting of timbers which go underneath the structure is not encouraged. This once more emphasizes the necessity of being accurate in ordering the lumber for the understructure. If the girders are too long or studs and plates require trimming, it means one end at least must be cut and this exposes an untreated section. Of course it is almost impossible to avoid entirely the cutting of timbers whenever the absolute necessity presents itself. And when this becomes necessary the exposed end should be saturated with creosote or any other approved preserving agent used in the particular case.

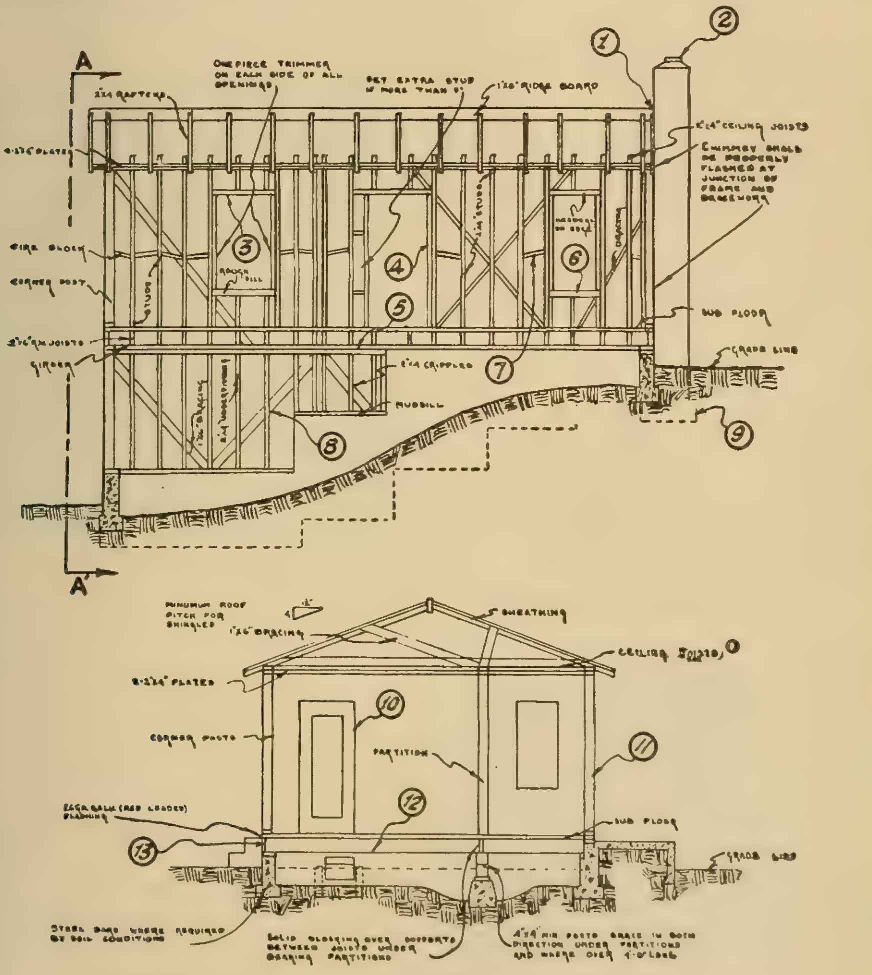
We would suggest that the diagrams on the accompanying drawing be studied diligently. As a means of testing your knowledge we have prepared a series of questions which we would suggest you answer to yourself on a sheet of paper after you have studied the drawing and are positive you have grasped its contents.

It will materially assist you in commiting the details to your mind if you will prepare a rough sketch in answering each question. Nothing is so helpful in acquiring technical knowledge as the graphical expression of ideas. These are the questions shown in circles on the drawing.

1. How should the framing be treated at the points where the masonry adjoins the framework?
2. What is indicated, and of what material is this part of the chimney usually made? How are its sizes governed?

3. How should this window opening be framed? Indicate dimension of lumber and relative position of members.

CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS
AS RECOMMENDED BY
THE FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION


A
A'
① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬
2"x4" RAFTERS
ONE PIECE TRIMMER ON EACH SIDE OF ALL OPENINGS
SET EXTRA STUD IF MORE THAN 5'
1"x6" RIDGE BOARD
2"x4" CEILING JOISTS
CHIMNEY SHALL BE PROPERLY FLASHED AT JUNCTION OF FRAME AND BRICKWORK
2-2"x4" PLATES
FIRE BLOCK
CORNER POST
STUDS
ROUGH SILL
2"x4" STUDS
HEADER ON EDGE
BRACING
SUB FLOOR
GRADE LINE
2"x8" FL. JOISTS
GIRDER
2"x4" CRIPPLES
MUDSILL
1"x6" BRACING
2"x4" UNDERPINNING
MINIMUM ROOF PITCH FOR SHINGLES
12"
4
1"x6" BRACING
SHEATHING
CEILING JOISTS
2-2"x4" PLATES
CORNER POSTS
PARTITION
GALV. (RED LEADED) FLASHING
SUB FLOOR
GRADE LINE
STEEL RODS WHERE REQUIRED BY SOIL CONDITIONS
SOLID BLOCKING OVER SUPPORTS BETWEEN JOISTS UNDER BEARING PARTITIONS
4"x4" MIN POSTS BRACE IN BOTH DIRECTION UNDER PARTITIONS AND WHERE OVER 4'-0" LONG
SECTION A-A'

COURTESY-FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

··· FRAMING DETAILS ···

4. Why is a double stud shown at the right hand of this door opening?

5. Why does the double plate stop at this point? What kind of timber is used for these members?

6. How is the subsill of this window opening framed? It is desirable to show a cross section.

7. In the case where vertical siding is used how should the fire stop be cut?

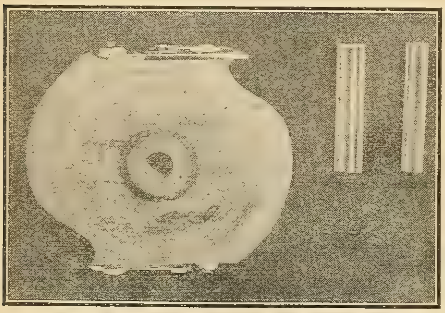
8. What is the dimension of this member and how is it applied, solid or otherwise? Which face of the understructure?

9. What is the usual size of the chimney footing for the average residence and how deep below the ground is it placed?
10. A cross section of the finished door frame is to be shown. Siding outside. Plaster inside.
11. The preferable method of framing corner and partition posts. A sketch showing various methods is desirable.
12. A plan indicating floor joists, girders, bridging and bracing, giving the respective sizes, dimensions and kind of material.
13. What is indicated? What size of material and how applied? What is the name of this part of the understructure?

Molding and Grooving Head

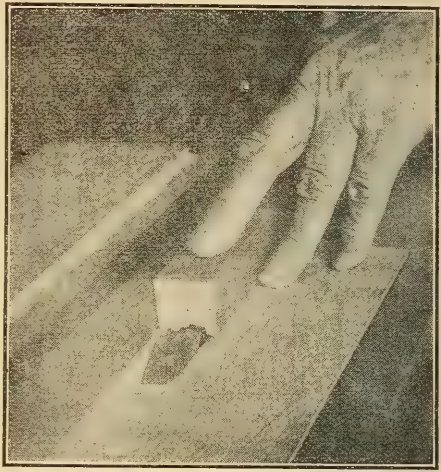
By Charles A. King

Neither a professional nor amateur craftsman goes very far before he realizes the need for moldings of special form and size, and facilities for sticking moldings upon pieces of construction; also he will find an equal need for a method of cutting various sizes of grooves in boards or in case ends either with or across the grain. Often a molding of a particular pattern or size is needed. Perhaps this cannot be found in any available stock hence the worker is forced to make it.



Excellent heads may be purchased but many workers prefer to make their own equipment whenever possible and the head we will describe may be easily made and will give excellent results.

The body of the head may be of any thoroughly seasoned hard wood or of plywood that is hard throughout; it should be ¾″ thick or thicker if wide moldings are to be made. Bore an exactly centered hole in the piece roughly worked to about 6¼″ in diameter. Remove the throat of the saw table, place the piece of wood on the arbor (assuming the arbor is long enough to receive it and the nut) and with a chisel or gouge held against an improvised rest turn the body of the head down to 6″ and cut the sides so they run true. But and plane flat edges to receive the knives, make them 5″ apart and parallel. Bore ¼″ holes 2″ between centers as in the photo, boring from each side until they meet to insure accuracy. Fit a 5½″ x ¼″ carriage bolt in each hole with the sides of the square neck parallel with the sides of the body. Place 1″ No. 12 round head screws on the same center lines as the bolts to fit the slot in the back end of each cutter and balance to hold them in place.



Cutters of any shape may be made in duplicate which is the better way though one cutter and a balance is common shop practice. These should be slotted about as suggested in the sketch to allow for adjusting and each pair should balance perfectly. Grooving knives should consist of lips to prevent tearing the wood and a flat cutter, the latter a little narrower than the lips and set a trifle back of their cutting points. Most knives may be made of flat tool steel ⅛″ or 3/16″ thick, 1 1¼″ or less in width, depending upon the width of molding or groove desired, and about 2⅜″ long.

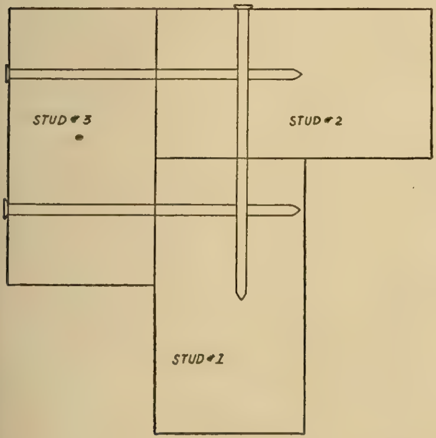
The worker may make these of tool steel from which the temper, if any, has been drawn and re-tempered after shaping though untempered steel will cut soft wood for a time. If desired the cutters may be made in a shop that specializes in that sort of work in which case the cost will not be very heavy and they will last indefinitely.

Fit a hard wood throat in the saw table as in the photo; place the head on the arbor, turn it down to allow the throat piece to be fastened in place with the same screws that held the regular throat. Start the machine, raise the arbor or lower the table slowly until the head has cuts its way through the throat to the working height. The same opening in the throat will answer for all cuts of less width or depth. A wider cut may be made in the throat or a new throat made at any time.

Another Type of Corner

Editor, The Carpenter:

In the June Carpenter under the caption, "Correct Framing Methods," by L. Perth, I noticed his plans for a corner so I hereby submit another type of corner which may be of use to the Exchange Desk. You will note that this corner can be used on most any thickness of wall, from three inches on up. In any case it is necessary to use three studs in order to make a substantial corner. (Of course they should be well spiked.)



Our framing lumber here is sized one edge and the thickness varies from 1⅞ to 2⅛ so this type of corner seems to work best.

Method of building. On stud No. 1 spike stud No. 2 then stud No. 3. I am much interested in your craft problems and Exchange Desk and hope this problem may be of some value to you.

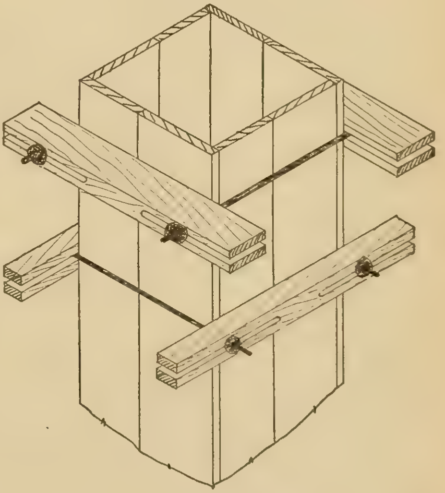
Fraternally yours,

Dana F. Bucey,
1607 San Andres St.,
Santa Barbara, Cal.

Slot and Bolt Clamp

The accompanying isometric view of a part of a column shows what we call the slot and bolt clamp for column forms. For small columns 2x2 or 2x4 girts will give enough strength, but just as the size of the column increases the size of the girts should also increase. This is also true of the size of the bolts.

In the drawing it will be noticed that the girts have slots cut out about one-third of the distance from each end, just large enough to receive the tightening bolts. The girts for the upper clamp are 2x4's, while the girts for the bottom clamp are 2x2's.



By reason of the slots, this clamp does not hold more than two sides of the form, consequently the clamps for a column must be placed alternately, about as we are showing.

The sides of the forms should be put together with ⅞-inch cleats first. Then put together the form and set it in place before putting on the clamps. The clamps need little, if any, nailing.

Suggestion From Arizona

The brother writes:

"I am sending a pencil sketch of a quick and easy method of fitting base around a pilaster. The illustration is self-explanatory. Careful marking where the arrows indicate will give a neat fitting job and tight miter joints, regardless as to whether or not the pilaster is square. (For marking the sides the position of the boards are reversed.)

Our interpretation of the brother's pencil sketch is shown by the illustrations.

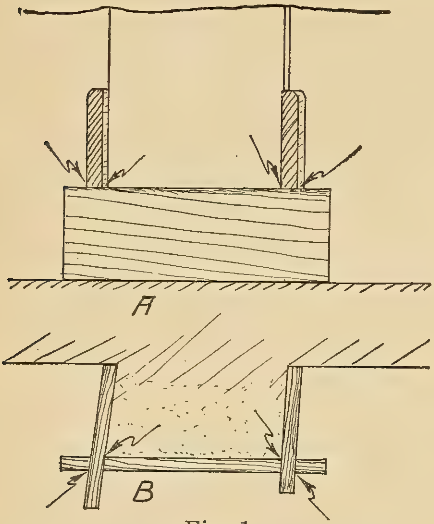


Fig. 1

Fig. 1, A shows an elevation of a pilaster with the boards in place ready for the first marking. At B we are showing a plan of the layout. The out-of-squareness of the pilaster is somewhat exaggerated, however, we have found pilasters even worse than the one we are showing. The arrows in both A and B indicate where the first marking is to be done—that is, the front board is marked, and then the sides are put to the bottom and the front on top (just reversed) for marking the side. This done, take the square and complete the marking. If this marking is carefully done and you cut to the lines, you will have, as the brother says, "a neat fitting job and tight miter joints."

One word, by the way, about out-of-square pilasters. There is no excuse for pilasters being out of square. When we were running work and the plasterers were working around corners or pilasters, we made it a point to check the corners with a steel square. That brought results.

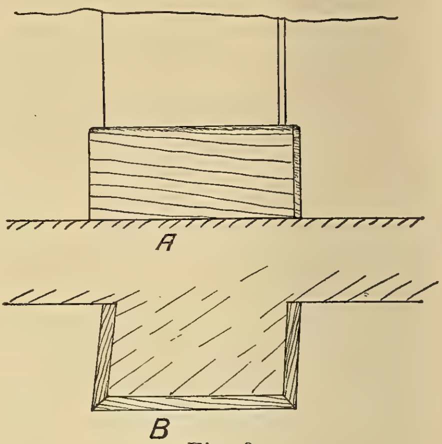


Fig. 2

* * *

(Editor's Note: Brother Siegele discussed the above in last month's issue, but revised his interpretation when he found he had misunderstood a point his contributor was attempting to explain.)

Another Hickey

A hickey for holding forms for light concrete walls is shown by the accompanying illustrations. This device can be obtained on the market. The drawings are made from memory and are intended to show the reader what the hickeys are like, rather than exactly how they are constructed.

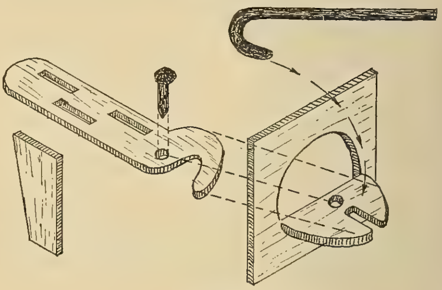


Fig. 1

Figure 1 shows all of the parts of the clamp, and the spreader-tie in part. The dotted lines and the arrows show

how some of the parts go together. The wedge at the bottom left, slips into one of the slots shown in the part above it. Figure 2 shows a section of a form with the hickeys and the spreader-tie in place. A comparison of this figure with Figure 1, will explain much. The spreader-ties serve both as ties and as spreaders, as the name implies.

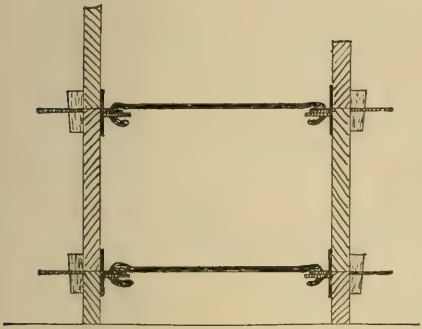


Fig. 2

When the forms are taken off, the wedges are driven out and the handle of the device is pushed to one side enough to release the spreader-tie, and the form comes off.

By starting the form with a narrow board, as we are showing by Figure 2, the first ties will come more nearly where they should be. Cleats should be used to fasten the form boards or planks together.

Two Holes

Compass saw work comes into every carpenter's experience sooner or later.

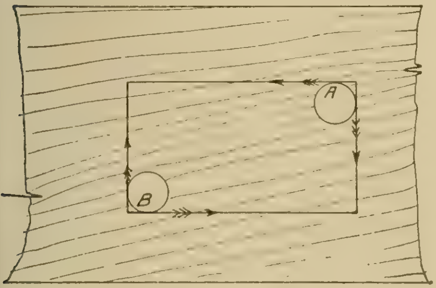


Fig. 1

In cases of round or oval holes to be sawed out, one auger hole is enough; but for square or oblong cuts, the most convenient method is that of boring two holes diagonally across from each other as shown at A and at B in Fig. 1. The holes bored, cut the two sides with a compass saw at A as indicated with the arrows, and also the two sides at B as shown. When this sawing is done you will have a hole somewhat on the order of what is shown at Fig. 2, with the corners at A and at B still round. These two corners should be squared up by sawing them out as the arrows indicate. When the job is done you should have an oblong cut as we are showing in Fig. 3.

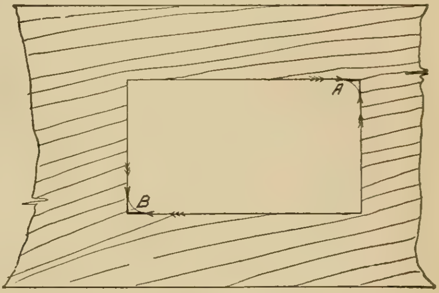


Fig. 2

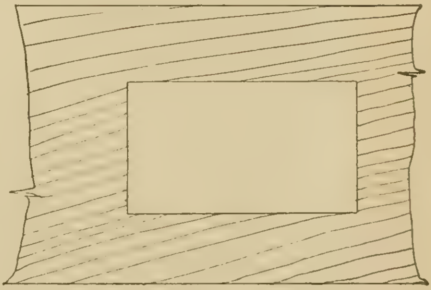


Fig. 3

There are many places where the compass saw is used, and many ways of using it, but because we have found the method we have just explained among the best, we are giving it here. A frequent mistake is to bore too small holes. The larger holes will permit longer strokes with the compass saw from the start. Care must be taken in boring for compass saw work, so as not to cut outside of the line. This is especially true when a close joint is required.

SPEED IN GLUING

Many failures of amateur craftsmen, and professional for that matter, in their attempts at gluing result from lack of preparation of appliances and of appreciation of the need of speed. In anything but the simplest work the pieces should all be fitted and set up dry; all appliances, handscrews, clamps, cauls and straight-edges should be fitted and placed near at hand. Warm the joints if hot glue is to be used, and be sure the glue is about the consistency of thin cream and hot. The room should be warm, say around 70 degrees F. Work with the utmost speed and with no false or useless motions from the spreading of the first brushful of glue to the placing of the last handscrew. Only thus may hot glue be used with even a fair assurance of success and permanence. In using cold glue the same speed should be applied for the more moisture the joint members absorbs the thicker will the glue become and the harder it will be to force the joint together. However, cold glue allows more leeway than does hot glue and the results of taking too much time are not as disastrous.

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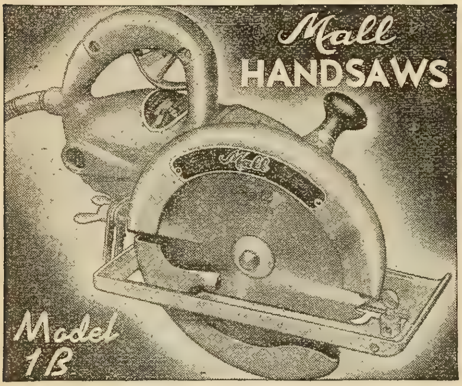

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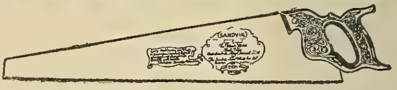

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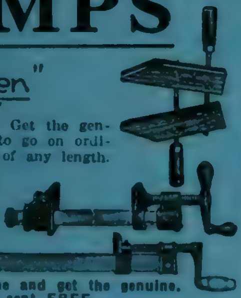

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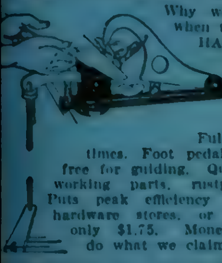

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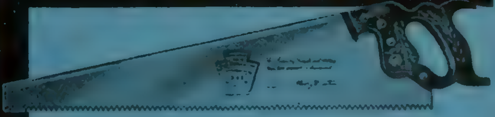

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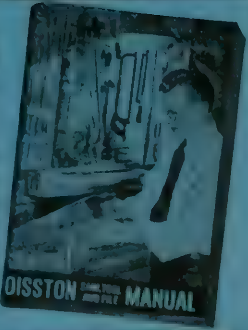

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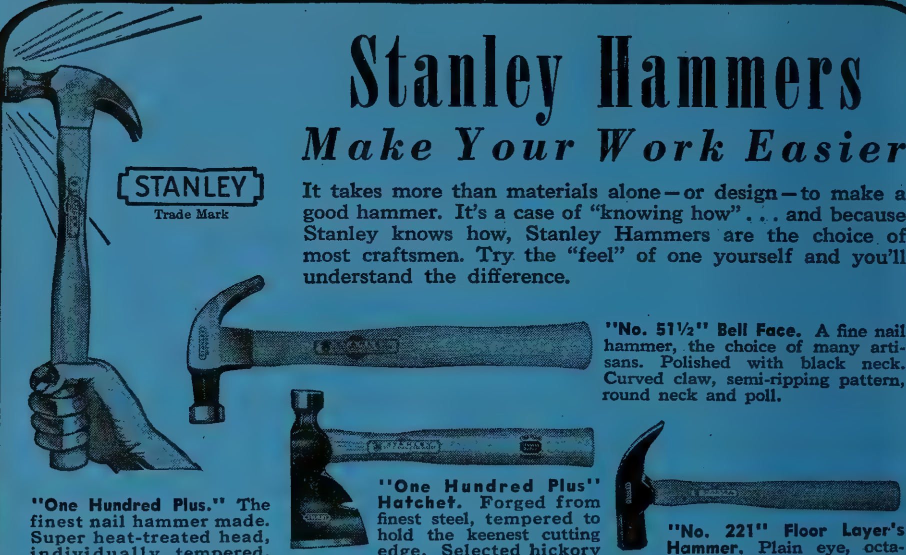

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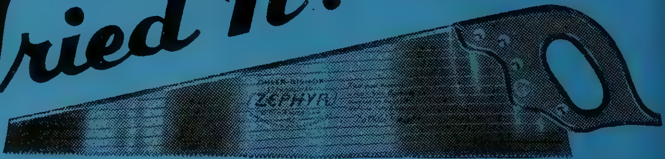

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The CARPENTER

PETER J. McGUIRE
Father of Labor Day
First General Secretary of U. B. of C. and J. of A.

September
1939

On Labor Day we pause to review past accomplishments and pay tribute to those who helped achieve them. Let not this satisfaction turn to smugness. Labor must constantly strive for greater achievements. We cannot stand still. To do so means the beginning of Labor's destruction by those forces ever on the alert to destroy Labor.

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Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

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Vol. LIX.—No. 9

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1939

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

ATTENTION MEMBERS of the BROTHERHOOD

The Anheuser Busch Brewing Company, manufacturers of Anheuser Busch brands of beer, who for years hired members of our Brotherhood to install conveyors, etc., refuse to longer employ them, with the result that members of our organization who were employed by the Anheuser Busch Company, both in their cabinet shop and maintenance department, were removed from the Anheuser Busch Company's employment, and the company is now hiring non-members of our organization.

The purpose of this notice is to convey to our members the fact that inasmuch as the Anheuser Busch people do not care to employ members of our Brotherhood, the members of our organization, in turn, should reciprocate by refraining from purchasing or using the products of the Anheuser Busch Company.

Origin of Labor Day—By Its Founder

Editor's Note.—P. J. McGuire, founder of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the originator of Labor Day, wrote an article for the October, 1897, issue of the American Federationist, the official journal of the American Federation of Labor, giving an account of Labor Day. Mr. McGuire was elected secretary of the American Federation of Labor in 1886, holding that office during 1887 and 1888. He was elected second vice-president in 1889, first vice-president in 1890, and continued to serve as a member of the Executive Council until 1900. Mr. McGuire's article follows.

Labor Day—Its Birth and Significance

By P. J. McGUIRE

ON THIS day the hosts of labor shout their Hosannahs!

From a thousand groves and hillsides by rippling brooks and gurgling streams, comes the glad acclaim.

No festival of martial glory or warrior's renown is this; no pageant pomp of warlike conquest, no glory of fratricidal strife attend this day.

It is dedicated to peace, civilization and the triumphs of industry. It is a demonstration of fraternity and the harbinger of a better age—a more chivalrous time, when labor shall be best honored and well rewarded.

Pagan feasts and Christian observances have come down to us through the long ages. But it was reserved for this century, and for the American people, to give birth to Labor Day. In this they honor the toilers of the earth, and pay homage to those who from rude nature have delved and carved all the comfort and grandeur we behold.

More than all, the thought, the conception, yea the very inspiration of this holiday came from men in the ranks of the working people—men active in uplifting their fellows, and came from a little group in New York City, the Central Labor Union, which had just been formed, and which in later years attained widespread influence.

On May 8, 1882, the writer made the proposition. He urged the propriety of setting aside one day in the year to be designated as "Labor Day," and to be established as a general holiday for the laboring classes. He advised the day should first be celebrated by a street parade, which would publicily show the strength and esprit de corps of the trade and labor organizations. Next the parade should be followed by a picnic or festival in some grove, and the proceeds of the same be divided on this semi-cooperative plan, viz:

Each union or organization should get as many tickets as it desired to sell; the more sold the greater would be the profits to the society selling them. Each society should be allowed to keep all the money realized by sale of tickets through its members. In the end each of the bodies participating should contribute to the expenses in proportion to its membership.

It was further argued Labor Day should be observed as one festal day in the year for public tribute to the genius of American industry. There were other worthy holidays representative of the religious, civil and military spirit, but none representative of the industrial spirit—the great vital force of every nation. He suggested the first Monday in September of every year for such a holiday, as it would come at the most pleasant season of the year, nearly midway between the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving, and would fill a wide gap in the chronology of legal holidays. Many were the cogent reasons he advanced, and at once the idea was enthusiastically embraced.

The first Labor Day parade and festival of the Central Labor Union of New York City on September 5, 1882, was simply an imposing success. From that day on, it became a fixed institution in the United States, observed today in every city of the land. The plan was next endorsed by the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor and the general assembly of the Knights of Labor. It spread rapidly from city to city, and from town to town. City councils and State legislatures took it up, and made it a legal holiday, until finally, June 28, 1894, it became a national holiday, by act of Congress.

There was a time, and it is not many years ago, when the trade union and the labor movement of America were too insignificant for Presidents, Governors, Mayors, City Councilmen or public men to consider, much less honor. Trade unions were of no consequence; trade unionists were harmless fanatics. Now, they are of more weight, more influential, more powerful. No longer can they be sneered down or cajoled; they must be met, they must be recognized. What mighty portent is in their movement? In their hands rest the weal of the worker, his welfare and improvement.

With hands and hearts together, with united funds and united interests, to stand for one another, day after day, year in and year out, in good times and in bad, who dare say what can they not accomplish? In the workshop and on the forum, at the ballot box and in every field of endeavor, they can right every wrong and eradicate every evil oppressive to the working people.

Peter J. McGuire, 1852–1906

PETER J. McGUIRE, the originator of Labor Day and founder of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was born in New York City on July 6, 1852, and died in Philadelphia in 1906 at the age of 54. At the time of his death he was actively engaged in organizing work for the Carpenters' Brotherhood.

Mr. McGuire attended the New York public schools until he was twelve years of age, when he was compelled to secure employment in a dry goods store. Later he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, studying in Cooper Institute after his day's work was done. He joined a labor union in 1872, and from that time took an active interest in the trade union movement.

In May, 1881, Mr. McGuire, who was then working in St. Louis, Mo., started a four page journal called "The Carpenter," whose slogan was the consolidation of the various scattered groups of organized carpenters. Three months later he sent out the call for a conference of organized carpenters to convene in Chicago on August 8. The conference was attended by thirty-six delegates representing twelve Local Unions with a combined membership of about 2,000. It was this conference which founded the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Mr. McGuire lived to see the Carpenters' Brotherhood become one of the largest and strongest of American trade unions, and for twenty years was its general secretary.

In 1881 he was a delegate to the International Workingmen's Congress in Switzerland, and took advantage of the opportunity offered to make a thorough study of the economic conditions of European working men and women.

Mr. McGuire's connection with the American Federation of Labor began when he wrote the call for the Convention of Trade Unions which met at Columbus, Ohio, December 8, 1886, and formed the American Federation of Labor.

The sixth convention of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, which was held in Columbus at the same time, dissolved with the recommendation that its member unions affiliate with the A. F. of L.

Mr. McGuire was secretary of the American Federation of Labor up to 1888. He was elected second vice-president in 1889, first vice-president in 1890, and continued to serve as a member of the Executive Council until 1900. He and President Samuel Gompers were the Federation's delegates to the British Trades Union Congress in 1895.

In the Spring of 1882, at a meeting of the Ceneral Labor Union of New York City, he advanced the idea of setting aside one day in the year as a special holiday for the workers. The Union agreed with the plan and staged the first Labor Day celebration in the United States on the first Monday of September of that year. Later every State legislature and the Congress of the United States enacted laws making Labor Day a legal holiday.

Mr. McGuire was popular as a labor speaker, having addressed meetings in every State in the Union and in many Canadian provinces. According to the records of the Carpenters' Brotherhood he spoke to over 2,100 audiences of workers.

His active interest in the labor movement is shown by the fact that two weeks before his death he helped reorganize Local No. 277 of the Carpenters' Brotherhood in Philadelphia and was present on the night when the Local was reinstated in the Brotherhood.

On April 11, 1910, a bronze tablet in memory of Mr. McGuire, a gift and tribute from the Chicago District Council and Affiliated Unions of the Carpenters' Brotherhood, was placed at the foot of the stairs leading to the second floor at the headquarters of the Brotherhood in Indianapolis, Ind. In addition to the likeness of Mr. McGuire the tablet carries the following inscription:

> *"In memory of Peter J. McGuire, Founder of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Organized August 12th, 1881. A Loving Tribute from Chicago District Council and Affiliated Locals."*

The General Executive Board and other officers of the Carpenters' Brotherhood attended the ceremonies accompanying the installation of the tablet, which was presented by C. A. Aimin, M. D. Philip and Charles Grassl, representing the Chicago Council, with appropriate remarks paying tribute to the staunch trade union record and labor achievement of Mr. McGuire.

In receiving the tablet remarks extolling the life and work of Mr. McGuire were made by William D. Huber, general president of the Brotherhood; Frank Duffy, general secretary; Thomas Neale, general treasurer; William G. Schardt, president of the Executive Board, and by every other member of the Board.

Labor Fought for Its Own Holiday

Editor's Note.—The late Samuel Gompers was President of the American Federation of Labor in 1894 when Congress enacted the law making Labor Day a legal holiday. In an editorial in the American Federationist Mr. Gompers discussed the deep significance of Labor Day as a special holiday for the workers. The editorial follows.

Labor Day—What It Portends

By SAMUEL GOMPERS

NO day in the calendar is a greater fixture, one which is more truly regarded as a real holiday, or one which is so surely destined to endure for all time, than the first Monday in September of each recurring year, Labor Day. With time, this day of the year is taking deeper hold in the respect and confidence of the people.

It is regarded as the day for which the toilers in past centuries looked forward, when their rights and their wrongs might be discussed, placed upon a higher plane of thought and feeling; that the workers of our day may not only lay down their tools of labor for a holiday, but upon which they may touch shoulders in marching phalanx and feel the stronger for it; meet at their parks, groves and grounds, and by appropriate speech, counsel with, and pledge to each other that the coming year shall witness greater efforts than the preceding in the grand struggle to make mankind free, true and noble.

Labor Day differs in every essential from the other holidays of the year of any country. All other holidays are, in a more or less degree, connected with conflicts and battles, of man's prowess over man, of strife and discord for greed or power, of glories achieved by one nation over another.

Labor Day, on the other hand, marks a new epoch in the annals of human history. It is at once a manifestation of reverence for the struggles of the masses against tyranny and injustice from time immemorial; an impetus to battle for the right in our day for the men, women and children of our time, and gives hope and encouragement for the attainment of the aspirations for the future of the human family. It is devoted to no man, living or dead; to no sect, sex, race, or nation. It is founded upon the highest principles of humanity, is as broad in its scope as the universe. It was not given to, but conquered by labor, and established as a holiday before any legislature, State or Nation, enacted it into law.

The marching toilers in the Labor Day demonstrations signalize no martial glory, brutal domination, conquests or war-like pomp. They are, in their essence, the manifestations of the growing intelligence of the workers who recognize that peace is as essential to successful industry and real progress as air is to lung-breathing animals; that justice to the toilers has too long been denied; that in the midst of the civilization at the close of the nineteenth century, wrongs too gross, widespread, and well known to require mention here, still abound; that if man is to be free in the time to come, "eternal vigilance" must be exercised, organization of the workers proclaimed, maintained and extended; education of the educated as well as of the masses, be furthered and nurtured, and agitation of labor's wrongs endured and rights denied, undertaken, with all the zest and energy begotten by devotion to a cause which is at once holy, noble, pure, lofty, just, wise and humane.

All through history, holiday observances and feasts have abounded; but it was reserved for our time and for the workers of our country to first proclaim and observe a day devoted to the toilers, the toilers' cause, the cause of justice—this day of days, consecrated by the sufferings borne, the battles fought, the aspirations, often inarticulate yearnings, of the masses for their final emancipation, the triumphant enthronement of absolute justice, and the effacement of the brutal, unnatural causes of "man's inhumanity to man which makes countless numbers mourn."

To make our lives and environments of today more in harmony with the wonderful achievements of modern industry, to participate in the results—rewards of the beautiful peace and our bountiful labor, no less than in receiving deserved renown for our services and sacrifices in a just war, we must organize more thoroughly, more compactly, than ever.

The trade unions, scoffed, denounced, ridiculed in turn, and antagonized as no other organization on earth, are now being argued with, their merits, as the wage earners' defenders, protectors, and advance guard for a juster reward for the wealth producers are more widely discussed and generally conceded.

Labor Day is now the general tribute of our entire people to the victories won, the vantage ground gained, by organized labor and the hope entertained that that happier, truer life among men may soon be ushered in—that day of which poets have sung, philosophers dreamed, and workers struggled for ages.

Workers, you can be free! You can not only proclaim but establish, justice, freedom, and "good will toward all mankind," if you will but organize, be true to yourselves and to each other.

The First Labor Day Celebration

Editor's Note.—In the Spring of 1882, P. J. McGuire, founder of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and First Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor from 1890 to 1900, suggested to the Central Labor Union of New York City the idea of setting aside one day in the year as a Labor Holiday. The Central Labor Union agreed with the plan and organized a Labor Day parade and festival on the first Monday in September, 1882. This was the first Labor Day Celebration in the United States.

The New York Herald for September 6, 1882, gave an extended account of the celebration, including a description of the colorful parade and a list of labor leaders who reviewed the parade in Union Square. The Herald's story follows.

Labor's Dress Parade—Ten Thousand Men Marching in Line—Plain Hints to Demagogues—Banners, Mottoes, Speeches and Open Air Jollity.

NATURE did her best yesterday to please the Central Labor Union, whose members paraded to convince the political world of their strength. A fair sky, a gentle breeze and not too warm a sun greeted the men who reported to their different headquarters at eight o'clock in the morning.

As usual on occasions of this kind, the promised spectacle far eclipsed the actual one, and yet there were men enough in the parade to surprise some of the onlookers. Of the fifty thousand promised there were perhaps ten thousand in line at a liberal estimate. The ten thousand, however, made a fine appearance and were applauded loudly by the spectators who thronged the sidewalks all along the route.

Grand Marshal McCabe may take some credit to himself for the manner in which the parade was conducted. The participants were early on hand and they marched like soldiers when the order came to move. The first division, under Roger Burke as marshal, composed of workingmen south of Canal Street and from suburbs, formed on Mall Street, right resting on Broadway.

This was to lead the way and would have started at the agreed time of ten o'clock but for the tardy arrival of the Newark jewellers, who finally came up from the ferry nearly five hundred strong and were assigned to the right of the line. As it was the march up Broadway began at about half-past ten.

At Fourth Street the second division fell in. It had marshalled its forces, consisting of workingmen of the east side above Canal Street, under the direction of Joseph A. Lies, at Cooper Institute. The workingmen of the west side above Canal Street constituted the third and last division and formed at Washington Square under Marshal McGrath. They fell in behind the second division when the column reached Lafayette Place.

The line of march was from Broadway to Fourth Avenue at Union Square, on to Seventh Street, to Fifth Avenue, to Forty-second Street, where the men were dismissed. The Park Department Building on the north side of Union Square was used for the reviewing stand. Half a hundred policemen under command of Captain Williams cleared the broad pavement in front of the stand. Of a hundred persons who had been invited to review the procession at the point about fifty responded.

The delegates to the convention of the Knights of Labor being held in the city were well represented. A Sister of Charity who took a seat upon the stand early attracted some curiosity until it was discovered that she was there for the purpose of taking up a collection among the Park Department employes whose pay day it was.

Among those on the reviewing stand were: August Ernst, John Swinton, Robert Blissert, P. J. McGuire, Louis Post, William Hanson, all of New York; Mayor T. V. Powderly, of Scranton, Pa.; Gilbert Rockwood, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Assistant Grand Secretary of the Knights of Labor; T. J. McBride, of Pittsburgh; Miles McPaddin, of Pittsburgh; John Elliot, of Baltimore; J. A. Maderia, of St. Louis; John Flannery, of the Miners' National Union; Alexander C. Rankin, of Pittsburgh; J. L. Wright, of Pennsylvania; C. T. Moore, of Newcastle, Pa.; Andrew Burtt, of Pittsburgh; John F. Daly and Charles Ward, of Providence, R. I.; Charles A. Litchinson, of Marblehead, Mass., and Henry Appleton, of Provindence.

The ample sidewalks of Union Square were crowded with people when, at about eleven o'clock, the head of the column emerged from Broadway. Two minutes later the air was resonant with cheers and the music of many bands. A small squad of mounted police, commanded by Roundsman Gannon, rode at the head of the column.

Then followed Grand Marshal McCabe on horseback, Marshal Burke on foot and a small detachment of Bricklayers' Union No. 4, wearing white aprons and carrying no clubs, although they had been chosen by the

Central Labor Union to act as special police. They may have had bricks in their pockets. Anyhow he would have been a bold man who undertook to disturb their peace.

As the first band passed the stand playing "Killarney" with all its might it reminded one of the 17th of March. The Jewellers' Union, of Newark, came upon the heels of the musicians, and their appearance fully justified their right to the place of honor in the procession. Their name was legion, and for the most part they were young and well dressed, wearing dark clothes. Derby hats and badges on their lapels. They began that interchange of salutes with those on the stand which was to continue for three-quarters of an hour.

The commanders of the different organizations lifted their hats to the reviewers, and generally the rank and file gave a little cheer in addition. The Newark jewellers passed four abreast, and were followed by the New York jewellers. The first banner of the great number carried in the parade to catch the eyes of those on the stand was inscribed:

"Who Stole the Tenement House Reform Bill?"

The next banner demanded the abolition of the contract prison labor system, and there were several of the same kind in the procession. It was carried by the manufacturing shoemakers, who marched about 400 strong and flung several large-sized American flags to the breeze.

The New York Friendly Society of Operative Masons was preceded by a huge banner, and one of its members held high a sentiment which many of the spectators applauded:

"Indications Are That November 7th Will Be a Cold Day For Politicians"

The Cloth Cutters' Association "downed with" the convict labor system on one of their banners, declared that labor pays all taxes on a second, and on a third urged that the stores should be closed at six o'clock. The Advance Labor Club, which followed, was weak in numbers, but strong in its sentiments. One of its banners declared there must be no money monopoly and another read:

"Pay No Rent"

This startling motto excited the risibles of many spectators and the alarm, perhaps, of some of the onlooking landlords. Mr. P. J. McGuire, who belongs to the Advance Labor Club, allayed the apprehensions of his companions on the reviewing stand by assuring them that the motto was not intended for immediate application.

After the Hat Makers' Protective Union had passed, the second division, commanded by Marshal Lies and headed by some of the special police from Bricklayers' Union No. 4, came up.

If allusion has been spared to the bands of music it must not be imagined that there were none. From first to last the parade was amply provided with them, and every player in every band was an independent labor party by himself. "Marching On to Victory" was inscribed upon a huge banner at the head of the second division, and behind it came the Upholsterers' Union of New York and vicinity and the German Painters' Union. The latter paraphrased our forefathers' declaration on one of its banners which declared that "all men were created alike, and equal."

The Journeymen Printers' Union came next, with the motto that no man could make land and, therefore, no man should own it.

The bricklayers led off the third division, which was commanded by Marshal McGrath. There surely could not have been many bricks laid in the city yesterday judging from the number of layers in the parade. Possibly the nature of the printed order calling them out had something to do with their heavy representation. It read: "All members not reporting on Tuesday at eight A.M. will be fined $4." In their ranks were two wagons each containing arches of brick. One of their banners read:

"Eight Hours for Work"
"Eight Hours for Rest"
"Eight Hours for Recreation"

It was altogether one of the most orderly of parades. The reporter saw only one of the paraders under the evil influence, and he was trying to get on the reviewing stand for the purpose of making a speech. Of course so large a turnout necessitated the closing of some business establishments, but the Central Labor Union had advised all whose employers desired them to work to do so.

When the paraders had scattered through the picnic grounds, when the throng that had come to attend the festival had reached them, and when the ceremonies of the day were fairly inaugurated Elm Park presented a rare spectacle. The whole area was thickly crowded, there was not a bit of room to spare on the dancing platform and out of doors people sat in masses and stood in compact multitudes.

It had been arranged that each union would have a certain portion of the grounds marked out for itself, and this facilitated a greater fraternizing than otherwise could have been observed. As it was, fellow workers and their families sat together, joked together and played together. Good feeling everywhere prevailed, and although the ordinary picnic fluids in time made speech loud and jesticulation violent there were few breaches of good order.

Mr. Franklin, who served as captain of the Police Committee, had an efficient corps and was generally about to see that peace and harmony was maintained, and indeed it was a remarkable spectacle to see so many rough men, who would be likely in such conviviality to become troublesome, sitting together without a murmur or dispute. Americans and English, Irish and Germans, they all hob-nobbed and seemed on a friendly footing, as though the common cause had established a sense of closer brotherhood.

There was a platform on the grounds where the speaking was done through the afternoon and from it about half-past two o'clock till nightfall a large concourse were addressed by John Swinton, Louis Post, Mr. Appleton, of Rhode Island; Robert Blissert, and Messrs. MaGuire, King, Hansen and others.

With evening came a still larger throng and the grounds were fairly packed. There were booths scattered over them, all kinds of amusements afoot and by fits and starts pyrotechnics sent their polychromatic glare over the place. On the dancing platform the fun was fast and furious. It was crowded with a revolving, capering, merry multitude, among whom decorum was maintained by Floor Managers Howe, Caville, Cleary, Corry and Adams.

Altogether the summernight's festival was a big affair of its kind and a jolly one, as most of the participants can well attest.

Let's Put Shingles on Our Own Homes!

I. M. Ornburn, *Sec.-Treas.,*
Union Label Trades Department
American Federation of Labor

LABOR DAY or any other day is a good time to remind Labor Unionists and their friends to buy Union Label, Union-made products and to patronize Union services. Every time one buys non-union goods and uses non-union services, he is tearing shingles off his own home.

During the last four depression years, all National and International Unions affiliated with the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor have increased their membership. Some affiliates have doubled and even tripled their membership. The fact that they have adopted Union Labels, Shop Cards or Service Buttons and the intensive Union Label campaign carried on during the last few years have greatly helped to increase the number of members in the Union Label family.

Union services that are not designated by labels have also enjoyed a great benefit from the Union Label-conscious consumers who demand Union workers on every repair or construction job, in all hotels and restaurants, on all forms of transportation, and wherever the work can be done by members of American Labor Unions.

LABOR DAY is the best day to take the Union Label pledge. It is: "I promise to patronize only those firms that display the Union Label, Shop Card or Service Button!" Only by collective purchasing of Union Label goods and using Union services can Labor Unionists maintain American Labor standards. It is the best method to increase buying power and keep our country on the road to permanent prosperity. Let's put shingles on our own homes!

Labor Day, 1939

WITH the advance of civilization we are discovering new and advancing already known facilities and requisites necessary to the enjoyment of a fuller, more enriched and more abundant life. Labor Day is set aside as a tribute to those who toil. In turn it affords an occasion for the workers to give earnest consideration to matters which concern their welfare as workers, and as citizens. Though we have progressed even now to the point where we can enjoy comforts and luxuries of life far beyond the most extravagant dreams of our fathers, it is but human to reach still further and to strive for even fuller and better lives. That is as it should be for progress is not based on smug satisfaction with past accomplishments in any field. Desire for a wider enjoyment of educational advantages is accompanied by a continuing struggle for more material comforts and a more equitable share in the products of industry both in wages and shorter hours of work with a resulting increase in time available for recreation and cultural improvement and financial means to take advantage of opportunities presented. The very strength of our nation is attributable in a large degree to the appreciation which the workers feel for their unlimited opportunity to advance their own interests, to follow their own desires, politically, economically, and religiously.

It is characteristic of human nature to be willing to fight and sacrifice to achieve those objectives which seem to be most desirable in life. Advantages which have been won by the workers will not be readily relinquished or given into the control of any individual or group seeking to set up dictatorships—whether such dictatorships be economic or political. The workers realize that the trade union is their sole hope for the preservation of their industrial welfare and the advancement of their conditions of life and work. It is through his union that the worker seems to make real and effectual his hopes and aspirations for a more abundant life. No other means are available for this purpose. As an individual the worker cannot effectively meet the forces of economic power and privilege which control the industries of our time.

At their inception unions were primarily agencies for the advancement of work interests—higher wages, shorter hours, protective legislation for women and children, and better working conditions generally. Their scope of activity has broadened with the need for a better life and these agencies now serve to advance the interests of those represented in the unions in civic, social, educational, and governmental affairs. The American Federation of Labor, as represented by its component units, is a democratic organization, and is concerned with the perpetuation of a democratic form of government for our nation. The workers claim as their priceless heritage our established principles of freedom—of the press, of speech, assemblage, to exercise our right to worship in accordance with our own conscience. Trade unions are recognized as proponents of liberty and it is largely for this reason that they have been the first group to be victimized by dictators in totalitarian countries. Dictators realize that workers will not submit to total destruction of every form of representation to pacify this inherent feeling on the part of the wage earners, government-controled and administered organizations have been established. The workers of America have watched with intense interest and dismay the destruction of trade unions in the totalitarian countries of Europe. They have seen what it means to accept a substitute for democratic government and this has only strengthened their determination to prevent a repetition of the fate of certain European countries in our own.

The right to strike in protest against injustice is denied to the wage earners of totalitarian countries, where the workers are no longer free to exercise their economic strength in times of dispute with employers. The workers never want to strike. It is they who suffer most in times of economic displacement, for incomes stop and not only do the workers themselves suffer but their dependents are equally victimized. We wish it were never necessary to resort to strikes, but at the same time we will resist every effort to take from us the right to strike if that course seems necessary. Democracy and freedom to strike parallel one another. The exercise of the right to cease work—to strike—is accompanied by a deep sense of obligation to act wisely and to avoid abuses of that right. Every effort possible should be exercised to avoid industrial strife and conflict. We hope that the time will come when all differences which arise between employer and employed may be settled in the conference room in an atmosphere of good will and mutual understanding. The well being and convenience of the public should at all times be a consideration in determining action upon matters in dispute. Mutual tolerance and respect for the rights of all concerned would reduce the number of strikes to a minimum. Absolute freedom is necessary to the attainment of such an objective, however, and this is one of the reasons why the American Federation of Labor stands constantly on guard against encroachments on our liberties through restrictive legislation and maladministration of existing laws which have been enacted for the protection of the rights of the workers.

Labor Day, 1939, finds us still confronted with staggering ranks of unemployed. Years of experimentation in an effort to find a real remedy for the evil of unemployment have availed substantially nothing. The Government has expended vast sums of money for relief and to promote made-work. These undertakings have given but temporary relief. We are forced to the conclusion that the real solution for unemployment is the re-absorption of idle workers in private industry. How that is to be accomplished is yet to be determined, but it is a problem which must be met. It is problematical just how long our present social order can stand the strain of continued public spending for relief and relief projects. Certain it is, however, that so long as these millions are idle, and until they are reemployed in private industry, government spending for relief purposes must continue. Whatever is preventing the adjusting of our economic ills should be remedied as rapidly as possible. Every effort possible should be made to ascertain the causes of this maladjustment of our economic affairs, and the indicated remedy should be applied at once. The solution of our unemployment problem still remains of paramount importance to the workers as well as all other citizens of our nations.

Among the manifold lessons which we learned as a result of the World War was the absolute necessity of cooperation between all groups of citizens at all times, and particularly in time of national or international crises. Labor rose to the occasion to a man and gave wholehearted support to our Government in its hour of need. Labor's opinion was sought and our advice given serious consideration. Without the support which Labor gave the war could not have been brought to a successful conclusion. We were hopeful that our proved willingness and ability to serve when needed would convince those in authority of our place in national and international affairs. However, when our abilities were no longer critically needed there was a marked tendency toward reactionary policies toward Labor and a decided inclination to ignore our rights when depression manifested itself. We know now that in order to afford a continuing protection for our rights and to make ourselves heard, wage earners must depend wholly upon their trade unions. As unions become weakened through loss of membership or division or for any other cause, opportunity is afforded for those who would shackle the workers to make unwarranted inroads on our progress. I am moved to bring this matter to your attention at this time because of the ominous signs of war which are present in the Old World. It is within the memory of most of us how comparatively minor clashes and eventually wars in Europe finally engulfed our nation. We know that there is no other group in society more affected by war than Labor, for the wage earners and their dependents represent approximately 88 per cent of the population of our nation. Our opinions therefore, should certainly be considered in the formulation of international as well as national policy.

Labor wants peace. We are opposed to the involvement of our nation in European or other foreign wars. We want peace for the entire world and to that end are willing that the services of our Government be extended in the promotion of peaceful solution of world problems. However, we are strongly of the opinion that the exercise of mediation and moral pressure in the interests of world peace should be such as to prevent the inclusion of our country in any conflict which may arise between foreign nations. The influence of the American labor movement will be directed toward the realization of this goal of peace and to the pursuit of a policy of strictest neutrality toward those countries which may be engaged in war or military conflict. The voice of Labor should be sounded unmistakably, and our unions strengthened to give weight to our opinion.

One of the most important of the manifold services which the labor movement as represented by the American Federation of Labor is rendering to our nation is our relentless fight against the forces of communism, nazism, fascism or any other "ism" which threatens the well being of our country. The American Federation of Labor will continue to combat any attempts which might be made now or in the future to establish a dictatorship as a substitute for our Democracy, no matter in what guise it may present itself. We place freedom above and beyond every other privilege we may enjoy and we know that should we lose that we will have lost all, for ourselves and for posterity. This is one of the objectives precious enough for the workers to be willing to sacrifice, even to life itself. It is the cornerstone of democracy and a priceless heritage which we have received, and which we will preserve for those who will come after us.—William Green, President, American Federation of Labor.

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War Talk Hits Hours

Here's an interesting by-product of war talk:

The twenty-fifth session of the International Labor Conference at its meeting just concluded at Geneva, Switzerland, adopted by 90 votes to 2 a resolution postponing the question of the reduction of hours of work in industry, commerce and offices because "many governments would find it difficult to assume an international obligation in this respect at a time when economic activity and the development and enforcement of social legislation are gravely affected by the prevailing political insecurity."

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Demand the Union Label

AFL Passes Through Severe Test

By Frank Morrison

Secretary-Treasurer, American Federation of Labor

LABOR DAY is a milestone of special interest to the American Federation of Labor. We weigh developments for the period of time marked off as they have helped or retarded the progress of labor

With the past few years the American Federation of Labor has passed through one of the severest tests to which it has been subjected in the fifty-eight years of its existence. This was created when representatives of affiliated organizations formed a dual movement for the purpose of overriding the decision of the 1934 convention dealing with organizational policies. The leaders of this rebellion attempted to justify their warfare against the American Federation of Labor on the repeated charge it had outlived its usefulness, that it is not suited to the complex conditions of modern industry. They launched a secession movement as a crusade against the alleged futility of the American Federation of Labor. The leaders of that secession movement must be disconcerted with the results in so far as converting members of unions who have passed through the crucible of experience.

It has been inspiring to witness the promptness with which the loyal organizations have fulfilled their financial obligations to the American Federation of Labor through this trying period. Would this be the case if these organizations believed that the Federation does not live up to its objectives in every reasonable manner?

At present there are 105 National and International Unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor with a large proportion of the total membership covered by union agreements with employers. There are over 500 directly affiliated Local Unions whose members are working under union agreements. These agreements may not work out to the complete satisfaction of all individuals but to the membership as a whole, as long as maintained, they stand as instruments that protect them against reductions in wages, lengthening of hours, overtime without compensation, and other unfair practices experienced previous to the organization of the union and the regulation of conditions in a written contract.

The goal of every trade union is to secure an agreement with employers to regulate wages and conditions of employment and to maintain union representation in the administration of questions relating thereto. The ability to do this is the test of the value of every trade union to its members. A union that fails in this faculty can not retain the respect and support of its membership. There is very little publicity attending the many instances in which employers and representatives of trade unions reach agreements without any serious interruption in negotiations. Continuously trade unions, representing many thousands of workers affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, are operating under wage agreements that have been negotiated with employers without fanfare or any untoward incident on either side, and renewed periodically in the same manner. The daily press finds little news value in the orderly processes of the activities of our great trade unions. It is not surprising that the public has but little information in regard to the magnificent service rendered for the members and the far-flung benefits of the trade union movement to labor, to industry and to the nation.

History of Chicago District Council

AT THE Golden Jubilee of L. U. No. 80, Chicago, Illinois held on May 10, 1939 Brother Charles Sands, Secretary-Treasurer of the Chicago District Council was asked to give a history of that Council. He willingly and graciously complied with the request. He said in part:

I am supposed to give a very brief history of Chicago District Council. The history of the Chicago District Council of Carpenters is of necessity closely linked to the movement that preceded it and created it.

Therefore it would seem appropriate to sketch briefly the evolution of the movement that led up to the establishment of the District Council as we know it today.

The organized movement of carpenters in Chicago dates back to the year 1878.

In 1878, 1879 and 1880, there were a number of unions organized. Some of the earliest carpenters were organized by nationality groups, such as French, German, Bohemian and Scandinavian groups, and some of these conducted their meetings exclusively in their native tongue.

The earliest union on record that served as a parent body and organized affiliated local unions or branches as they were then called was Union 4.

Union No. 4, had several affiliated branches, but records do not reveal any trace of a central body until the United Brotherhood of Carpenters was launched in 1881.

P. J. McGuire, the father of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters after organizing between two and three thousand carpenters in the United States and Canada, called a convention which assembled in Chicago in August 1881 and instituted the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Union No. 21, was given the first charter in Chicago with right to organize affiliated branches, and Union No. 21 organized eleven branches in different parts of the city.

The first form of a central body was set up by Union 21 and its affiliated branches and was known as the Central Committee of the Executive Council.

This form of organization prevailed for some time until the conclusion was reached that Local Unions instead of one union with affiliated branches would be a more practical form of organization and when the form of organization was changed, Union No. 21 became Local Union No. 21, and retained its original charter.

On the first of April 1886, a strike for the eight hour day was called. But there was no central body with authority over the various independent Unions and in order to coordinate the interests and efforts of the unions. "The United Trades Committee" was organized.

During the six year period from 1881 to 1887 nineteen Local Unions of the Brotherhood of Carpenters were organized.

Besides these nineteen Local Unions there were six branches of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and three carpenters Assemblies of the Knights of Labor.

To enable these separate organizations to cooperate and coordinate their efforts to secure improved working conditions, the United Carpenters Council was organized in 1887. This was a delegate body consisting of delegates from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters; The Amalgamated Society and the Knights of Labor.

The object of the United Carpenters Council as set forth in the Constitution and By-Laws was, "to concentrate the power of all the carpenters unions for the attainment and enforcement of the eight hour working day; the establishment of the principle of arbitration to settle disputes between employers and employes; to perfect the organization of Carpenters and Joiners of Chicago and Vicinity, so that a minimum rate of wages might be maintained, and to use the combined strength and influence of the craft to get such legislation as would benefit labor organizations at large."

The United Carpenters Council functioned over a period of seven years from 1887 to 1894 and adjourned sine die July 1, 1894.

At the same meeting that dissolved the United Carpenters Council it was decided that each of the three organizations, namely, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters; The Amalgamated Society and the Knights of Labor should meet in joint session once in each three months' period for the purpose of discussing trade rules and the representation was to be one delegate for each thousand members or fractional part thereof.

The Chicago District Council, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was established in 1889 and was chartered in 1894.

Upon the dissolution of the United Carpenters Council (July 1, 1894) the interests of the Unions became divided and instead of cooperation, disagreement became prevalent, and our District Council had no jurisdiction over the Amalgamated Society Branches, nor over the Assemblies of the Knights of Labor.

The Unions finally came to the conclusion that a central body to coordinate the interests and efforts of the three organizations was essential and indispensable.

And on July 29, 1895 (thirteen months after the United Carpenters Council was dissolved) a new central body was formed known as the Carpenters Executive Council, through which the interests of the different unions were served.

The outstanding achievements during the seven year regime of the United Carpenters Council was the establishment of a minimum rates of wages; time and one-half for overtime, and the half holiday Saturday and it was during that period that the fight for establishment of the eight hour day was waged and enforced as far as possible.

However, it appears that general enforcement of the eight hour day was not accomplished until after the Carpenters Executive Council was established in 1895.

It is evident that under the leadership of the Carpenters Executive Council the unions had gained considerable strength and influence, which is attested to by the fact that in the spring of 1899 an agreement was entered into between the Contracting Carpenters and Builders and the Carpenters Executive Council.

The agreement was for one year from April 1, 1899 to March 31, 1900. It provided for an eight hour day, half Saturday holiday, forty-two and one-half cents per hour and double time for all overtime and for all Sundays and holiday work.

It was a closed shop agreement, the contractors agreeing to "hire none but union carpenters in good standing, carrying the current working card."

From later developments it becomes evident that this agreement was too good to suit the contractors, and in the Spring of 1900 the contractors of the several divisions of the building industry formed themselves into a contractors council, supported by a charter of Architects and declared a lock-out of all union men in the building industry until the building trades should be dissolved.

The lock-out lasted thirteen months and finally culminated in an agreement being entered into effective March 11, 1901 running to April 1, 1903.

This agreement was made between the carpenters and Builders Association of Chicago and the Master Carpenters Association and the Carpenters Executive Council.

The next major strike occurred in the spring of 1915, which lasted nearly three months and resulted in an agreement with a five cents per hour increase in wages, bringing the wage scale up to seventy cents per hour.

Peaceful relations were again interrupted in the spring of 1919 when a strike or lockout as we termed it occurred. The contractors entered into collusion with the lumber and material dealers and tried to prevent the sale of materials to independent contractors who subscribed to our demands and were willing to continue working. The District Council entered suit in the name of one carpenter charging conspiracy and claiming damages. That action caused the material dealers to respect the long arm of the law and the attempt to defeat us by refusing to sell materials failed, and we emerged from the battle victorious as in previous conflicts.

In 1921 the contractors adopted the slogan "back to normalcy" which in plain langauge meant back to lower pre-war wage levels.

Some of the building trades agreed to arbitration and Judge Landis was selected as arbitrator.

He rendered his notorious award reducing wages for all trades, and our organization was branded an outlaw organization for refusing to accept a reduction of wages from $1.25 to $1.00 an hour.

All association contractors immediately served notice on our members in their employ that the wage scale would be $1.00 an hour, and that they would operate only under the terms of the Landis Award. Our members quit their jobs and non-union men were imported from other cities .

Contractual relations with the Builders Association were again resumed in 1924 when an agreement was entered into June 14, 1924 for a period of three years to May 31, 1926, at a wage scale of $1.25 per hour.

During the last fifteen years the Council has made agreements without resorting to strikes, resulting in the wage scale being brought up from $1.25 to $1.62½, and we also secured the five day week without resorting to a strike.

All through the history of the Chicago D. C. of Carpenters we take pride in noting that no matter how tough the conflicts may have been our unions have been loyal and we have emerged from each conflict stronger and more determined to carry on for improved working conditions.

On December 21, 1923, the District Council took the initial action that enabled the Council to purchase a building site and erect a building to serve as headquarters of the Council.

A proposition was submitted to referendum vote asking the members to assess themselves $10.00 each to raise funds for a building.

The loyalty of our members could hardly have been better demonstrated than by the referendum vote cast on that question. The proposition was carried by a vote of nearly five to one.

For unselfish devotion to our cause that action stands out to the everlasting credit of our members.

Million More Workers Gain Benefits

THE amendments to the Social Security Act passed by Congress just before adjournment enlarged the scope of that measure, liberalized the benefits and fixed January 1, 1940, as the date when the payment of pensions shall begin instead of 1942 under the terms of the original act. It is estimated that under the amended law over 45,000,000 persons will be entitled to some of the forms of social insurance.

Other important features of the new law are:

1. Freezing the old age insurance tax at 1 per cent for the next three years, instead of permitting it—as would have been the case under existing law—to rise to 1½ per cent for employe and employer during the next three years. This provision was estimated to save both employes and employers about $275,000,000 during 1940, and about $825,000,000 during the three years.

2. Providing that only the first $3,000 of an employe's salary may be taxed under the unemployment compensation sections of the law. At present, the tax is paid on any amount of salary. The provision is expected to save employers about $65,000,000 a year.

3. Advancing the date for beginning payments of liberalized benefits to the aged, for aged wives and for widows, children and aged dependents to Jan. 1, 1940. Those who are entitled to annuity payments upon reaching the age of 65 in 1940 would be able to obtain these payments if they reached that age during the remainder of this year.

4. Extending the social insurance coverage to about 1,300,00 more workers, including seamen, bank clerks, and members of certain agricultural and horticultural associations, voluntary employes' benefit associations, local or ritualistic services for fraternal benefit societies.

5. Obligating the Federal Government to contribute, dollar for dollar, up to $20 a month, for State old-age pensions, against the present limit of $15.

Competent observers estimated that about $1,755,000,000 in benefits under the liberalized system would be expended during the next three years, or about $1,200,000,000 more than would have been spent under existing law.

For annuity participants, a new formula was set up. Upon reaching the age of 65 the annuitant's pension would be determined upon the following basis:

A basic amount computed by applying 40 per cent of average monthly wages, up to the first $50, plus 10 per cent of average monthly wages in excess of $50, such amount to be increased 1 per cent for each year of coverage, up to a maximum salary of $3,000.

If the annuitant's wife is 65 years of age, he would receive an additional 50 per cent of his annuity benefits. If there are children under 16, or attending school and under 18, the parent would receive an additional compensation amounting to one-half of the primary insurance benefit of the parent.

The widow of a fully insured annuitant would be eligible to receive three-fourths of the annuity accruing to the insured. Widows of those who die before they become eligible to annuities, and dependent children, would also receive liberalized benefits.

Editorial

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

THE HATCH ACT

THE Hatch Bill is now law. It was a long, uphill fight, the success of which reflects great credit on many men in Washington.

President Roosevelt claimed the legislation as his own baby, saying its genesis was in his message of last January 5 urging Congressional action to penalize improper political practices. Actually, its origin lay further back—even back beyond Thomas L. Stokes' dispatches revealing WPA election scandals in Kentucky. The President's part in the accomplishment is also marred by the fact that some of his followers tried to anesthetize the bill in Congress.

But the fact remains that he did sign the bill, despite his distrust of some of its provisions. History will record that this great reform was achieved in his Administration.

There is plenty of credit to go around. The greatest credit, however, goes to that small band of lawmakers led by Senator Hatch and Representative Dempsey, who fought valiantly to lift democracy out of the muck, with no apparent thought of what party happened to be in power or might be coming into power. We can't omit mention of Senators Austin and Sheppard, who helped draft the bill—especially the latter for his courageous campaign investigation of 1938—and Senator Norris and Representative Joe Martin.

But the part of the President's statement that most interests us is that which asks: Where do we go from here?

Pointing out that "the bill does not in any way cover the multitude of state and local employees who greatly outnumber Federal employees," he suggests that Congress study additional legislation to restrict the participation of such persons in Federal elections.

Senator Hatch says he will undertake this assignment next year. It is to be hoped that meanwhile state legislatures will take steps to clean their own nests. Every state should have a Hatch Act of its own.

The bill says that it shall be—

Unlawful for any person to threaten, intimidate or coerce a voter in a Presidential or Congressional election.

Unlawful for any administrative employee to interfere in such election.

Unlawful to promise jobs for political activity.

Unlawful to deprive of work relief, or threaten to deprive, any person because he supports or opposes any candidate or party; or on account of race, creed or color.

Unlawful to disclose lists of relief workers to political candidates or campaign managers.

Unlawful to use relief funds or relief administrative authority to influence votes.

Unlawful for any Federal employee (except elected officials—Representatives, Senators and the President—and their immediate assistants, including the President's Cabinet and top men in Federal agencies who help determine national policies) to take active part in political campaigns. (For instance, postmasters, U. S. district attorneys, marshals, collectors of internal revenue, their assistants, and other such jobholders would be required to work at their jobs and not play politics.)

For offenses, the bill provides various penalties, including fines, imprisonment, and removal from office.

That's about all there is in the Hatch Bill, but it is the greatest forward step toward clean government since the original Civil Service Act.—Scripps-Howard.

WPA INVASION OF CONSTRUCTION FIELD

THE alarming policy of the Works Progress Administration to metamorphose it from a relief agency into a grandiose agency in the construction field was emphasized by the recent conference in Washington of over 200 representatives of national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor which protested the abolition of the prevailing hourly wage rates on WPA work by the United States Congress in the WPA appropriation act for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

On this point the conference said:

"As a matter of fact WPA today is no longer engaged in a purely relief enterprise. It is engaged in construction work never designed for relief purposes and under cloak of a relief measure is working a vital injury not alone to labor but likewise to free enterprise in the construction of other fields of industry.

"If the Government is to continue in its construction policy and in venturing into other fields in competition with free enterprise, then in our judgment it should prove an exemplar in the establishment and development of a labor policy that will tend to raise the standards of life and work rather than to lower them and repress our wage earners."

Confirmation of the claim that the WPA has invaded in a wholesale manner the construction field under the guise of relief work is contained in the report by Colonel F. C. Harrington, works projects commissioner, that an average of 15 new buildings a day were completed by WPA workers during the eight months ending March 1.

Besides completing 3,583 new buildings in that period, WPA workers improved 10,267 and built additions to 338, the announcement added. Of the new buildings 1,191 were recreational, and 606 were schools and libraries. Nearly half of the modernization projects, or 4,991 were schools.

Hospitals, courthouses, firehouses, warehouses, prisons and aircraft hangars were among other structures built or improved in the same period.

UP TO BUSINESS

WHEN Congress tossed the big spend-lend bill out the window, it flung a major challenge to private business enterprise. Or perhaps it would be more accurate to say that Congress accepted a challenge which business has repeatedly tendered.

Again and again, as the New Deal formula of pump-priming-for-prosperity has been tried—and as often has failed—business spokesmen have contended that private industry could not return to normal functioning until it had some evidence that the policy was abating.

Give us, said the captains of industry and finance and their Chambers of Commerce and manufacturers' associations, some assurance that the Government has abandoned the fallacy of deficits-for-recovery! Give us, they said, some proof positive that those in power at Washington have resolutely turned their backs on the spending philosophy, and have started on the hard road toward a balanced budget!

Do that, said these business spokesmen, and then we'll demonstrate how the driving force of private investment can take hold and create real jobs at real wages.

We believe business now has the assurance for which it has waited. Congress has spoken decisively and emphatically. And Congress is once more the power in Washington. It dramatically refused the spend-lend scheme that the President said would give jobs to 500,000 men, because it believed that it thereby would encourage private investors and enterpreneurs to use idle money to create better jobs for a great many more hundreds of thousands of idle men.

Congress will return in January and ask how business is delivering on its promise.

THERE ARE NO VICTORIES IN WAR

THE desire of all peoples, and especially the workers, for peace among the the nations of the world was feelingly and eloquently expressed by John A. Winant, Director of the International Labor Office, at the closing sitting of the recent International Labor Conference at Geneva, Switzerland.

Addressing the 353 delegates and technical advisers from 46 countries who attended the conference, Mr. Winant said:

"When I left the United States in 1935 to come here, some of my friends suggested that I should remain at home. I told them that every man would like to do that, but reminded them that years before in 1917 great numbers of us journeyed overseas on the only official foreign mission that was ever assigned to us, and that I would like the privilege of going back to Europe as an envoy of peace and good will. We live but once. When it is over we would all like to leave a friendlier world behind us. That I believed then, That I believe now.

"The leadership in those countries that fought in the World War is largely in the hands of men who were themselves soldiers. They know from their own experience the agonies of the battlefield and the suffering of women and children in the homeland. I want to believe that their understanding of the cruelties and hardships of war, and their love of their own people, will never permit them within this generation again to plunge the Western World into armed conflict—for war brings no victories, but only death and mutilation and destitution and personal sorrow.

"We close this conference of 1939 with malice toward none, with good will toward all, and we ask for peace, not bowed by fear, but with the simple courage of the soldier who stands ready to give life gladly that others may know the joy of living."

THE WAY OF DICTATORS

AMERICAN labor unions will be interested in a recent ruling by Stalin barring all trade union meetings in Russia. Their activities were interfering with production, he said. Stalin used the unions and their members to help him overthrow the government and establish his dictatorship. Now he is through with them and gives them a "kick in the face."

It is the way of all dictators. Once a government is given the authority to foster unions, fix maximum hours and minimum wages, it can use the same authority to abolish unions and establish maximum wages and minimum wages and minimum hours. And history proves that they usually do.

American Labor would do well to ponder these facts before they urge enlarged government control over wages, hours and labor relations.

SHADES OF PROHIBITION

THE Tax Policy League, which does a good job of spotting and condemning consumer taxes, calls attention to a situation that has developed in Iowa.

That State has a tax of two cents per package on cigarets. And woe to the Iowan, or to the tourist traveling through Iowa, who is caught with cigarets not bearing the Iowa revenue stamp. Anyone found with more than two packages of cigarets without Iowa stamps is liable to a fine of $50 for each package.

"Big or little, we're going after them," says the head of the state cigaret tax division. "The little fellow who buys a carton of cigarets in a tax free state is just as liable as the commercial bootlegger. It is just as it was in prohibition days."

According to the Tax Policy League, Iowa revenue agents are authorized to "enter any home or business establishments without a warrant to hunt for unstamped cigarets. They may stop any car or truck."

To such zealous searchers after revenue, of course, the Bill of Rights means nothing.

Official Information

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THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

General Office: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

First General Vice-President
M. A. HUTCHESON
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Second General Vice-President
S. P. MEADOWS
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General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Executive Board

First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
4155 Lakeshore Blvd., Jacksonville, Fla.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION CALL

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor sent to all affiliated unions the following call for the fifty-ninth A. F. of L. annual convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 2, 1939:

"You are hereby notified that, in pursuance of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the Fifty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in the Hall of Mirrors, Netherland Plaza, Cincinnati, Ohio, beginning 10 o'clock Monday morning, October 2, 1939, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention shall have been completed.

◆

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION CALL

The Thirty-third annual convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor will be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, Wednesday, September 27 in the Netherland Plaza Hotel. The convention will convene at 10 a.m. and will continue in session until the business of the convention is completed.

◆

LOUISIANA STATE COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS ORGANIZED

Delegates from Local Unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, from throughout the state, met in Alexandria, Louisiana Saturday, August 5 for the purpose of completing the organization of the State Council of Carpenters and to install the charter.

There were forty-five delegates present, representing fifteen unions and eleven cities and towns in the state.

The following officers were elected: Z. D. Nichols, New Orleans, President; C. L. Connally, Alexandria, 1st Vice-President; N. L. Stouff, New Iberia, 2nd Vice-President; H. H. Roland, Shreveport, Secretary-Treasurer.

There was one Executive Board member elected from each Local Union in the state. They were as follows: A. H. Richard, Alexandria; Ira Cagle, Monroe; Felix Hernandez, Natchitoches; R. L. Stripling, Shreveport; D. H. Hollenbeck, Lake Charles; Clyde Busch, Houma; L. S. Couvillion, Baton Rouge; Ernest Delpit, New Orleans; Walter C. LeBlanc, New Orleans; M. B. Glammon, New Orleans; J. Dixon, New Orleans; J. N. Calais, Lafayette; N. L. Stouff, New Iberia; C. M. Carraway, Winnfield; F. F. Worsham, Winnfield.

John Howat, International Representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America installed the charter and obligated the officers.

STAYAWAY NOTICES

I have been advised by our Local Union No. 2026 that work in the vicinity of Coldwater, Mich., is reduced to a minimum therefore I wish to notify any traveling Brother to please avoid this vicinity.

R. G. Dorrance, Recording Secretary.

* * * * *

Santa Clara, Cal., District Council of Carpenters sends word that work is scarce in that district at present, more than 150 members being idle.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

1041	Mt. Vernon, Ill.	438	Mobile, Ala.
1050	East St. Louis, Ill.	439	Kanab, Utah
2505	Aripine, Ariz.	441	Cedar City, Utah
427	Emmett, Idaho	2509	Cache Bay, Ont.
1191	Chesea, Mass.	443	Philadelphia, Pa.
1369	Berkley, Va.		

ATTENTION MEMBERS Of The BROTHERHOOD

This is to inform you that the Overhead Door Company, located at Hartford City, Indiana, has a signed agreement which entitles them to the use of our label, and they are now in a position to furnish a Union Labeled overhead door made exclusively by members of our Brotherhood. Consequently it is up to our members to make this known whenever and wherever possible so that these doors may be more extensively used, thereby creating a greater demand for same, which will ultimately bring about the employment of more members of our organization.

By getting the cooperation of all members asking and insisting on a Labeled door of this type being used would assist us in other localities in securing agreements in various other plants manufacturing this type of door, and establishing better conditions for our members.

Therefore your whole-hearted support in this matter will be appreciated.

MEMBERS of LABOR UNIONS, your FAMILIES and FRIENDS,

would you . . .

1. . . . *like to know how to create* MORE *jobs for Union Workers?*

2. . . . *like to aid in* RAISING *wage-levels of Union Workers?*

3. . . . *like to assist in bringing back* PROSPERITY *to America?*

. . . . *then* BUY UNION LABEL, UNION-MADE *products and use Union Services!*

Every Labor Unionist should have a copy of the "1939 Union Label Catalogue-Directory." The price is 25c. It can be obtained by sending stamps or coin to the

UNION LABEL TRADES DEPARTMENT
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
WASHINGTON, D. C.

GET *YOUR* COPY NOW!

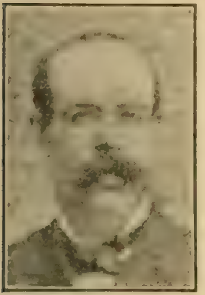
In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

T. P. Doran, the Last of the Old Guard

Thomas P. Doran, a member of Local Union 62, Chicago, Illinois, the last of the old guard, died July 14.

He became a member of the Brotherhood September 5, 1881, a month after the Brotherhood was organized and held continuous membership in good standing until his death.



Brother Doran was a delegate from a Chicago Carpenters' Union to the first Carpenters' Convention held in Chicago, Illinois in August 1881, the object being to form an international union and was appointed Assistant Secretary of that Convention. At that time he was twenty-six years old having been born June 10, 1855.

His record shows he was a thorough Union man of the old school and never forgot its objects, aims, purposes and principles. He not only believed in Unionism, but acted it as well all his life. He left his footprints on the sands of time.

"Footprints that perhaps another
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother
Seeing, may take heart again."

He applied for his pension in 1930 and got it. There was no question as to his eligibility for that benefit. His card was clear—never reported in arrears—no fines or assessments standing against him.

He took an active part and an active interest in our organization all his life.

At the Golden Jubilee of Local 62, Chicago, Illinois held on April 1, 1939, he was present and the records of the celebration show that,

"The thrill of the evening came when Brother Thomas P. Doran was introduced and presented with a "Badge of Honor" by the General Office for his long and faithful services. General Representative Brother George Ottens, representing the General President, pinned the Honor Badge on the lapel of the coat of Brother Thomas P. Doran, the old warrior, the old pioneer, the last of the old guard."

◆

Local 740, Brooklyn, N. Y., Loses Two Brothers

Local Union 740 of Brooklyn, N. Y., reports the death of Brother Hugh Kirkpatrick who died July 27 and Brother Aubrey Rose, who died July 28. Both Brothers were members in good standing in the Local and faithful union members. All those who knew them sympathize with the loss suffered by the families.

Brother Kirkpatrick, age 53, was initiated into the Brotherhood June 9, 1933. Brother Rose joined the Brotherhood January 14, 1924.

◆

Brother N. L. Benson, Local 1884, Lubbock, Texas

Brother N. L. Benson, of Local Union 1884, Lubbock, Texas, died July 19.

A resolution by the Local said in part: "The passing of Brother Benson marked the retirement of a generous man. He was loyal. His creed was faithfulness to his duty and to the things he considered worthwhile."

Local 22, San Francisco, Loses Two Esteemed Members

Brother John Fortune, one of the oldest members of Local Union No. 22 of San Francisco, died June 9. Brother Fortune was born March 9, 1854, was initiated into the Brotherhood on August 31, 1886, and the record shows that during his 53 years of membership he had never gone in arrears with his dues. He was a great worker in a quiet way laying down the principles and benefits of organized labor while following the trade.

All those who knew him sincerely appreciate the loss suffered by his family and tender to them their deepest sympathy.

Local 22, also is sorry to report the loss of Brother George S. Bethards. Brother Bethards died on May 6, was born December 8, 1867, and was initiated into the Brotherhood on March 9, 1905. At the time of his death he represented the Local as a delegate in the Building Trades Council and served many years as a delegate to the District Council of Carpenters and as Conductor of the Local.

In his passing, the Local 22 suffers a keen loss and he will be missed by all the members.

Brother Frank Kurtzer Dies at Home in Lakeland

Frank Kurtzer, age 76, active member of Local 1784, Chicago, died June 2nd at the Home in Lakeland. He was a member of the labor movement for about fifty years and was a helping hand in affiliating the wood workers with the carpenters in 1906 and served the organization for many years as business agent and in other capacities.

Brother W. A. Clark, Local 225, Atlanta, Ga.

Local Union 225 of Atlanta, Ga., sadly reports the death of Brother W. A. Clark, a veteran member.

A resolution passed by the Local paid a tribute to his memory and his untiring efforts in behalf of the Local.

Brother Clark was initiated into the Local May 27, 1905. He was born March 26, 1866.

Financial Secretary E. A. Kirkland, Local 288, Homestead, Pa.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local Union 288 of Homstead, Pa., mourns the loss of Brother Ezra A. Kirkland, who died July 11.

Ezra, as he was known to the members of Local 288, will be missed at his post of financial secretary, a position he held continuously since 1914.

Brother Kirkland joined Local 288 April 17, 1899. He was a thorough union man and lived up to the obligation 100 per cent. It was his ambition to help Brother members to the best of his ability and nothing was too great for him to undertake in that capacity.

Brother Kirkland was 62 years old.

The charter was ordered draped for a period of thirty days and a letter of sympathy was sent to the son and daughter who survive.

Carl T. Westland, Recording Secretary.

State Federation Wants Check on Solons

Congress was urged by the Washington State Federation of Labor at its recent convention to broadcast all its debates, so folks back home can tell how well their representatives are living up to campaign promises.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up!

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Local Union 187 Geneva, New York, Celebrates its 42nd Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Brother James McCusker, the only living Charter Member of Local Union 187, was born in 1863. To him we give great credit for the successful growth and responsibility the Local Union has had in the past in organizing the other building trades in our city.

Brother McCusker was guest of honor at a dinner at Appleton's Rathskeller, given in honor of our forty-second anniversary on June 14. President Laffayette Milliman, master of ceremonies, called the Brothers to attention and introduced Brother Earl Finzer a member of Carpenter's Local Union 187, also Business Agent for the Geneva Federation of Labor, as toastmaster. After a few brief remarks and tales about some of the members, he introduced Brother Claude Boyer as song leader. He successfully met the situation. After the singing, Brother Finzer introduced Brother Marion Litzenburger who in turn pronounced the invocation. A wonderful chicken dinner was served and enjoyed by all.

Brother Finzer then called on Brother McCusker for a few remarks. He recited some of his experiences when the union was first organized, especially when they first went out to get the contractors to sign a Union agreement for shorter working hours and more pay. He stated the contractor as well as the public was very much opposed to unions in those days, and had all kinds of excuses to offer for not signing. But when the carpenters united and voted to strike and tie up all work, it did not take the strike committee long to get enough contractors to sign an agreement to bring the others across. From that time on the contractors and public realized that in union there is strength and were willing to meet and try to adjust any trouble that might arise. Brother Finzer then introduced J. E. Bird, Recording Secretary of Local Union 187, to give the local history of the Carpenters of Geneva. First, Brother Bird spoke briefly on the origin and brief history of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Brother Bird then spoke on the history of the Local Union of Geneva, N. Y. Forty-two years ago there gathered together in the city of Geneva a group of men representing the Carpenters, then employed by various carpenter contractors he recalled. At that meeting officers were elected and money pledged to pay for a charter, and on May 26, 1897 a charter was granted to Local Union 187 of Geneva, New York.

Owing to a fire a number of years ago it was impossible to secure the names of the charter members, as the records were all destroyed at that time.

Those men planned the ground work of our organization and proof of their ability as workman and leaders is the fact that our Brotherhood has been built on the foundation laid by them. We hope that the members of today will carry on and show the fighting spirit as our Brothers did in the past.

In looking over some of the records I found a great deal of pleasure. I found they conducted their meetings about the same as we do today but I think that they showed more fighting spirit at their meetings than we do today. These days all trouble and grievances were taken care of by committees. Today we have a Business Agent to do all that work.

In looking over the old by-law books, I made notes of the change in hours, and pay per hour, from 1906 to 1939 and the membership from 1920 to 1939 which was interesting to all.

Brother Finzer then introduced Brother John Ryan, International Representative, who made a very fine address. He spoke on the origin of the Brotherhood and the growth it has had in the 58 years of its past history. He also spoke in regards to the spirit the organization was showing in holding Anniversaries and dinners in memory of their organizers, and charter members.

He also emphasized that where a union was organized 35 or more years ago that there was very few charter members left in their organization, and by celebrating these anniversaries we were paying tribute to the charter members who have passed away and to the ones still faithful to their obligation. He also thanked the officers and members for inviting him to take part in our anniversary also the International Officers for making it possible for him to attend.

Brother Finzer then called the Brothers to the front of the hall and introduced F. H. Judevine, a magician, to them. He then with the assistance of Brothers Ryan, Johnson, Finzer and Bird did some very amusing and fascinating tricks for about an hour, to the enjoyment of all the Brothers.

The entertainment and dinner was praised a great success by the brothers, who voiced their appreciation for an enjoyable evening.

Fraternally Yours,

James E. Bird, Recording Secretary.

Portsmouth Celebrates with Outing and Picnic Lunch

Editor, The Carpenter:

Saturday, July 28, was Red Letter day for Local 437 of Portsmouth, O., as we held the first celebration in recognition of the granting of our charter forty-seven years ago.

The festivities were held at Roosevelt Lake on the Roosevelt game preserve, a short distance from Portsmouth.

The Brothers and their families turned out in goodly numbers and when noon arrived the entire "family" gathered around the festive board which was large enough to accommodate all and it must be said that carpenters' wives are second to none when it comes to preparing a picnic lunch.

After dinner the program included various amusements and games.

A short talk was made by Brother William Rapp, who is now in the Department of Industrial Relations of Ohio and who is a member of Local 437.

Sock ball in which quite a number of the older boys got socked was enjoyed for a time, also horse shoes. Prizes were given in a number of the events that created a great deal of fun.

We have only one charter member living. He is Brother Henry Kress, now eighty-four years old. We regret that he was unable to attend the celebration, but Brother Kress asked the writer to convey to the membership his best wishes for a good time and continued success.

The Local owes a great debt to Brother Kress. Shortly after it was founded it came near going on the rocks as the membership had fallen below the requirement of the Constitution necessary to hold the charter. Brother Kress at that time was financial secretary. A special dispensation was granted reducing the intiation fee to one dollar. Brother Kress then got busy. He found three prospects who said they would consider joining the Local. Brother Kress then paid their initiation fee out of his own pocket in order to save the charter. Long may his deed be cherished.

Fraternally Yours,

E. L. Thomas, Recording Secretary,
Local 347. Portsmouth, O.

Fifty-Third Anniversary Celebrated by Local 198, Dallas, Texas

Editor, The Carpenter:

In celebration of its fifty-third anniversary, Local 198, of Dallas, Texas, honored the installation of its charter with a banquet and floor show at the Jefferson Hotel, July 21, 8:00 P.M., commemorating the memory and service of their veteran members and others who aided in the early affairs of this Local Union—the oldest charter in Texas and we believe in the Southwest—it having been issued before the word "united" had been added to the Brotherhood and, incidentally, has never been exchanged for a different one.

President B. McCauley opened the banquet with an welcoming address to the members, their wives and friends and in turn, introduced R. E. Roberts, general executive board member, who then took charge of the entire program.

Master of Ceremonies Roberts called for the audience to rise and join in songs which ended with "America." This was followed by the invocation, delivered by the Rev. T. H. Osborn, of the Brooklyn Avenue Methodist Church. Rev. Osborn, in addition to being one of the leading ministers in Dallas has long been an outstanding friend of the labor movement and is a member of organized labor.

Following the invocation, a "Texas-style" chicken dinner was served with all the trimmings—and a popular orchestra rendered selections during this time.

The arrangements committee had planned a floor show, which was next on the program—to which the best of local talent was used—and the applause and cheers are still ringing in the ears of the committeemen for the splendid entertainment.

At the conclusion of the floor show, Master of Ceremonies Roberts introduced Harry Acreman, executive secretary and legislative representative of the Texas State Federation of Labor—with offices in Austin, Tex.—who addressed the gathering and explained the progress of organized labor in legislative matters and pointed out some of the many obstacles constantly thrown in the path of those representing labor in legislative affairs. Secretary Acreman suggested to those present an approach to members of the Legislature on matters affecting labor and stated, that with the help of the many carpenters in this state, along with other members of the American Federation of Labor, that it would be possible, because of this influence, to keep the lawmakers from ever placing on the statute books of our State any form of a sales tax—something that is highly objectionable to all members of organized labor and their supporters.

Brother Harry Emmins, one of the two living charter members of Local Union No. 198, was introduced by Master of Ceremonies Roberts and Brother Emmins took advantage of the occasion to point out the many difficulties met in the organization of this union and traced a path of the progress of the union from the date of organization up until the present moment.

Thomas Beggs, the other charter member, was unable to be present, because of illness. He was remembered by Brother Roberts, who complimented his record. Brother Thomas Beggs was the first secretary-treasurer of No. 198 and kept the position for many years, or until he rendered himself ineligible, because he became a contractor.

Other distinguished guests present and introduced were Thomas R. Jones, secretary-treasurer of the Texas Building and Construction Trades Council; R. B. James, an international officer of the Sheet Metal Workers and Wallace C. Reilly, president of the Dallas Central Labor Council and manager of the Dallas Labor Temple Building, the homes of Dallas' sixty-nine American Federation of Labor unions. Several visiting members from adjoining Locals were present, including John Oglesby, business representative of Fort Worth Local Union No. 1822.

Brother Roberts was also the principal speaker of the evening and gave an outline of the history of the Brotherhood, beginning when Brother P. J. McGuire sent out the convention call to organize the various independent locals into an international and also traced the outstanding events in the progress of the organization up to the present time. Brother Roberts also touched on the various "isms" that had come up from time to time to disrupt the harmony of the organization and the labor movement and predicted that the present CIO Woodworkers' organization would, like all others, who have been rivals of the Brotherhood, in due time fold up and be just another "ism" that the Brotherhood overcame. Brother Roberts also expressed the opinion that the members would always be loyal to the principles upon which the international was founded and would always be loyal and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Brother Roberts called upon all the members who had been continuous members for 25 years or more—seventy-two in number—and presented them with a token from the membership in the form of a special-made Brotherhood lapel coat button. These were individually arranged and bore the words, "Carpenters' Local Union No. 198," and the number of years the receiver had been a member. Following his presentation to other members, Brother Roberts was, in turn, presented with a 30-year pin and received prolonged and loud applause in recognition of his service and membership in the Brotherhood.

Dinner plates were arranged for 500 guests—these all being filled and the occasion was such a complete success, it will no doubt be continued in the years to come.

Fraternally Yours,
Charles Henderson, Financial Secretary,
Local 198. Dallas, Texas

Local Union 1220 of Granville, N. Y., Celebrates

Editor, The Carpenter:

Marking its fifth anniversary, Local 1220 of Granville, N. Y.., met at Jones Grill, July 14. President H .L. Raymond introduced General Representative John Ryan of the U. B. as installing officer and the following members took the oath of office:

President, Harold L. Raymond; Vice-President, Henry J. Begor; Secretary-Treasurer, Edmund Phillips; Financial Secretary, Roy F. Cheney; Conductor, John Lahtinen; Warden, Asa Hayes; Trustees, Abner Blackmer, H. J. Begor, Burton Blackmer.

After the close of the business meeting, friends of the Local were invited in and a salad supper and smoker was enjoyed.

President Raymond spoke briefly and introduced a committee from Federal Local 20761 of the Slateworkers, headed by organizer John Van Vaerenwyck of the A. F. of L., who is organizing the slateworkers industry in Granville and vicinity.

Brother Van Vaerenwyck congratulated L. U. 1220 as the pioneer Local in this district and explained his progress in the work he is now doing here.

General Representative Ryan gave a very interesting talk on conditions met in his travels for the Brotherhood and congratulated President Raymond on his efforts in organizing L. U. No. 1220 and on his record of 26 years active membership in the U. B., most of which time he served in L. U. 177 at Springfield, Mass. where he joined in April, 1913, holding various offices, also as a delegate and vice-president of the Springfield Carpenters District Council.

Owen J. Parry, Secretary Lloyd Pritchard, Michael Kickham, and John Worthington of the Slateworkers Local executive committee, were called upon, and recommended that plans be made for a joint celebration by the two Unions for Labor Day.

A great deal of enthusiasm was shown, looking toward better working conditions here, and altogether the meeting was a great success.

President Raymond thanked members and friends for their cooperation in making the gathering an event to be long remembered.

Fraternally yours,
Edmund Phillips, Secretary.

Picnic Held by Toronto Local 27 to Observe Its 57th Year

Local 27 of Toronto, Ont., Can., with Ladies Auxiliary Local 303, held its annual picnic at Certre Island, Saturday, July 29, and this year's affair was held as a celebration of our 57th anniversary.

Despite inclement weather, and most attention of the ladies being centered on the youngest attendant present, six weeks old, and our oldest member present, 60 years old, an enjoyable day will linger in the memories of those who attended to the honor of Local Union 27.

Fraternally yours,

Frank Ward, Recording Secretary.

Local Union 492, Reading, Pa., Holds Its Annual Picnic

Local Union 492 held its annual outing July 22, 1939 at Lake View. The day was perfect and the boys came early and stayed late. Free drinks and lunch was served from 9 in the morning until 9 in the evening.

Good fellowship reigned throughout and the members played cards, swapped yarns and engaged in the various games and sports.

Oldest member present—Brother Jacob Leightheiser. He was born April 26, 1857. He enjoys excellent health and convinced his friends that he is a better man than many only half his age.

VETERANS—Mayberry Mengel (left) in the Union the longest and Jacob Leightheiser oldest carpenter when they attended the picnic at Lake View on July 22, 1939.

Member of the Union the longest—Of those present it was found that Brother Mayberry Mengel was a member the longest, having joined November 13, 1899. Brother Mengel also has to his credit a record of constructive activity and loyalty that will be difficult to surpass.

In commemoration of the event these two old timers were each presented with a white dress shirt and extended the best wishes of Local 492 for many more years of health and happiness.

Cigar Smoking Race—Won by Brother Peter Nowak. Incidentally, it was discovered that a Sam Gompers Cigar can be completely smoked up in five minutes when the smoker really goes to work on it. However, this speed smoking is not recommended for pleasure as it leaves the mouth blistered and raw and the desire for smoking entirely gone for some days. Witnesses—Brother Amedee Tessier and John Kairitis.

Egg Toss—Contestants worked in pairs; Brother Raymond Huber and William Rutter were the winners, being the most agile in playing catch with a raw egg.

Foot Measuring Contest—It was discovered that Brother Paul Seiz has the biggest feet in the organization. Twelve and three quarters inches long to be exact. It is rumored that he is ready to meet all comers for the National Championship.

Balloon Inflating Race—In blowing up a balloon Brother John Fazdirch has what it takes.

Cigar Lighting Race—Brother Howard Kreiser knows how to fire up a cigar.

Balloon Race—Brother William Rutter knows how to burst the other fellow's balloon and at the same time keep his own intact.

Cracker Race—Brothers Alfred Eckenrode and Stephen Reedy gave the best exhibition of two blind men feeding each other crackers rolled in charcoal.

PRIZE WINNERS—Rear row, standing left to right,—Paul Seiz, John Pazdirch, Ray Huber, Stephen Reedy, and Alfred Eckenrode. Front row, seated—Peter Nowak, Howard Kreiser and William Rutter.

Newspaper Race—Brother Peter Nowak knows how to keep a newspaper under each foot while he runs.

Crab Race—Brother William Rutter gave the best performance.

Prizes in the form of hand saws, hatchets and hammers were given to the above winners of races and contests.

Water Melon Grab—When the boys tried to take a Georgia mellon from each other in the swimming pool, it was the mellon which suffered. However, nothing was lost as they took it apart and ate it right in the water. But the pictures the financial secretary took of this scene were censored.

Fraternally Yours,

L. E. Ross, Business Agent.

Local 1687, Montgomery, Ala., Observes Its 27th Birthday

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 1687, of Montgomery, Ala., observed its twenty-seventh anniversary at a regularly called meeting August 4. An enjoyable evening was had. Only three of our charter members survive. They are Brothers John Thompson, William Parks, and S. L. Jenkins, the writer who is recording secretary. I was asked to review the past history of the Local and conditions. Other Brothers also were on the speaking program.

After the speaking refreshments were served.

Fraternally yours,

S. L. Jenkins, Recording Secretary.

Editor's Note—Brother Jenkins has held the office of Recording Secretary throughout the twenty-seven years of the Local's existence. He also has served as delegate to the Alabama State Convention of Carpenters.

Local Union 819, West Palm Beach Celebrates 38th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

In 1901 a small class of pioneer carpenters imbued with the fine spirit of brotherly love and cooperation applied to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for a charter, and from this humble beginning, Local 819 of West Palm Beach, Fla., has grown to one known in every nook of the Labor world, being the inspiration of other crafts in their organization. For many years now, this early beginning has put Palm Beach County in the class it deserves, "the Best Organized County in the State of Florida."

The magnificent Labor Temple is a monument to those early pioneers and the spirit they instilled into the growing membership. During the 1925 boom days Local 819 had a membership roll of 4,367.

The charter was signed by Brother William D. Huber, General President, and P. J. McGuire. The infant Local 819 held its first meetings in the downtown section where they later bought a small frame building for their hall. The continued steady growth demanded larger quarters and with fine wisdom and knowledge the leaders purchased the present site of the Labor Temple.

The late Brother E. K. Pierce was a leader and planner of the first building, a two-story brick building at the corner of South Rosemary and Gardenia Streets, built by the Carpenters Building Association, organized in 1920. The three-story building, finished in September, 1926, was the answer to the growing membership and the large number of other craft organizations.

The large hall No. 3 in the new building will comfortably seat 1,200 people.

President Paul Carney called the meeting to order here Monday night, July 17, as this is the carpenters regular meeting hall.

After a short session he addressed the membership and visitors present, giving a history of the Local and its early members.

The flower-banked platform had been prepared for the occasion and the two charter members still living and having continuous membership were seated at the right. They were Brothers D. W. Sanderson and J. L. Brier, with a rating of 38 years.

Next was Brother William McKenzie with 37 years; Brother K. H. Heston has 36 years. Brother George M. Taylor has a total of 32 years and Brother C. O. Pierce has 29 years, Brother DeNederrlander, 27 years, and Brother Frank Morovec and W. G. Hager has 26 years.

President Carney introduced each and stated that Local 819 had a reputation for doing things in a big way, and this was a "Birthday and Quarter Century" celebration and one of the best ever to be put on by Local 819, whose entertainments under the supervision of "Pete" Pierce will long be remembered.

He asked each in turn to step before the "mike" and give an account of their early struggles in establishing a Union in territory where all union men were suspiciously eyed. Their remarks received several rounds of applause.

President Carney asked International Representative Brother Roland Adams to address the meeting.

In his remarks Brother Adams touched on the early history of the Labor movement, and particularly in the South, where they wished you well and hoped you might succeed, but continued in the old rut, "long hours and small pay."

His first trips to Florida were not very encouraging, but when he made the first call at West Palm Beach he saw a new day for the "Florida Labor Movement." Greatly encouraged, he traveled the state and everywhere he received the same answer, "It can't be done." He met it with "Go to West Palm Beach!" And, he continued "it still holds good."

"Today as I visit this large assemblage of members and friends, I want to pay a tribute to the Local and its charter members, and to the Quarter Century Class, reminding the younger brothers of their depth of gratitude to the pioneer members of the organization who made it possible for the local membership to have the fine conditions as they are today.

"The individual badges under the Carpenters Seal, each with the recipients name stamped at the top and all bearing the Union Label. Young and old are honored here tonight in a way I have never before witnessed.

"I wish to congratulate every one here tonight on this most auspicious occasion."

Brother Sanderson gave a brief history of 819. He compared conditions as they are now and as they were in 1901. The formation of the Local was slow at first but with the promises and finally the assistance of General Foreman McDonald, of the Royal Poinciana, Local 819 started a healthful growth in membership. McDonald promised an increase of 10 per cent within three weeks if they would keep on working at same scale and not start trouble. The scale was then $2.75 for 10 hours. The union not only got the increase, but a reduction to nine hours.

Brother Sanderson said Local 819 started without trouble and always advocated peaceful means of settling disputes. We have the confidence and esteem of the public and we want to keep it.

Brother Grier spoke along the same lines. He said he was proud to be a member of Local 819 and would hold his membership until death.

Brother McKenzie gave a short talk and stated that he helped start Local 259 in St. Augustine and was its first president.

Brother Pierce, the next speaker, gave a good description of conditions when he started at the trade. His father was one of the old time members of Local 819. He said the present financial condition of Local 819 would compare favorably with any business in town. He said we owned 65 per cent of the C. B. A. stock. We have the best Labor Hall in the South, which is a landmark in this city. Any child can tell you where the Labor Temple is. He said Local 819 had a record of which any union would be proud.

President Carney announced refreshments would be served, making it a celebration and feast on the 38th birthday of Local 819.

Fraternally Yours,

W. G. Hager, Recording Secretary.

Local Union 1062, Santa Barbara, Marks 37th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local Union 1062 of Santa Barbara, California, celebrated its 37th anniversary by holding a barbecue picnic, at the S. P. Stow Ranch Park, which was attended by carpenters and their families to the number of 600.

The first meeting of the Local, under the charter issued March 31, 1902, was held April 11, 1902, when 45 members were initiated and officers elected.

Of the 45 members only two still reside in Santa Barbara. These Brothers attended the celebration and talked of the conditions prevailing 37 years ago as compared with conditions at present.

Wages of carpenters when the union was organized were $3.00 or less per 8 hour day, and a 48 hour week, but it was only a short time until the minimum was raised to $3.50 per day. Our wages have increased from time to time when at present the minimum wage is $9.00 per day with a 40 hour week.

Brother Frank C. McDonald, President of the State Building Trades Council, complimented our Local on having gone through these 37 years without serious trouble with our employers and as being the best organized district in the State.

We extended an invitation to the general contractors to attend our celebration and many of them attended thus showing the cordial relations prevailing between employers and employes in this district.

Although employment is rather slack in this district at the present time we hope for improvement in the building trades in the near future.

Fraternally Yours,

W. H. Callis, Recording Secretary.

Fairmont, W. Va., Local Observes Its 47th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 428 of Fairmont, W. Va., held its annual picnic and also celebrated its 47th anniversary Saturday, July 29 at Reservoir Park.

There were 150 present and the afternoon was spent in various athletic events which the committee had arranged and suitable prizes were awarded the winners.

Dinner was served at 6 o'clock in the pavillion. Each member's wife brought a well filled basket. In addition to the baskets the Local supplied the pop, ice cream, buns and good old West Virginia hams.

Local 428 was organized July 11, 1892, with twenty charter members. Of these there are only two living, John J. Metz of Wheeling, and T. L. Burchinal of this city.

We had with us as guests, members of the County Court, the Chief of the City Police, the City Water Commissioner H. C. Louden, and the Mayor of Fairmont, The Hon. Fred T. Wilson.

Russell Nichols of the County Court, Louden and the Mayor all carry Union Cards affiliated with the old A. F. of L. (No CIO allowed!)

The president of Local 428 read a letter from Brother Geo. E. White who joined 428 on July 11, 1893 at its first birthday party. Brother White also sent the Local a very fine gavel which he made and asked any one to name the wood used for the handle. Strange to say none of the carpenters or lumber dealers, in fact none knew what it was. It is a native of W. Va., but is not a commercial wood. It is commonly known as red bud. Brother White belongs to Local 561 in Kansas and states that he has never been in arrears one month since he joined 46 years ago. We also had one member with us of whom we are all proud of. He has belonged to Local 428, 42 years and has never been one month in arrears. It was also his birthday and the Local presented him with a present. This brother's name is I. L. (Linn) Smith.

Local 428 has watched lots of water go over the dam since it was born, but we have managed to lay by for a rainy day. We own our own home, a six-story building, and we just recently installed a new heating boiler of the best and latest type, removed all the plumbing with copper, rewired the building throughout, painted, papered, and varnished all the rooms and painted the exterior.

We meet every Friday night on the second floor, so all Brothers in our city on a Friday night take the elevator or the steps and come up and see us some time.

Fraternally Yours,

A. F. Corbin, President of 428.

400 Attend 30th Birthday Party of Local 562, Everett, Wash.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Carpenters Local 562 held its thirty-ninth anniversary party on June 30. The party was a great success, there being approximately 400 present.

Entertainment, refreshments and dancing were enjoyed. A large birthday cake having thirty-nine candles, was cut by Brother J. E. Faulkner who though not a charter member of Local 562, has been a member since it was first organized.

The three charter members of the Local, Harry Chapman, Louis Jacobsen, L. L. Helland, were present and enjoyed themselves immensely. These three brothers are still able to work at the trade.

The President of the Local, Brother I. Perry entertained the audience with some very clever sleight of hand exhibitions.

All those present were very sorry indeed when it was time to go home, but hope to have another party next year.

Fraternally yours,

H. G. Walter, Recording Secretary.

Mason City, Iowa, Local 1313, Observes 29th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

In observing the twenty-ninth anniversary celebration, of Local 1313, Mason City, Iowa, needless to say every one who attended had a good time.

Approximately 200 were present including guests, members, the executive board of the Iowa State Council, Mason City Trades and Labor Assembly and Mason City Building Trades Council.

The opening address was made by B. S. Morgan, Waterloo, Iowa, President of the Iowa State Council of Carpenters. He stressed the fact that there are no idle carpenters in Iowa today and that there was a time not so long ago when the majority of carpenters employed were non-union.

He spoke directly to the younger members and asked them if they really appreciated what some of the veteran members, many of them too old to work and others about to retire, had gone through so that they might enjoy the decent working conditions of today.

Brother Sellers and Brother Byrd both of Marshalltown and Brother Hying of Dubuque also addressed the gathering. They reviewed the history of the Local.

Brother Sellers asked those present to compare conditions today with those of years past and they would readily see that their heritage amounted to a great deal.

The point was well taken as I can remember myself when we had only one contractor in Mason City loyal to the union carpenters (and only about ten paid-up members).

That contractor is Mr. B. L. Stratton, retired, but who is still loyal, still boosts for us and he was present at our celebration and gave a talk. Our members sure gave him a good hand when he finished.

Quite a difference from twenty-five years ago. Today we have twenty-one general contractors employing not only union carpenters but all union craftsmen. The majority of work here now is 100 per cent union.

The younger men were enthusiastic over the talks. As we have a very loyal group of younger members we don't expect to have any trouble prevailing upon them to carry on and make the organization still better.

There are members among us left who have been in the organization from the first years and like any old timers are inclined to be boastful of our achievements; maybe we are getting a little childish. However, we are boasting just the same. We are proud of the fact that we were born of the stuff that made us good union men. The stuff that helps us keep our heads up and believe in organization, enough to build it up to the point where, although it isn't perfect by any means, it will compare favorably with any other carpenters' organization.

The charter members still with us are Joe Harris, retired and Ike Tweedten, still active and taking his part in the Local.

A great deal more could be said on the success of our celebration but I won't go into any more details. The committee was praised for the success of our event and we believe that our younger members absorbed more unionism the evening of July 22 than ever before.

The advice of Local 1313 to Brother Locals is, hold an anniversary celebration, arrange a good program and look back over the activity of your organization in the years gone by; it will be good for everyone. The Local is thinking of making an annual event of our anniversary as we feel that the benefits received are well worth the effort.

Fraternally Yours,

Clarke Meade, Recording Secretary,

Local 1313. Mason City, Iowa

Washington Locals Hold Joint Installation and Birthday Party

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 775 of Hoquiam and Local 317 of Aberdeen, Wash., held a joint installation of officers and anniversary celebration in Carpenters' Hall, Aberdeen, July 7. Both Locals are thirty-eight years old.

We felt that since many of our pioneer members are being called to their last reward that it was important to meet together so that we could pay tribute to them and also have them tell us of the struggles they endured so that our organization might successfully exist today in Grays Harbor, Wash.

P. S. Writer, of Olympia, Wash., president of the Washington State Council of Carpenters, conducted the installation of officers and also gave the principal address.

P. J. Mourant, of Hoquiam, the only charter member living, gave a very interesting talk on the labor movement in Grays Harbor 38 years ago.

Other members who trace membership in the organization back to 1901 who were present and called upon for talks were Fred Egge, Jess Strickler, of Hoquiam and A. I. Fox and George Gibson of Aberdeen.

After the old-timers had spoken a rising vote of thanks was given for the services they have rendered to the labor movement of Grays Harbor.

Other speakers were William Manwell, President of the Grays Harbor Building Trades Council; Victor Gustafson, President of the Grays Harbor District Council of Carpenters; Bill McDonald, of Aberdeen and other officers of the two Locals.

After the meeting we enjoyed a well-prepared supper in the dining room and entertainment.

Fraternally Yours,

Victory Gustafson, President, of Local 775.

Picnic Marks Anniversary Observance of Local 1089, Phoenix

Editor, The Carpenter:

Under the date of May 15, 1939, we were reminded that our thirtieth anniversary was at hand.

At that time a committee was selected to plan a program. A picnic was decided upon. This was held on July 29, at Temple Beach with an attendance of about 250. We invited the members of Local 1216 of Mesa and Local 2093, Phoenix Millmen, to celebrate with us.

The picnic started at 10 a.m. The first hour or two the women present got acquainted. Then the basket picnic lunches were consumed, followed by ice cream, which was furnished by Local 1089. Then games of various kinds were played until nearly dark. One of the games for children was to hunt for capsules containing a numbered slip of paper. Each number called for a specific prize. These capsules were hidden in the grass, etc. Another game for children was a balloon bursting contest. Balloons were tied behind the contestants' backs and their arms were also tied behind them. They were all placed in a small area and had to break the other fellows balloons but had to keep theirs from getting broken. It is a question whether this is more fun for the spectators or the contestants. Other sports and games were a tug of war for men and one for women, Hollywood Bridge, Chase the Ace, Swimming, Sack race and foot races for the children.

Local 1089 supplied ice cream, soda water and watermelons. There was a short address by Chairman J. H. McNeill of Local 1089.

If there was any child present who didn't win a prize, he is unknown. Most of the grownups also won some prize or other. The picnic was a great success. The crowd consumed 20 gallons of ice cream, about 1,000 bottles of pop and a half ton of watermelons.

Fraternally yours,

Jerry Hofman, Recording Secretary.

Local 1089,
Phoenix, Ariz.

A Letter Praising The Carpenters' Home

General Headquarters,
U. B. of C. and J. of A.

Dear Sir and Brother:

At a regularly called meeting of Local Union 306, of Newark, N. J., I was instructed to convey to the General Office as well as to all members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America that the above Local Union went on record in acknowledging the great service and cooperation that is and has been granted to its aged members in this district as well as to all aged members at the Home in Lakeland, Fla.

A former aged member of this Local was an honored guest at our meeting and was granted the floor. He gave a description of thhe Home, its surroundings and told of the orange and grapefruit groves, the farms where all the vegetables are grown, also the various kinds of recreation such as bowling on the green, shuffleboard, golf, roque, fishing in the lake, horse shoes, billiards, etc.

He also told of the members who like to set up work benches under a big shady tree and whittle away making canes from Palm tree roots, etc.

Their needs are looked after by a complete staff of attendants. Meals are prepared in the kitchen and served in a spacious dining room. In the auditorium are held organ recitals, church services and moving pictures, all for the benefit of those at the Home.

They also have a barber shop for the members. All clothing, tobacco, etc., are furnished together with hospital and medical service which ranks with the best.

The Home also has its own laundry and cleaning service, power and water system and also takes care of burial expenses.

The officers and members of Local 306 request that you print this letter in The Carpenter.

Fraternally Yours,
Charles A. Christian, Recording Secretary,
Local 306. Newark, N. J.

Local 1784, Chicago, Honors its President

Editor, The Carpenter:

The party given in honor of Brother Anton Sommer, July 12, will be remembered for many years by all friends and members of Local Union 1784, Chicago. A feature of the celebration was the installation of officers performed by Brother Charles H. Sand, secretary-treasurer of our District Council. In the limelight was our worthy president, Anton Sommer. Brother Sommer has been a member of our organization for over thirty years and is always in the advanced trench line. He has served for more than twenty years as president; represented us three times at the general convention; was a delgate to District Council for many years and a member of the arbitration board—as such he fought many a battle for the betterment of the members and the organization as a whole.

Brother John R. Stevenson, president of the District Council, served as toastmaster. He gave a brief review of the doings of the honored guest and presented Brother Sommer with a gold watch, donated by our Local for his untiring service.

Worthy of mention too, is our visiting member, Herman Fehling. An active member of our Local, he served for over twenty years as recording secretary and delegate to District Council. At present, he is at our Home in Lakeland. Brother Fehling gave us a fine idea of the doings at Home and well deserves the rest he is enjoying there.

After the ceremonies, the floor was turned over to the many visitors from different Locals, wives and friends of the members. Everyone had a good time, thanks to the planning of a most active Committee.

Nick Adam, Recording Secretary,
Local 1784. Chicago.

Denison, Texas, Local 371 Celebrates its 51st Birthday

Local Union 371 of Denison, Texas, observed its fifty-first anniversary with a joint celebration and installation of new officers.

R. E. Roberts, of the General Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was the featured speaker. Earnest Hale, program committee Chairman, was master of ceremonies.

In his address Brother Roberts pledged continued support of the American Federation of Labor in its fight against the Congress of Industrial Organization.

Brother Roberts told the approximately 150 carpenters, members of their families and friends convened at Denison Woodmen Hall that the CIO "is on its way out" because the nation's system of institutions and economic conditions would not sustain it.

Formally installed by Brother Roberts, the new staff includes George Paulk, president; Lonnie Simmons, vice president; F. H. Johnson, financial secretary and treasurer; R. C. Badgett, recording secretary; R. E. Thomas, warden; P. H. Jackson, conductor; Ed Carpenter, H. C. Petty and A. Schodl, trustees, and C. W. Stacy, business Agent.

Brother Roberts commended Denison for "always having one of the finest carpenters' unions in the entire Southwest. I hope you continue to maintain that relation with your employers and the public," he said.

The speaker said that the United Brotherhood of Carpentersand Joiners of America was organized in August of 1881 at Chicago, Ill. Independent unions, however, operated for many years before that time in principal cities, and the Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776 at Philadelphia, Pa., in a building owned by a carpenters' union.

Instrumental in the establishment of the Brotherhood, the speaker explained, was P. J. McGuire who became its first international secretary and who later was foremost in the founding of the American Federation of Labor.

Brother Roberts declared that Lewis, bent on dominating organized labor in America, turned to the CIO after failing in several attempts to be elected president of the American Federation of Labor.

The speaker said the captains of industry and finance should support the A. F. of L. in its fight against radicalism. He warned against the propaganda of dictator countries which would reduce workmen to numbered men, doing the job assigned by the state at the wage set by the state.

"If labor wants such conditions to prevail in this country, all it has to do is follow the leadership of men like John L. Lewis," Mr. Roberts declared.

Organization among workmen, the speaker said, is an essential as among business men and industrialists. "There should be no quarrel between capital and labor. We should strive to establish the balance where capital receives a reasonable return on its investment and labor receives a reasonable compensation for service rendered."

Special guests present included J. D. Bond, president of Lingo-Leeper Lumber Company; C. W. Harless, manager of the Burton- Lingo Lumber Company; C. H. Culpepper, former Denisonian now business agent of the Dallas Local; J. B. Covey, business agent of the Sherman Local; Roy Hall, secretary of the Denison Trades Council; Mrs. R. E. Roberts, former state president of the carpenters' auxiliary; Herman Kachel, local labor leader, and Frank H. Johnson, veteran member of the Denison Local. Other visitors included C. S. Butridge, charter member of the Sherman Local, John Bryant, also of Sherman, Rev. S. M. Roberts of the Cotton Mill, father of the principal speaker, and several from Bonham and other towns.

Refreshments of ice cream, cake and cold drinks were served during the social session and music was furnished by a stringed orchestra. Women assisting with arrangements included Misses Clementine and Toni Schodl, Miss Ethel Hale, Mrs. R. C. Badgett, Mrs. Lonnie Simmons, Mrs. Henry Capelle, and Mrs. A. Schodl.

"Way Back When" Days Recalled By Charter Members

Editor, The Carpenter:

Charter members recalled the days of "way back when" as Local 508 of Marion, Ill., celebrated its thirty-eighth anniversary.

One of the charter members, Brother J. M. Lawrence treasurer of the Local, told how he took a dollar of his own money to help get a charter. At that time carpenters worked ten hours a day at fifteen cents an hour, $1.50 per day. That lasted for about a year and a half when they demanded and received $1.75 for ten hours. This lasted for approximately a year and then the hours were reduced to nine with the same wage. The next step was two dollars for nine hours and then three dollars for eight hours. The constant struggle finally resulted in the present rate of a dollar an hour.

Brother George Dew and J. Milton Norman were other charter members present. Brother Norman reviewed some of his past experiences in the labor movement. Brother Dew is one of the oldest members of the Local being 72.

Refreshments followed the speeches.

Fraternally Yours,
Irvin Lang, Recording Secretary,
Local 508. Marion, Ill.

Local Honors Faithful Service of Recording Secretary

Editor, The Carpenter:

At our annual installation of officers we gave a party at which Brother W. J. Robertson was the honor guest. We designated the evening as "Will Robertson Night" in honor of his having served twenty-one consecutive years as recording secretary.

I believe that such service as this should be honored more often and that it should serve as an inspiration to the new and younger members such as myself, in carrying on the good work.

Brother Robertson started his apprenticeship in England in 1894. He was a member of the old Amalgamated Brotherhood before he came to Palo Alto in 1906. He was elected recording secretary in 1918 and has never been in arrears.

Fraternally Yours,
E. J. Campbell, Recording Secretary,
Local 668. Palo Alto, Cal.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Local Marks Off Its 37th Milestone

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 1355 of Crawfordsville, Ind., observed its thirty-seventh anniversary in a fitting manner at the Royal Neighbors Hall in Crawfordsville, Tuesday night, July 18.

Brother M. R. Boraker, our financial secretary for the past 32 years, was master of ceremonies. In his opening speech he told why we were called together and gave a short history of the Local.

Brother Frank Nickel, our vice-president who is 83 years old, gave a very interesting talk on the early years of the Local.

There were four charter members present each gave a short talk on the progress of the Local.

A buffet supper was served after which cards were played, prizes going to the best players. After the prizes were awarded the floor was cleared and the remainder of the evening was spent in dancing.

A good time was had by all.

Fraternally Yours,
B. H. Peck, Recording Secretary.

Charter Members Honor Guests At Jamestown, N. Y., Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Jamestown, N. Y., Local 66 celebrated its forty-second anniversary with a program of refreshments and cards.

Brothers Peter Hammergren, Fred Wren and Carl A. Carlson, charter members were honor guests. Brother John Hanlon another charter member, is at the Carpenters Home in Lakeland, Fla.

Brother Hammergren gave a very interesting talk on the history of the Local up to the present.

Since May, 1910, the Local has maintained an Office and Business Agent. At the present time the Office is located in Central Labor Hall.

The Local is affiliated with the New York State Federation of Labor, Central Labor Council and the Building and Construction Trades Council.

At the present time there is very little work here and many of the members are out of work.

Charter of Local was granted February 17, 1897.

Committee on refreshments included Oscar Peterson, Nils Sandberg and Edwin Erickson.

All members present expressed their appreciation for a very enjoyable evening.

Fraternally Yours,

Oscar E. Peterson, Financial Secretary.
Local 66.

◆

Hopkinsville, Ky., Local Marks Its 46th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

On Wednesday, July 26, Local 442 of Hopkinsville, Ky., celebrated its forty-sixth anniversary.

The meeting was well attended and among those who participated were some veteran brothers who have been members for thirty-five years or more.

We had visitors from other Locals and several from the State of Tennessee. They spoke of the friendly relations existing between all the brothers in this vicinity and hoped such relations would continue.

After refreshments had been served, those who proclaimed themselves as "after dinner speakers" were given an opportunity to express their views, and their talks were enjoyed.

We hope to celebrate again next year.

Ira G. Thompson, President,
Local 442. Hopkinsville, Ky.

◆

Local 828, Menlo Park, Cal., Observes Its 38th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 828, Menlo Park, Cal., observed its thirty-eighth anniversary with a banquet Monday evening, July 10. Almost the entire membership was on hand for the party. Our Local is the oldest in San Mateo county, Cal., being formed mostly by members from San Francisco at its organization.

A group from Palo Alto Local 668 honored our Local by celebrating with us Among them was retiring recording secretary W. J. Robertson, who has given his Local twenty-one years of continuous service.

We also had as guests a group from Redwood City Local 1408 including past president Harry Miller.

Talks discussed the thirty-eight years of organization and praised the veteran members.

Fraternally yours,

A. G. Richstatter, Recording Secretary.

An Answer for Brother Bosser and a New Problem

Editor, The Carpenter:

Permit me to offer a solution to the problem by Brother William Bosser of Local No. 416, Chicago.

In simple language, I believe the problem is, Given a ball 2" in diameter. What is the diameter of a ball containing double the volume?

* * * * *

First find the vol. of the 2" ball by cubing the diameter 2" and multiplying by .5236 getting 4.1888.

Vol. equals D^3 x .5236. Since similar solids are to each other at the cubes of their like dimensions we have the proportion $2^3:X^3::V:2V$ or $8:X^3::4.18888:8.776$ solving the proportion we find X^3 equals 16 or X equals the cube 16X equals 2.52 inches answer.

I am including a problem which I hope you will publish in an early issue of our magazine.

Here it is:

Three men wish to carry a telephone pole 40 feet long and of uniform taper from 10" at butt to 5" diameter at small end. If one man takes hold at extreme small end. How far from the butt end should the other two men place the carrying hooks so that all three men shall carry equally?

E. P. Newman,
Local Union 1323. Monterey, Calif.

P. S. I hope to see more mathematical problems in The Carpenter soon as I enjoy them very much.

Veterans Are Honor Guests at Local 1158 Celebration

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local Union 1158 of Berkeley, Cal., observed its thirty-sixth anniversary with a banquet. Wives of members, and members of Ladies Auxiliary 160 of East Bay and their husands were guests.

Honored guests were veteran members many of whom hold more than thirty years of continuous membership in the organization.

Our main speaker for the occasion was D. H. Ryan, secretary of the East Bay District Council of Carpenters.

Several of the invited guests made short talks following which the evening was spent in social entertainment.

Time has worked great changes in organized labor since the time when our Local was chartered. At that time all that a labor organization could hope to get was obtained by main strength and held by the same power.

Today American Federation of Labor unions are recognized as permanent business institutions whose work and agreements are lived up to to the letter and as a necessity in the business world.

We had an enjoyable evening and the committee received many congratulations for its program.

George A. Hess, Recording Secretary,
Local 1158. Berkeley, Cal.

Muscatine, Iowa, Local Observes its 37th Birthday

Editor, The Carpenter:

A special meeting, dinner and talks featuring the past history of Local 1069, of Muscatine, Iowa, highlighted our anniversary celebration. It was recalled in the talks that at the time we organized we were getting seventeen and a half cents an hour. Now our rate is a dollar per hour.

Our Local was chartered April 3, 1902 which makes us thirty-seven years old.

Fraternally Yours,
J. F. Berry, Recording Secretary.

Local 33 of Boston, Mass., Observes its 57th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

This year, 1939, marks the fifty-seventh anniversary of Local Union 33 of Boston, Mass.

Our charter was issued June 24, 1882 and we have operated under it continuously. The Local has never failed to hold a weekly meeting.

On July 5 a special meeting was called to mark our fifty-seventh birthday. All members turned out to celebrate and make it a gala occasion.

The evening opened with installation of officers, it being the first meeting in July.

The retiring president, Brother Lawrence Howard, was installing officer, assisted by Brother Edmund C. Williams who escorted the new officers to their places in line.

When installed, the new officers assumed their official positions and then President William Francis, after a short talk, suspended the order of business and turned the meeting over to the committee on arrangements, the signal for the fun to begin.

Brother James Doyle, who was admitted to the Local in June, 1882 was introduced and during the course of his remarks compared present day conditions with those of the early eighties.

The retiring officers were presented with small gifts as tokens of appreciation of their faithful services.

Refreshments were served and a four act vaudeville program presented followed by an hour of movies which concluded the program.

Fraternally Yours,

C. J. Gallagher, Recording Secretary.

MOTOR PA
A MACHINE CO.

A CORRECTION

In a recent issue of the The Carpenter an error was made in reproducing a picture of one of the Local's halls.

Credit for the picture should have been given to Local 297 of Kalamazoo, Mich. The picture reproduced here is of Local 297's hall. We are sorry to have made this error and are glad to correct it.

Accidents Cut 10 Per Cent

Accidental deaths in the nation during 1938 were reduced by 11,000, with traffic reductions setting the pace in the decline, the National Safety Council reported.

The council said there were 90,000 persons killed in all types of accidents. That represented a 10 per cent drop from the 1937 figure, or the biggest reduction ever achieved in a single year.

Uncle Sam's Gold Reserve

The League of Nations reports that Uncle Sam holds 58 per cent of the world's visible gold reserve—five times as much as any other nation.

The Yarnin' BASKET

Auxiliary 156, of Denver, Colo.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 156 of Denver, Colo., brings its bit of "yarn" to the "Yarnin' Basket" and again extends greetings to its sister auxiliaries.

The auxiliary celebrated its thirteenth anniversary Tuesday, May 2, with a turkey dinner and card party for its members and their husbands. A special feature of the celebration, and one which will become an annual affair, was the presentation of membership pins to all who had ten or more years of continuous membership. Those honored were Mrs. A. W. Butt, president, Mrs. Arthur Benton, financial secretary-treasurer, Mrs. A. J. Epping, Mrs. Wm. Hunter, Mrs. Lilie Lantzy, Mrs. W. I. Moody, past president and trustee, Mrs. J. A. Mac Naughton, trustee for several years, Mrs. A. W. North, recording secretary, Mrs. Albert Myers, Mrs. Matt Peterson, Mrs. Michael Raven, Mrs. J. H. Stucker, Mrs. N. S. Butt, Mrs. W. E. Allen, trustee, and Mrs. Walter Jouno. The first eight named are charter members. Five of them, Mrs. Butt, Mrs. Benton, Mrs. Moody, Mrs. J. A. Mac Naughton, and Mrs. North have almost perfect attendance records for the entire thirteen years, Mrs. Benton heading the list with only three absences.

Meetings are held in Carpenters Hall, the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month. A social hour follows the business session during which refreshments are served to members and their husbands by four hostesses who have volunteered at the previous meeting. With an active membership of forty-eight these social hours have become very pleasant affairs to which all look forward.

Occasional card parties and pot luck suppers are held but the three big events of the year are the birthday party and the Christmas parties, one for members only featured by an exchange of gifts, and the other for children of all union carpenters given in cooperation with Local Union No. 55, when a program is given consisting of volunteer musical numbers, dances and readings by the children, who give their names to the secretary as they enter. As the program nears its close sleigh bells are heard and Santa Claus comes down the chimney to lead the grand march and distribute bags of candy and fruit to the children.

The auxiliary cooperated with about twenty other union auxiliaries, all affiliated with the Denver Joint Council of Women's Auxiliaries, in entertaining women delegates and visitors to the A. F. of L. convention in Denver in October, 1937. A luncheon and card party attended by 230, climaxed the entertainment which included a circle trip through the mountains with a luncheon served at the end of the trip in Golden, a fashion show and a trip through the Moffat tunnel for both men and women, as well as many other smaller affairs.

With best wishes for the continued growth of the auxiliary movement we remain,

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. A. W. North, Recording Secretary,
Ladies Auxiliary No. 156.

Auxiliary 291, Klamath Falls, Oregon

Editor, The Carpenter:

On the evening of July 19 we held installation of officers for the coming year. The Sisters installed were, President, Mrs. Vernice Godding; Vice-President, Mrs. Eva Burkhard; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Zella Smith; Recording

Secretary, Mrs. Clara Barnett; Conductor, Mrs. Alice Hill; Warden, Mrs. Maude Hogle.

After installation our brother carpenters joined us for a lovely evening and refreshments.

We meet on the first and 3rd Wednesday evenings. The last meeting always being social. We have a big success with our pot luck suppers. Our organization is a fast growing Auxiliary. The Auxiliary crocheted a beautiful Afghan, which we sold at the Carpenters' Picnic, and it netted us $35.00. We extend a hearty greeting to all our Sister Auxiliaries.

Fraternally Yours,
Mrs. Clara Barnett, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary 2, Toledo, Ohio

Editor, The Carpenter:

Our Auxiliary has a sewing club with 28 members. We meet the first and third Wednesdays and quilt. We sew for anyone outside the club. We save this money and at Christmas fix baskets for the needy.

July 18 we went on a boat trip to Belle Isle, Michigan. Only 10 members made the trip. The rest must have known that the lake was going to be a bit rough. A few became ill but nevertheless all had a grand time. We had dinner on the boat. We arrived in Toledo at 7:30 P.M., all voting to do it again next summer.

Fraternally Yours,
Mrs. Barber, Secretary of the Club.

Auxiliary 316, of Council Bluffs, Iowa

Editor, The Carpenter:

Our Auxiliary, 316 of Council Bluffs, Iowa, marked the end of another year with a banquet. Members of Carpenters' Local 364 were also present.

We have more than doubled our membership this past year and are hoping to increase it more in the coming year.

We have several plans to raise money for our activities and will inform you later as to their success. We would be glad to hear from other Auxiliaries who would care to correspond with us.

At our last meeting we elected new officers.

Fraternally yours,
Mrs. Charles Lausen,
Retiring Recording Secretary.

Smiths Head the List

The "first fifty families" in the United States based on numbers rather than wealth has been compiled by the Social Security Board.

"Approximately 10 per cent of the 43,900,000 account numbers assigned under the Federal old-age insurance system," John J. Corson, director of the Bureau of Old-Age Insurance, said, "are held by workers with some one of these 50 names."

The Smiths head the list with approximately 418,000. The Johnsons, Browns, Williamses, and Millers follow in that order, with the Joneses holding sixth place. The Owens and Nichols families are tied for last place among the "first fifty" having about 20,000 each.

A good laugh is sunshine in a house.—Thackeray.

The "buyers' guide" for Union manufacturers is the 1939 Union Label Catalogue-Directory. Be sure to buy one!

IMPORTANT

The Federal Postoffice Department now requires extra postal charges when they notify International Headquarters of any change in address of members on The Carpenter mailing list.

These changes are literally coming in by the hundreds and the expense is a considerable item. This expense can be avoided if all members use the form below, to notify us of change of address. Just fill out the form and drop it in the mail addressed to Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

This is an important matter and it is requested that all members notify International Headquarters of change of address IMMEDIATELY.

(Date) ____19___

Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Please change my address on Journal file.

From ____**Street**

City __________________________**State** ____________

To ____ **Street**

City __________________________**State** ____________

Name in full ____

L. U. No.______, **City**_______________ **State**______

It is suggested that you cut out blank if you have changed your address and paste it on a one cent postcard to save postage.

Members are not entitled to the Journal if they or their Local are in arrears. Honorary members required to pay one dollar yearly subscription rate.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 134

While we have in mind all doors, we are dealing more particularly in these lessons, with doors that are still being made on the job. Other doors will be treated, before we leave this subject, as the needs may demand.

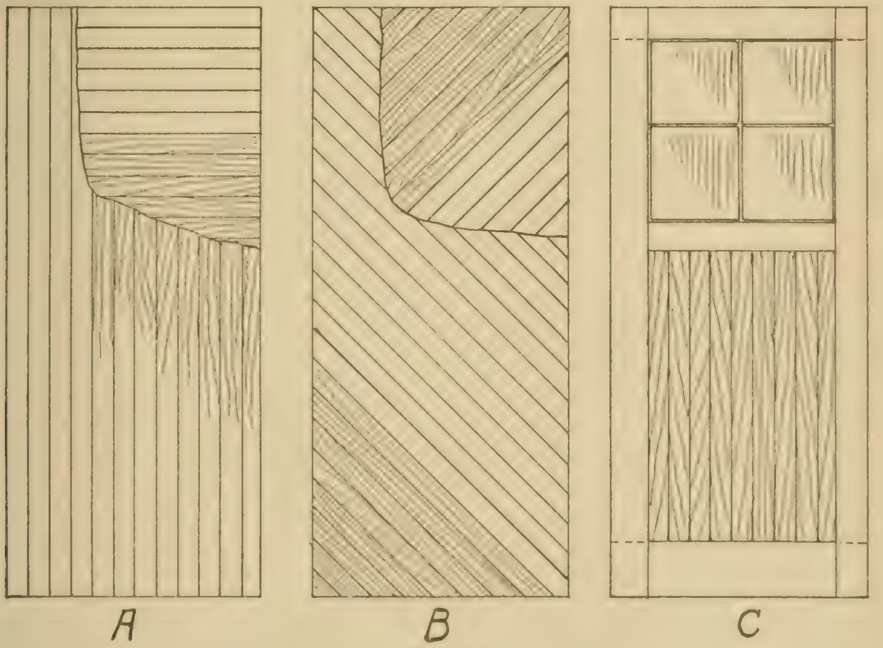


Fig. 1

Figure 1 of our illustrations shows three battened doors. At A is shown a door with the boards running up and down on the face, and horizontally on the back. The upper right-hand corner has the face boards cut out, showing the horizontal boards of the back. At B is shown another way of making a battened door. Here both the front and the back are made with the boards running on a 45-degree angle, speaking of the edge of the door. At C is shown a door with a frame on the face side, on the back of which the boards are fastened. This door is provided with four panes of glass.

How the doors shown in Fig. 1 are constructed is shown by the details in Fig. 2, where A represents the construction of the door marked with the same letter in the previous figure. The door is fastened together with flat-head screws as we are showing by the dotted lines and by the shading. The screws are inserted from the back and countersunk. The joints of the boards should be kept about 1/16 of an inch apart, both on the face and on the back of the door to prevent the door from warping when the boards swell. At B is shown the construction of the second door shown in the first figure. This door, too, is put together with flat-head screws. The joints, as will be observed, are spread as in the other case. At C is shown the construction of the third

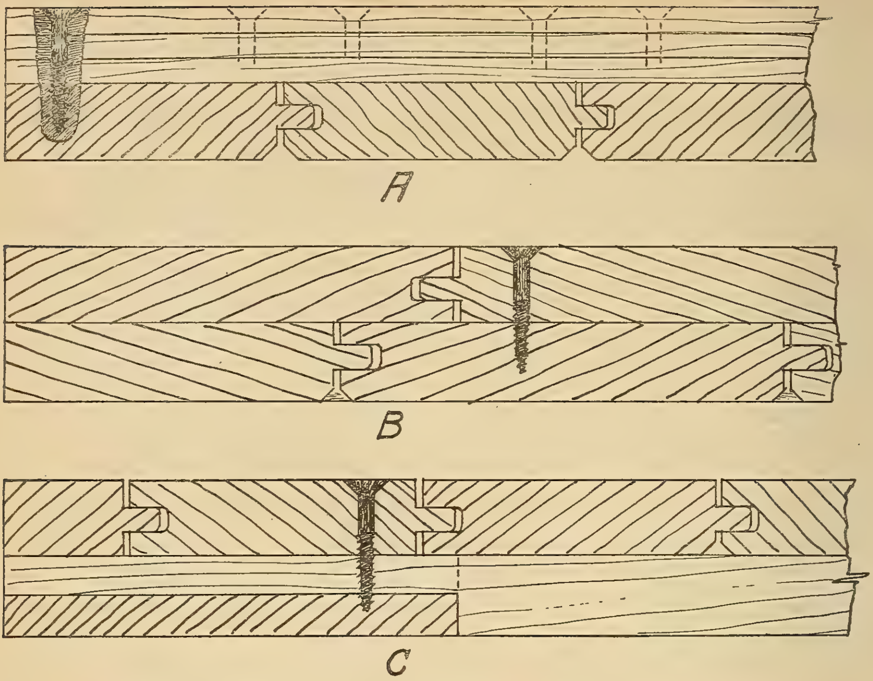


Fig. 2

door. The half-lap joint of the frame, to the bottom and left, should be noted. The joints of the boards are spread and the door is fastened together with screws.

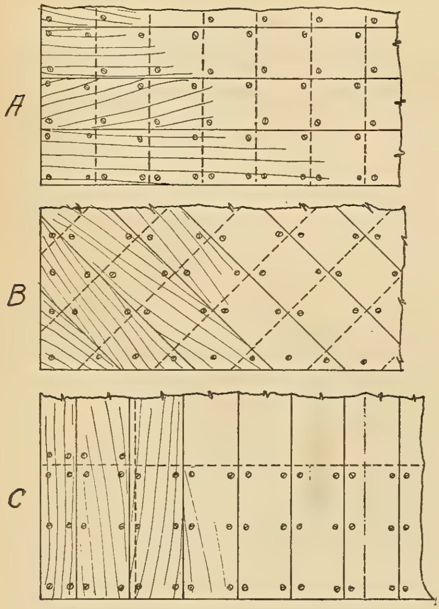


Fig. 3

A, B and C of Fig. 3, represent respectively the three doors shown in Fig. 1, and show how the screws are arranged in each of the doors. Other arrangements of the screws, of course, can be adopted, but the methods we are showing will hold the doors together permanently. The dotted lines represent the boards on the face side of the doors.

The door shown to the left in Fig. 4 is a battened door with a frame. The joints of the frame are doweled together as indicated by the dotted lines both on the elevation and on the enlarged section showing the construction. The door shown at the center has a braced frame onto which the boards are fastened. The frame is held together with half-lap joints as we are showing by the section below the door. The door to the right has a frame with two braces and the panel boards fastened on the frame from the back. This door is also held together at the joints with dowels, as shown by the dotted lines. It will be observed that the frames of these doors are all chamfered

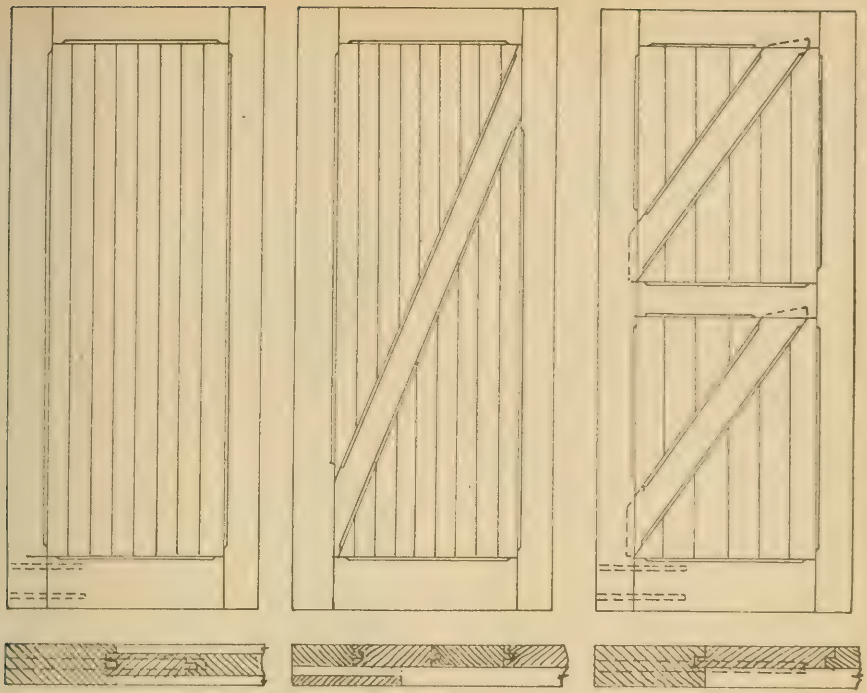


Fig. 4

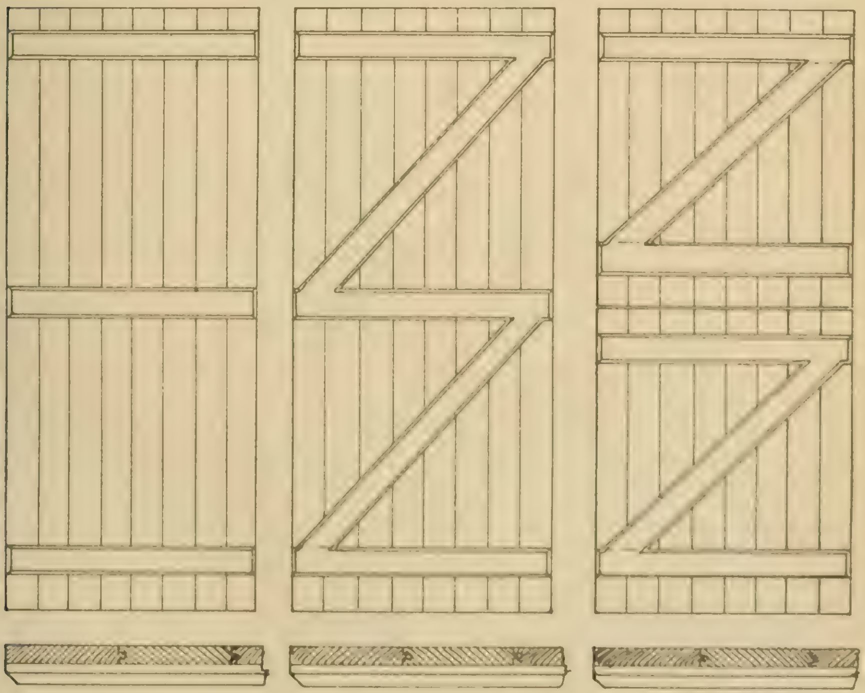


Fig. 5

on the edges that intersect with the panels.

Fig. 5 shows to the left a ledged door with three ledges. At the center is a ledged door with two braces and to the right are two half doors with ledges and brace. These doors should be fastened together with flat-head screws, countersunk. The ledgers and the braces are shown chamfered, which greatly improves the appearance.

The boards of the doors shown in Figs. 4 and 5 should be spread at the joints as we have previously explained, to prevent warping of the doors when the boards get wet and swell.

Fig. 6 shows a two-panel door, and by including the dotted lines, a three-panel door. This figure is a sort of diagram, showing the various parts of a door. The part marked "Muntin" is sometimes called "Stile" or "Center Stile." The middle rail is also called "Lock Rail."

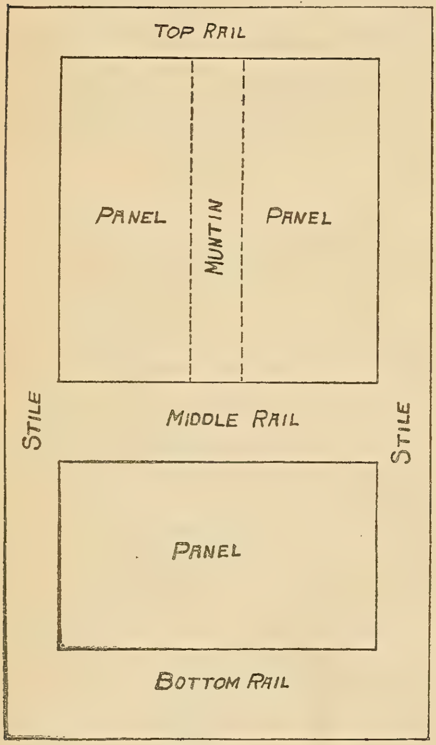


Fig. 6

The three details shown in Fig. 7 show the construction of the joints between the rails and the stiles. At A is shown the mortise and tenon joint of the top rail and the upper end of the stile. At B is shown the joint between the middle rail and the stile. This joint has a double mortise and tenon. The part marked X between the tenons is important. If this were mortised out and one large mortise and tenon used in making the joint, the stile would be weakened, and the strength of the joint would be greatly reduced. At C is shown the same kind of a joint, holding the bottom rail and the stile together.

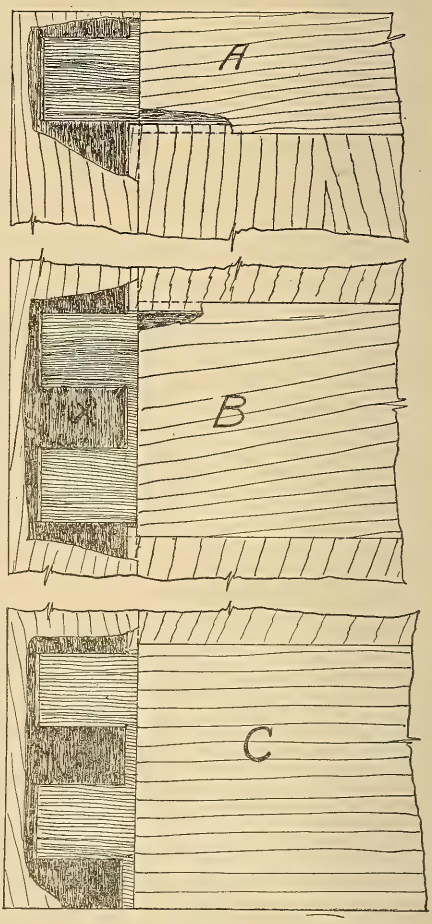


Fig. 7

Doors that are swung on hinges have a great deal of strain thrown onto them, and therefore the construction of such doors, especially the joints, must be substantially done. The mortise and tenon joints should fit perfectly, so the glue will contact the whole joint.

Sliding doors, in most instances are not sliding doors at all. They are hung with rollers on tracks, and so long as the rollers work and the doors are free from obstructions, there is little strain on them. But when something goes wrong—if the tracks give way, or the foundation of the house settles so the doors do not slip in or out of their pockets freely, then the operators often strain them in their attempts to make them work, by pushing and pulling and banging. It is therefore important, when such doors are hung, that not only the track is properly installed, but that the foundation supporting that part of the building is firm.

What we have just said about sliding doors is almost equally true with accordion doors. Accordion doors also do not have much strain on them so long as everything works all right, but we have seen such doors pushed and banged around when they didn't work freely, until some of the doors were ruined. In this particular instance, the operator got excited when the doors failed to yield, and forced them into place; whereas a little adjusting would have solved the problem. It is therefore important when such doors are installed to make them proverbially "fool proof."

* * *

LESSON 135

The carpenter who fits and hangs an ordinary door in one hour can be considered a good average door hanger. Of course, there are many conditions that enter into a door-hanging job. The door itself has much to do with it. If the door is made of hard or tough material, requiring much dressing off, it will mean more time to do the work than if the door is made of soft material that dresses easily. A heavy door is harder to hang, speaking from the work standpoint, than a light one. Sometimes, too, doors run from ⅛ to ¼ of an inch wider than the specified width. When this is true and the wood is hard and tough, a great deal of extra work must be done. Some carpenters use what is called a scrub plane to take off this surplus of wood and finish the fitting with a jack plane and jointer.

A pretty good job of door fitting can be done with a jack plane only, and many carpenters do not use anything else. Other carpenters use the fore plane, but for the better class of work, the door fitting should be finished with a jointer. When this is done, of course, the jambs will have to be set perfectly plumb and true in ever respect. If the jambs are warped or somewhat crooked a jack plane will in most cases give the best results. This, perhaps, is the reason why so many door hangers use the jack plane exclusively for fitting doors.

A word should be said about keeping tools sharp. A poor mechanic can do better work with sharp tools, than a good mechanic can with tools that are poorly sharpened or so dull they will not do good work. In other words, a man's mechanical ability will be greatly increased if he not only knows how to sharpen tools properly, but if he keeps his tools sharp all the time. Nothing is gained by working with a dull tool just because one does not want to take the time to sharpen it.

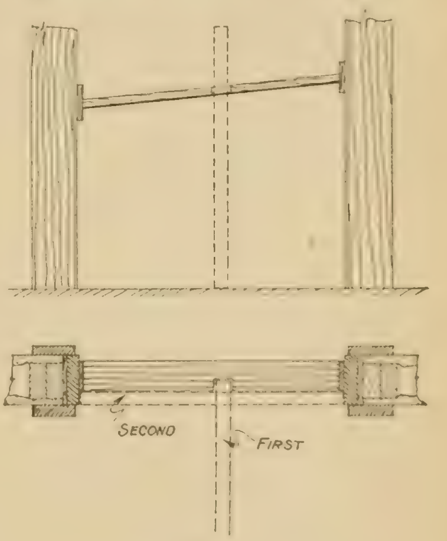


Fig. 1

When one observes the various kinds of door jacks, and how differently different carpenters make them, this paraphrase is fitting: "A door jack is made to hold a door on edge, upright, but carpenters have made many inventions." This brings us to our illustrations.

Fig. 1 shows in elevation and plan one of the first door jacks we ever saw used. It consists of a piece of board with a block nailed at either end and a little longer than the distance between the jambs, so it will stick between them, as we are showing. A notch cut in about at the center holds the door on edge and in an upright position. This is indicated by the dotted lines on both the elevation and the plan. On the plan it is marked "First," and shows the position of the door when it is being dressed. The dotted lines marked "Second" show how the jack keeps the door from going too far back when it is set up in the jamb for trial, making the jack serve two purposes. The second service, however, is eliminated when the jambs are rabbeted.

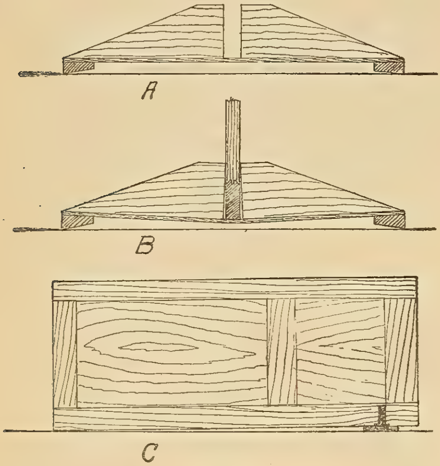


Fig. 2

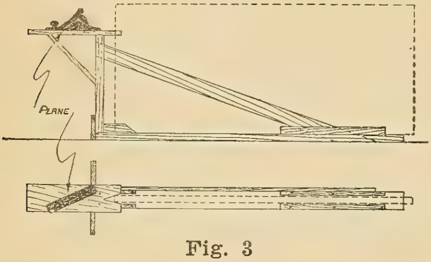


Fig. 3

Fig. 2 shows the spring-clamp door jack in three positions. At A is shown a side view giving the greater part of the construction. The clamps are made of either 2"x4" or 2"x6" material. The springboard is made of tough springy wood about ⅜ of an inch thick. At B is shown how the weight of the door springs the board so the clamps pinch the door and hold it in an upright position. At C a side of the door is shown and to the right, shaded, an end view of the door jack in position.

Perhaps the most practical door jack that is used by carpenters, is shown by Fig. 3. This jack is also used for fitting window sash. It is needless to say that the design we are showing is not the only one in use. In fact almost every carpenter has some special feature that he likes and therefore he adds to, or takes away, until he has a door jack that is strictly of his own designing.

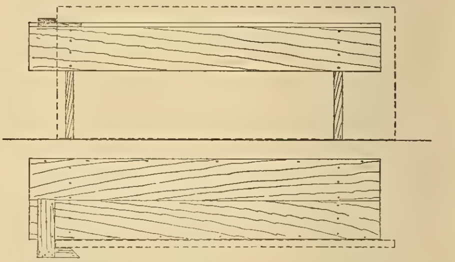


Fig. 4

The material available when the door jack is made also influences the style. It is indeed interesting to observe the door jacks in use on a large job where a number of carpenters are at work hanging doors.

We have known foremen who insisted that the door hangers on a job use small benches somewhat on the order we are showing in Fig. 4. This bench is about as long as an ordinary door, (see dotted lines representing door) and from 18 to 20 inches wide. The hook we are showing to hold the door is merely a suggestion. The door holding device must be governed by the kind of doors to be hung. For instance, if small cabinet doors are to be fit and hung, the carpenter must figure out some way of holding the doors so he can dress them. There is no door jack equal to the bench arrangement for fitting small doors.

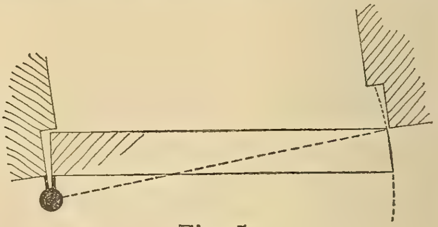


Fig. 5

Figs. 5 and 6 illustrate the reason why the lock-edge of a door must be beveled. The illustrations are exaggerated. The straight dotted lines show the radius of the door swing, while the curved dotted lines show the course of the edge of the door when it swings. The dotted curved line intersecting with the jamb to the right, Fig. 6, shows how much bevel a door would have to have to be operated, if there were no play between the door and the jamb when the door is closed. A little study of Figs. 5 and 6, bearing in mind that they are exaggerations, will make our point clear.

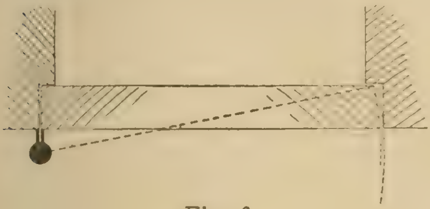


Fig. 6

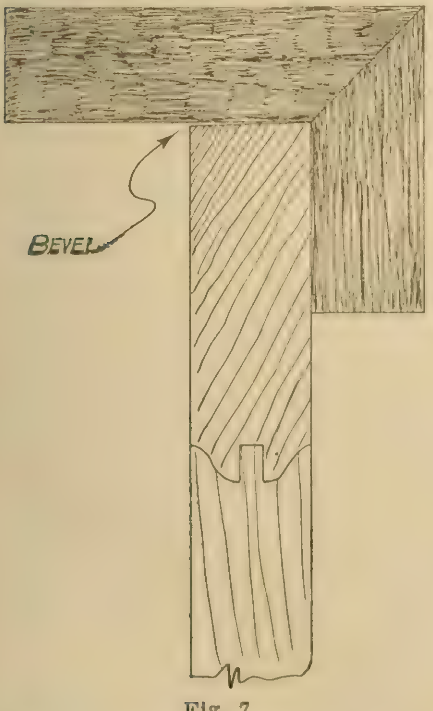


Fig. 7

Fig. 7, which shows a cross section of a door in part, with a tri-square applied, gives the line of demarcation between the bevel of the butt-edge of a door and the lock-edge. That is to say, the butt-edge of a door should never have any more bevel than what we are showing, and could have less, while the lock-edge should never have any less, but could have more, depending on circumstances. For example, a wide thin door with the pivot of the butts close to the surface of the door would need little beveling on the lock-edge and less on the butt-edge. But if a door is thick and narrow and the pivot of the butts projects some distance out from the door, then, it is obvious, the lock-edge of the door will have to be beveled so the door can be operated and still not show too much play between the jamb and the door when it is closed.

In the next lesson we will have more to say about doors and hanging doors.

Blue Print Reading And Estimating

By L. Perth

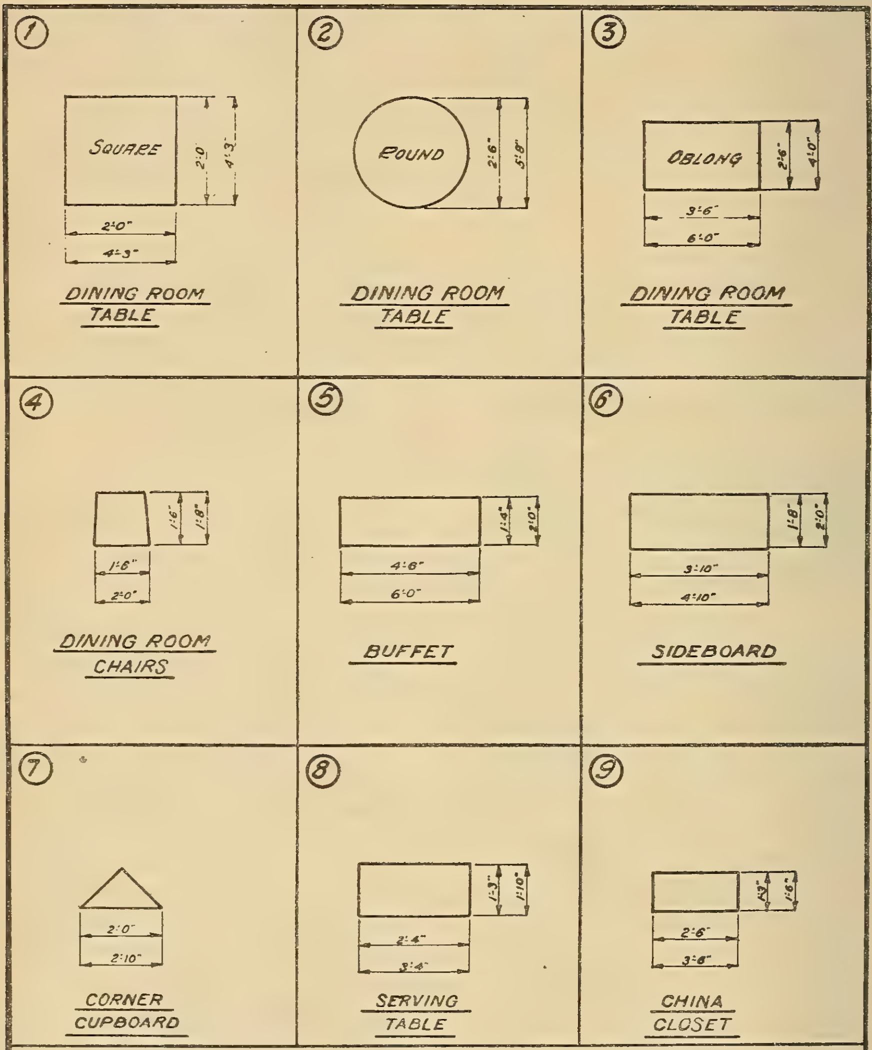
PART THIRTY-FIVE

It is very gratifying, indeed, to realize that the series of lessons which have been running in the colums of our journal for the past four years have accomplished a two-fold purpose. In the first place the students of these articles should have become very proficient in the art of Plan Reading and thus proved to be of greater value to their employers or have secured promotions in their respective branches of activity, which they could not have expected had they not possessed this knowledge.

Secondly, many of those who diligently studied these papers should have developed the ability to draw plans for simple structures. Of course, it was not the intention of the author to give instructions in Architectural drawing when he first originated these series. For it is easily understood that while the subjects are somewhat allied the procedure is quite different and the nature of instruction and application is not the same.

This proves that those who were successful in gaining even very elementary knowledge of how to draw are to be congratulated for having an exceptional adaptability to the subject in question.

Since the instruction in Blue Print Reading does not contain anything which would be instrumental to teach drawing with the exception of free-hand sketching the students naturally are in want of additional information of specific nature and it is to aid them as well as those who are continuing their studies in plan reading that these lessons are intended.


①
SQUARE
2'0"
4'3"
2'0"
4'3"
DINING ROOM TABLE
②
ROUND
2'6"
5'8"
DINING ROOM TABLE
③
OBLONG
2'6"
4'0"
3'6"
6'0"
DINING ROOM TABLE
④
1'6"
1'8"
1'6"
2'0"
DINING ROOM CHAIRS
⑤
1'4"
2'0"
4'6"
6'0"
BUFFET
⑥
1'8"
2'0"
3'10"
4'10"
SIDEBOARD
⑦
2'0"
2'10"
CORNER CUPBOARD
⑧
1'3"
1'10"
2'4"
3'4"
SERVING TABLE
⑨
1'3"
1'6"
2'6"
3'6"
CHINA CLOSET

SYMBOLS FOR DINING ROOM FURNITURE

In laying out a floor plan for a residence there are several things to be taken into consideration before the actual drawings may be made.

The building site must be definitely established, i. e., the size of the lot, its location in the block or tract with reference to the adjoining lots, its boundary lines, topography, and also the characteristics of the adjoining property on all sides.

By the characteristics of the adjoining property is meant the size of the grounds, the number, size and type of buildings if any, and their occupancy as to the number of families to one building.

The next step is to determine the

size of the building to be erected, the number of rooms, their relative arrangement, sizes, window and door openings.

The sizes of rooms, the location of openings and dimensions of furniture and equipment seems to be the main stumbling stone for those who are attempting to draw plans for the first time. At least, this is the conclusion we have arrived at judging from the majority of letters received lately from these prospective draftsmen.

It is the purpose of this and perhaps of several succeeding articles to supply such technical information, which would enable these aspirants to proceed with their work with some degree of self confidence.

As far as windows are concerned, these as a rule are being governed by the basic state, county and municipal regulations. The prevailing rule is that the window area in each room used for living or sleeping purposes should be one-tenth of that of the floor area of the given room. The sizes of rooms, that is, the minimum area and heights are also established in the same manner.

Now in locating window and door openings on the floor plan, it is very essential that the future equipment and furniture should be taken into consideration.

Therefore it is very important that the student have a working knowledge as to types and sizes of furniture and their most comfortable arrangement.

While it is difficult to establish just what the furnishings of a proposed house will be it is safe to proceed from the premises of how an ordinary home should be equipped to make it comfortable for the average family.

The accompanying chart was prepared with the express purpose of supplying the data which is indispensable in laying out a floor plan. It represents symbols and the principal dimensions for "dining room furniture."

General drawings, which include floor plans and elevation are drawn to "¼ inch equals 1 foot" or as is usually expressed: "one-quarter inch scale." Therefore in placing the various pieces on your floor plan these must be also drawn to "one-quarter-inch scale."

The student should exercise his own judgment as to the placing of the furniture in the respective rooms with reference to their relative location to windows and doors.

In fact, the first thing to do is to determine the total window area required for a given room, and determine how many windows will be necessary, their type and sizes. The door openings also should be determined as to size and hand of door. With this data at hand one may proceed with the arranging of the furniture in the given room and place the openings in the walls in such a way that they will supply the maximum of light and ventilation, will be accessible for operation, will represent no difficulties for placing of drapes, shades or blinds and will harmonize not only with the interior scheme but also with the exterior appearance.

Each room should be taken up separately. Various ways must be tried out before the best method may be arrived at. There is no set rule as to how this should be done since each individual case represents an individual problem. Sense of proportion and harmony and an understanding what comfort is will enable any one with a little patience and care to solve the situation.

In the succeeding articles we will endeavor to treat the various other rooms in the same manner.

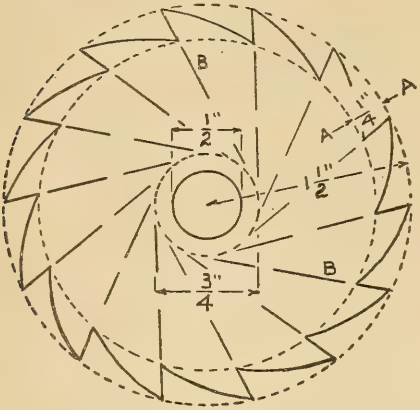
"SOLID" MAHOGANY TABLE TOP

A neighboring amateur craftsman was highly gratified with the beautiful crotch veneers he had glued on one side of plain sawn mahogany cores to make a "solid" mahogany top and leaves for a drop table. Later when the top and leaves began to warp he was so filled with sorrow and perplexity that he called upon a skilled craftsman for the explanation and cure for his troubles. A few words from the professional made it plain that if the core had been quarter sawn instead of plain sawn and veneered on both sides simultaneously, plain saw veneer on the back, there would have been little or no warping. This was the method followed by the master cabinet makers of a century or more ago. It is poor practice to veneer one side only of a board for it will surely warp in time. In such a case crotch or burl veneers are almost certain to check badly. No guarantee against this is possible.

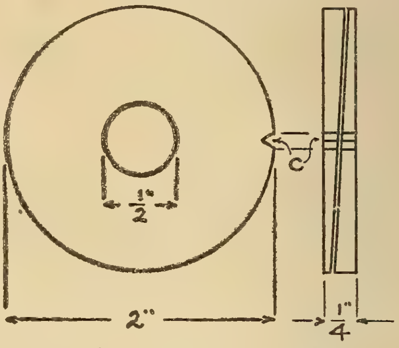
Useless Saw Becomes An Efficient Groover

By Charles A. King

Grooving for panels, drawer bottoms and for housed joints is more or less frequently required in most home shops and in shops where jobbing is done. Many kinds and types of groovers have been designed for this work, though they are efficient, their cost is comparatively high but if much work is to be done a good groover for the shaper or for the arbor of a circular saw table is indispensable. Many home workers and craftsmen conducting modest businesses may not enthuse over the thought of putting up cash enough to buy a groover which would be used only occasionally, but when the writer thought of a groover he saw doing excellent work years ago, and realized the need of one in his home shop he determined to make one just for the fun of it.



GROOVING SAWS

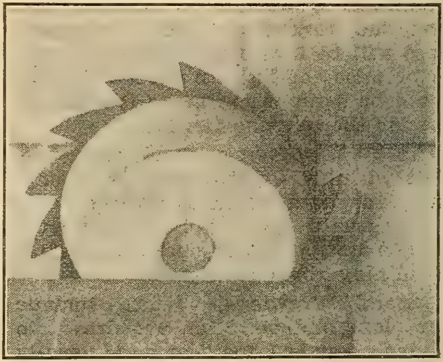


KEEP NOTCHES C OVER EACH OTHER

WARBLING COLLARS

An old time hand saw that was the same thickness on the back as on the tooth edge furnished the material for a groover that would fit a ½″ shaper spindle. Ten 3″ circles were drawn upon the blade and separated by using a hack saw, file and cold chisel and each placed in an iron vise with the line of the 3″ circle just below the top of the vise jaws and trimmed roughly to the line with a cold chisel. A hole to fit the shaper spindle, in this case ½″, was drilled in the center of each disc using a high-speed drill as an ordinary drill was not hard enough. The discs were pounded perfectly flat where necessary, placed on the shaper spindle, the set nuts turned firmly down and the edges jointed, turned round and to uniform size by holding a piece of carborundum against them as the spindle and discs revolved. A circle was drawn ¼″ from the edge of the two outer discs as at A of the sketch to mark the depth of the throat of the teeth. The outer edge was spaced into fourteen equal divisions and a line drawn from each of these to clear the center hole by about ⅛″ as at B. The front of the teeth was sawn with a very hard hacksaw down to the line A and the back of the teeth shaped with a coarse file.

The spindle with the saws was again placed in the shaper and the edge jointed again to insure that all teeth were of uniform length. The spindle was left in the shaper, the saws removed and the teeth of each saw given a rather light set. One at a time the saws were placed in a clamp made of two turned discs of wood through the centers of



which a ½" pin was placed to keep the saws centered as shown in the photo. The clamp and saw were held in the jaws of the vise and each tooth filed to a point on the back and the shape of each tooth carefully maintained.

The photo shows the saws held in a close bunch in which case they will make a ⅜" groove but in the other photo, in which the saws are set up with warbling collars (see sketch), placed between the two outside saws and the adjoining saw with a pasteboard or a wood collar say ⅛" thick between the others as shown, we may cut a groove 1" or more wide; in fact, any groove between 1/16" and 1" or more may be made with this groover by placing warbling collars, paper or pasteboard collars between the saws. The result will be the same whether a straight or a curved edge is grooved and a smoother cut than one made by a square edged collar will result. Aside from the time spent the cost of the groover was nominal and its work is perfectly satisfactory.

A groover of the same type for a circular saw arbor may be made the same way by using saws of suitable size and making the hole to fit the arbor closely.

◆

Just A Problem

The problem we are presenting here is one that in some way or other comes up in form building. Figure 1 shows the situation. The forms are all up, excepting the part represented by dotted lines. The reinforcing rods are shown shaded. The question is how to get a tight joint at point B, when it is difficult, if not impossible, to nail the board at point A?

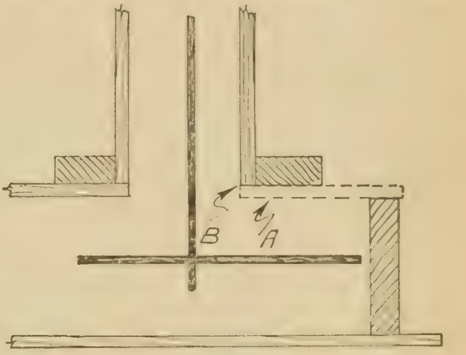


Fig. 1

Figure 2 gives the solution. When the nail shown at F was driven, there was still an open joint at B, which is indicated by the dotted lines. The limited space and reinforcing rods made it practically impossible to nail the board at point A, so a 2x4 was nailed to the buck, as pointed out at C. Then the nail at D was driven closing and holding the joint at B by means of the lever principle. The clearance pointed out at E should not be forgotten.

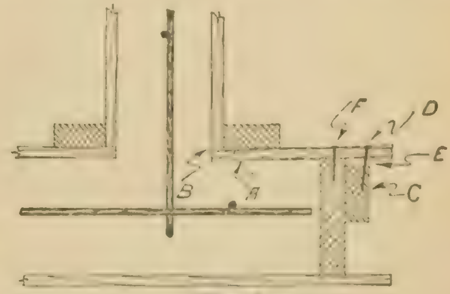


Fig. 2

—H. H. Siegele.

Right and Wrong In House Framing

The term "Framing" taken in its broadest sense has the tendency to include the entire structural field.

What we are concerned with, however, is "Timber Framing" and particularly "House Framing."

To the carpenter this is the most important subject. It is very essential that the building be erected in the proper way, the right kind of lumber be used for various purposes and all members joined in such a manner that they will insure the stability of the structure.

In spite of the fact that framing methods and practices have been undergoing a development since the origin of the trade, there still exist many controversial phases as to what is right and what is wrong.

In "Structural Steel Framing" the designing engineer is responsible for the strength and stability of the building. He uses his engineering skill and training in designing not only the structure as a whole but he also prepares the details of the various structural members that go into the making of the edifice, how they should be connected and assembled, the sizes and quality of the steel and schedule of operation.

In house building, however, the architect prepares the general plans and the necessary architectural details. No architect ever makes any framing plans and the entire structural part, therefore, is left to the carpenter.

Since no definite structural procedures were ever set to govern house framing there are in practical application today numerous methods which in many cases are diametrically opposite and yet are tending to accomplish the same purpose.

A fitting illustration is the subject of "diagonal bracing." There is one faction of carpenters who advocate the method of building the wall in the usual way, i. e. to frame the bottom and top plates, locate the studding providing the openings in the walls and after the wall has been raised, the diagonal bracing is being installed by cutting in between the studs the necessary number of short 2"x4" pieces. This is what is known as "cut-in" diagonal bracing.

Then there is another school of carpenters who believe that the method described above is entirely wrong. They claim that the right way to do the job is by putting the diagonal bracing in first and cutting in the studding afterwards. Thus, they say, is not only the full strength of the bracing obtained but the frame of the wall or partition can be properly squared by measuring the diagonals and adjusting these if necessary, a thing which is almost impossible to accomplish when the studs are spiked in position first.

It would be desirable to hear from the veterans of the trade what they think is the right and wrong way of doing this job. However, we would suggest that such contributions be accompanied by some sort of practical demonstration, showing why one method or the other is correct.

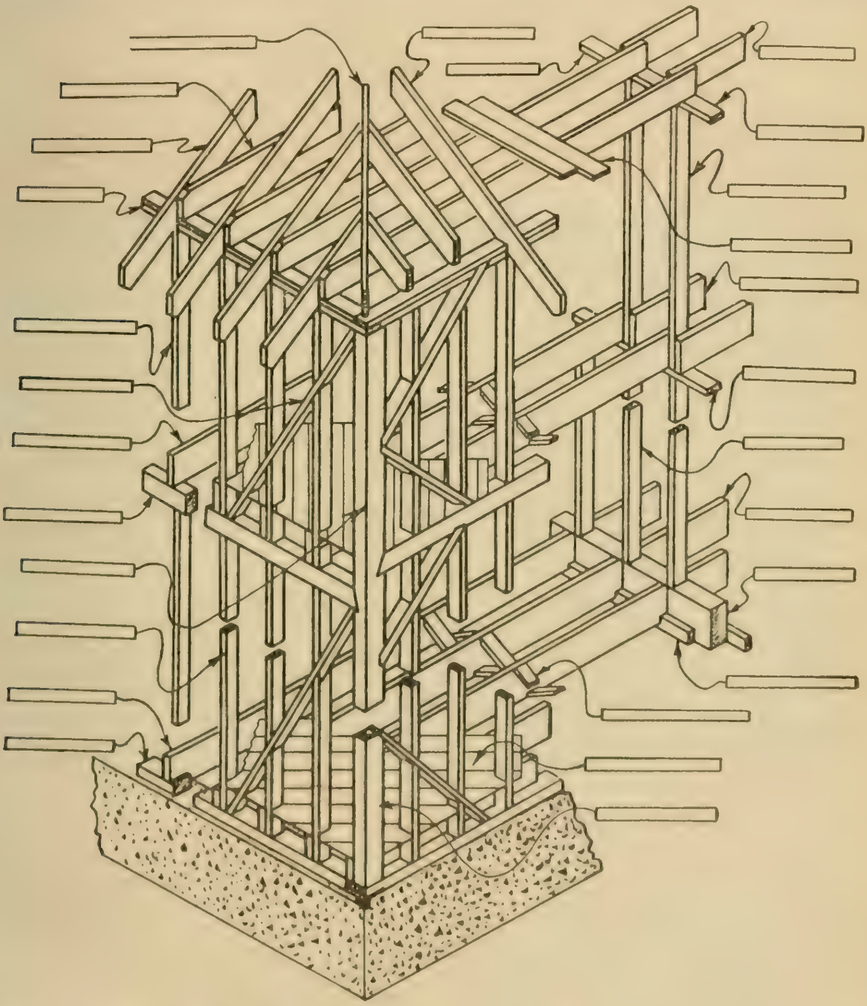
There is another very controversial point as to the way of framing corner posts and end posts at partitions. This is not a question of strength or stiffness but rather an accommodation for the next building operation that of lathing and plastering. Studs being spaced 16 inches center to center providing nailing facilities for lath. However at corners whether it be the corner of the house or inside corner at partitions some sort of nailing surface must be provided to take the nailing at the end of the first or last lath. Three studs are generally used in such cases, their relative location being quite different in each case. In some instances, instead of three studs furring strips are being used.

We have seen some jobs where a combination of two 2"x4" studs and one 2x6" is employed. While, as the saying goes, there is more than one way to skin a cat, we are sure that there can be only one best, easiest and quickest way to accomplish the task. Some constructive ideas covering this subject would be exceedingly welcome. To say that this or that particular method has been used for so many decades or centuries does not mean anything. There should be a reason for everything we do.

One more interesting phase we would like to discuss is the principal types of framing used throughout the country. This subject has not been touched yet in the columns of the Journal and it is our intention to make a sort of study of the subject. As we all know there are three distinct types of house framing used. Each of these has its advantages and disadvantages.

The accompanying drawing represents one of these types of framing and we are confident that thousands of carpenters are working on this sort of construction.

The drawing is intended for a "test diagram." While the framing is complete, i. e. the principal members and their relative positions are indicated on the drawing, there are no notations referring to the names of the various parts of the structure. It is suggested that the students study the drawing and in the space provided for each member fill in the name and also what material and grade should be used.

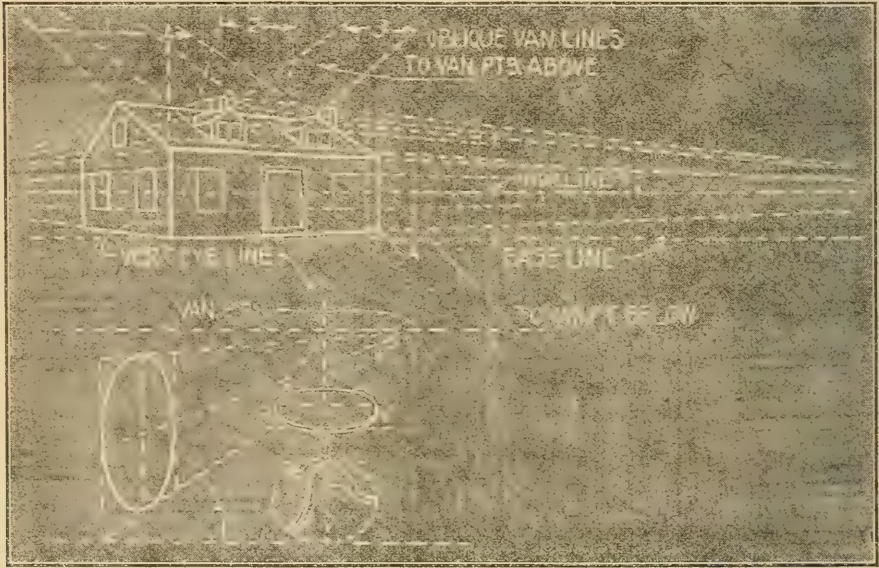


Before proceeding with the indication of members it is very essential at first to establish the class of framing. This has a lot to do with the sizes of the lumber used, methods of erection, etc. It also would be desirable to indicate the advantages and disadvantages of this type of framing and if any improvements may be made same must be stated. This study must be complete for it is an excellent method of determining the amount of specific knowledge we possess pertaining to a given subject.

The other two types of framing construction as well as the numerous outstanding framing details will be discussed in the succeeding papers.—L. Perth.

Any Craftsman Can Learn To Make Line Sketches

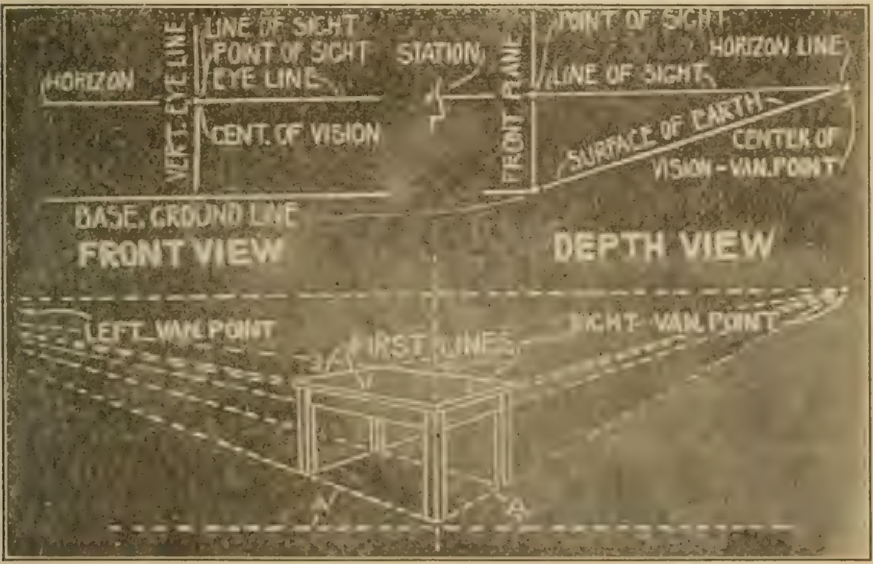
Many craftsmen both professional and amateur realize their handicap in being unable to make simple line sketches that will tell a story; with envious eyes they watch some one draw a simple sketch with a few well placed lines. It is so easily done and so effective in putting across the idea that the craftsman easily recognizes the value of such skill. Many craftsmen think they cannot draw, simply because they have never tried but they are wrong, for if they have the patience there is no reason why they cannot with a few minutes' pratice a day soon be able to draw an intelligible, story telling line sketch.



The essential element in such a drawing is a little familiarity with a few simple rules of elementary perspective which we shall try to make clear. We shall not attempt to draw a technically correct perspective, only a simple sketch; we must realize that ordinary errors will be neither noticed nor receive comment from anyone who understands the motive of the sketch. One may sense the position of the base or ground line, the horizon line and the vertical eye line as soon as they and their positions are pointed out to them as in the front view of the sketch. Even these will be omitted in the sketch when their function and position is realized. Usually the horizon line is placed five scaled feet, or eye height above the base line; if somewhat more or less the difference will not matter for all horizontal lines of the sketch vanish on the horizon line hence there will not be enough distortion to make the sketch worthless.

The depth view is an imaginary section of a picture along the line of sight, with the earth's surface meeting the horizon line as it appears to do when viewed through the front plane. Vanishing points may be located at any point between the center of vision and an indefinite distance, right or left, within or beyond the picture plane as may be required. Vertical lines, horizontal and oblique lines parallel with the picture plane and each other do not vanish but are drawn on the plane as in a working drawing. Lines parallel with each other and with the line of sight, whether above or below vanish at the center of vision; all other horizontal parallel lines receding into the picture in any direction converge at points determined by continuing the straight lines that bound any horizontal, rectangular, real or imaginary plane, until they converge upon the horizon line as in the sketch of the table. Oblique lines or planes vanish above or below the horizon lines as shown by the roof and dormer lines of the house. In other words, horizontal lines below the eye vanish upward and horizontal lines above the eye vanish downward, to the horizon line in either case. If any horizontal lines vanish above or below the horizon line we have more or less distortion. With a rule carry out the lines of large printed picture and see how closely it agrees with the above. This is excellent practice.

Starting upon the vertical eye line draw lines 1 and 2 of the table, starting at a point about 30 inches, the height of a table or half way between the base and horizon lines. Make these as nearly their true relation to the given lines as possible and continue them to the horizon line thus locating the right and left vanishing points. Start from the vertical eye line on the base line and draw lines AA to the right and left vanishing points. Vertican lines may now be sketched and horizontal lines drawn between them; none of these is so short that a pronounced error in direction would not be noted by one who knows. One soon acquires the feeling for correct direction and these lines may be almost automatically drawn with surprising accuracy.



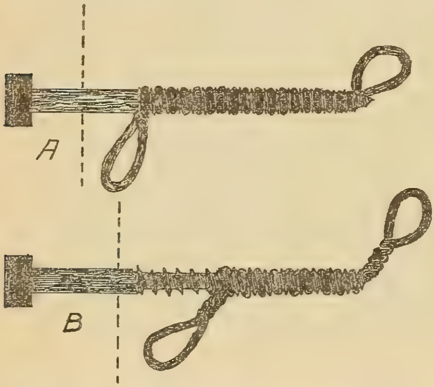
In drawing a larger object, the house for example, start at the bottom of the vertical eye line and sketch right and left angles A, and all parallel planes and lines. This includes the straight lines above and below the openings, the lines of the eaves, the dormer windows, the ridge and the chimney, whether they are placed high or low in the sketch, for all vanish at the same right or left vanishing point. The spaces between the vertical lines of the openings, dormer windows etc., appear less as they recede; this is true of straight lines of fence posts, telegraph poles and similar objects. Accordingly the back half of the gable from the peak will appear nearer the back corner of the house. Unless such lines conform to the laws of perspective an otherwise excellent sketch will be thrown out of drawing.

Receding oblique lines of the roof may vanish either above or below the horizon line, allowing them to converge wherever they may lead when drawn straight. The drawing of circles in either vertical, oblique or horizontal planes may be easily understood if rectangles are first drawn or visualized as suggested. The receding lines of such horizontal rectangles always vanish at the center of vision no matter where located in the picture, and regardless of their height, as in the small table; the vanishing lines of the vertical rectangle would vanish at some point on the horizon line determined by its angle A. The front and back lines would be parallel with the picture plane and not vanish. The oblique lines of the roof suggest the method of treating a circle within an oblique plane. Notice that the perspective of a circle always produces an ellipse, the rear, or farther half of which is always less than the front.

Such sketches, though not technically accurate, excepting by accident, will hold the interest of all who observe their evolution. Often in either commercial, industrial or school life an understandable sketch may put a thought across far more effectively than a long verbal explanation.—Charles A. King.

Lagscrew Anchors

We have seen many methods of anchoring partitions to concrete and masonry. Some contractors make no provision for this at all, and when the partitions are set the carpenter plugs the wall and fastens the partition to the plugs. Other contractors rake out the mortar while the mortar is still green wherever plugging is necessary. When the carpenter sets the partitions he inserts plugs and fastens the walls to them. Still other contractors use patented plugs and place them in the walls of masonry wherever partitions come or wherever such plugs will be needed. But what we are presenting with this article is a job-made anchor for fastening whatever needs fastening to concrete or masonry. The anchors are made of pliable wire, wrapped around the threaded part of lagscrews somewhat in the manner shown by the illustration. At A we are showing an anchor with many coils, which is suitable for fastening machinery or whatever requires a great deal of strength. At B the coils are fewer, and more nearly suitable for partition fastening. The number of coils should be governed by the amount of strength needed.



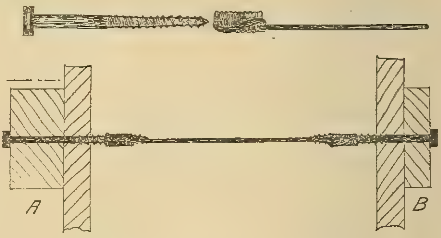
The anchors with the lagsrews inserted are placed in the mortar joints of masonry, and for concrete walls they are fastened to the forms in such a way that they will give the required results. This is usually done by boring holes through the forms and inserting lagscrews, after which the anchors are turned onto them somewhat as shown by the illustration. The dotted lines indicate the surface of the wall.

Before the mortar or concrete is too firmly set, the lagscrews should be loosened with a wrench.

Anchor-Ties

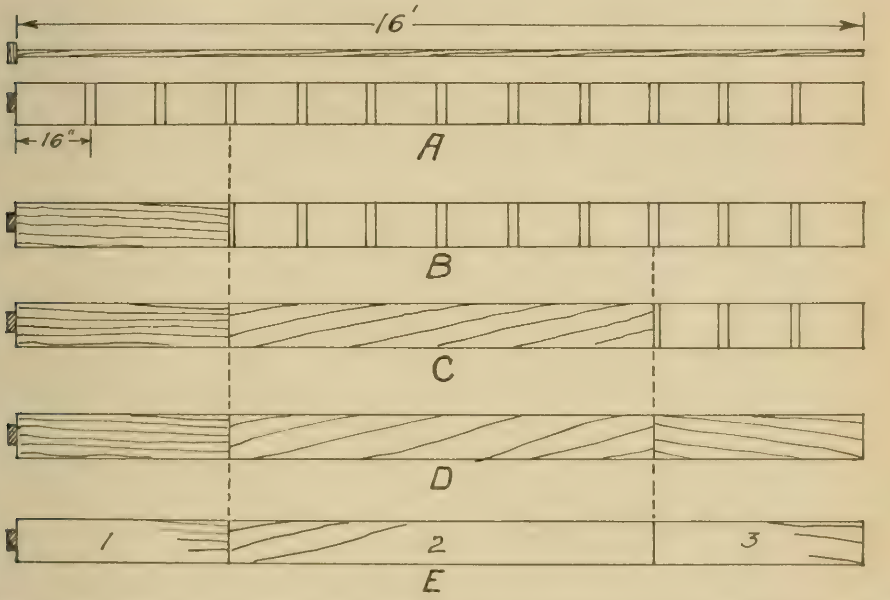
There is in use a form tie made somewhat on the order shown in the illustration. This form tie is patented, if we are correctly informed, and can be obtained on the market. It is made of wire with a coil on either end, into which lagscrews are driven. The upper drawing shows one of the coils with a lagscrew ready to be inserted. The bottom drawing shows the tie in place. These ties can be used for two purposes, one to hold forms for light concrete walls, and the other to anchor partitions to the concrete walls after the forms have been removed. They also serve as anchors for machinery and so forth.

At A we are showing the lagscrew blocked out for holding a timber about 2½ inches thick, while at B it is blocked out for 1⅝-inch material. The lagscrews must be removed before the forms can be taken off, and afterward they are inserted again wherever the ties are to serve as anchors. The anchor ties, it should be remembered, must be carefully located where the anchors belong. Those serving as anchors for machines often must be located with templets.—H. H. Siegele.



Short Boards

How to cut short boards for boxing or for forms on the horses so the joints will come on the studding is shown by the accompanying illustrations.



At A we are showing an edge view and a face view of a pattern for a 16-foot side to be boarded up with short boards. The face view shows the board spaced 16 inches on center for the studding. At B we are showing the first operation, where a short board is cut so the joint will center on the studding. This is shown shaded. At C another board is added, which also centers on the studding, and at D a third board covers the pattern completely. Now number these pieces from left to right, as we are showing at E, 1, 2 and 3. The boards numbered, stack them up number 3, number 2 and number 1, and turn them over to your buddy, who will nail them on 1, 2, 3. If the boards are always stacked the same way and the workmen are careful so the boards will not get mixed, the numbering can be omitted.

There is a tendency in the lumber industry to utilize more and more of the waste material by sawing it into short lengths and selling it at a reduced price, which is in keeping with what we have just explained.

◆

SANDPAPERING A SURFACE

Because of the common fallacy that "sandpaper will fix it," many craftsmen are prone to depend too much upon that useful material, not realizing that in unskilled hands sandpaper has greater potentialities for harm than for good. Some craftsmen are not as careful as they should be that smoothing plane and scraper are well conditioned. With the scraper, plane marks and light grain lifts should be removed and the surface made ready for the sandpaper which should only refine the surface and give it uniform tooth for the stain or other finish. If not sanded enough the texture will be uneven, and if sanded too much in some places, differences in the tones of the stain and in the texture of the finish will tell us all about it.

The experienced craftsman has learned that sandpaper should be used lightly at the edges of a straight surface and to apply that knowledge habitually and unconsciously. Being only partially supported there, the sandpaper drops a little over the edge and bears harder near the edge which rounds the surface a little. Glancing lights, after the work is finished, will tell one who knows that the worker lacked the finer skill of the finished craftsman.

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Attach letter stating age, employer's name and address and that of at least one business man as a reference.

Here It Is! The Professional Light-Weight Lincoln High-Speed "9"

You asked for a high-speed sander that would surface 1000 up to 3000 sq. ft. of new flooring in an average working day. The Lincoln High-Speed "9" is the answer.

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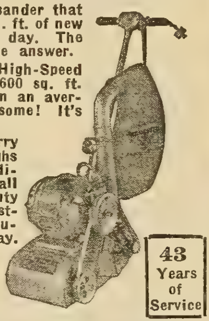

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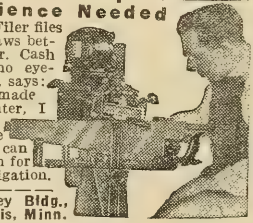
Pays BIG MONEY in Spare Time—No Experience Needed

A FOLEY Automatic Saw Filer files hand, circular and band saws better than the best hand filer. Cash business, no canvassing, no eyestrain. Thor. Nedribe, Iowa, says: "I have filed 550 saws, made $350.00. As I'm a carpenter, I just file saws in spare time. I have not advertised as I've been getting more than I can take care of." Send coupon for FREE PLAN, no obligation.



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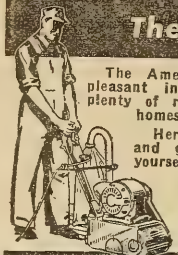

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Here's a chance to be your own boss and get into something for yourself. Send in the post card to-day asking for complete, free details and prices on this money-making American equipment.

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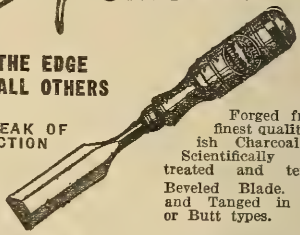
THE PEAK OF PERFECTION



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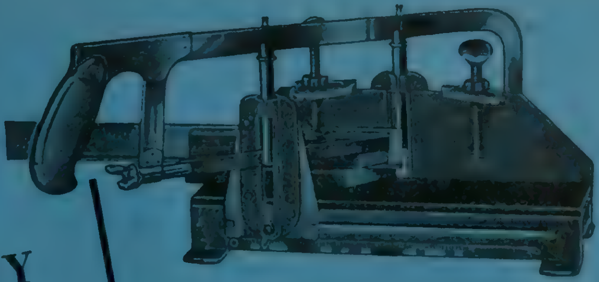

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No. 2360

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Ohlen-Bishop Zephyr "44"

Shock-Proof! Streamlined!

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Blade is taper ground 4 full gauges. Lightweight, perfect balance. Handle of rich, thoroughly seasoned walnut—streamlined to an ideal grip.

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HANDSAWS
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Powerful Handsaws That Will Speed Up Your Work!

For every job there is a MALLSAW that will save you money and speed up your work. Cutting capacities: 1⅞″, 2½″, 2¾″, 3⅛″, 3 13/16″, and 4⅝″.

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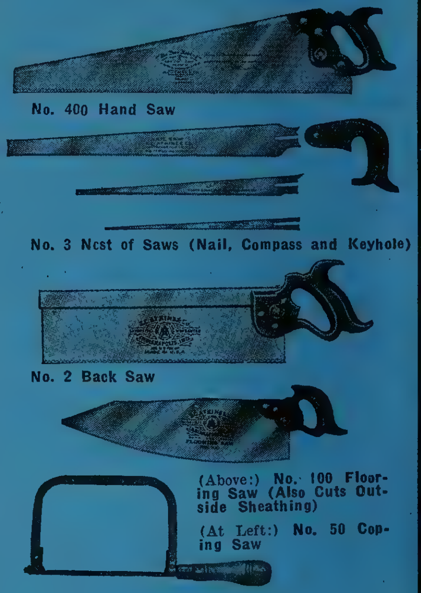
Also, write for complete data about DOOR MORTISERS, DOOR PLANES and DRILLS.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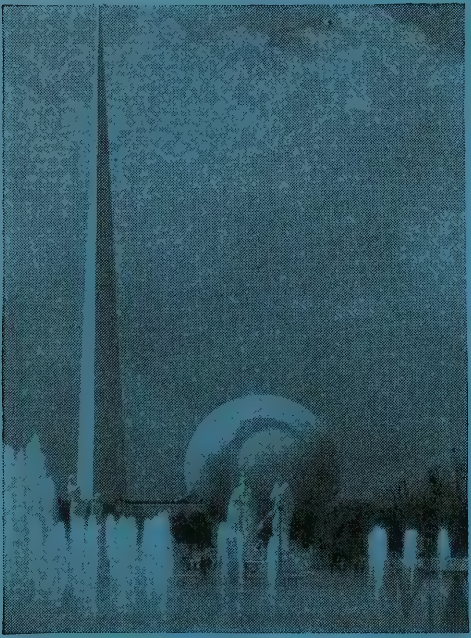
The CARPENTER

October
1939

This is the annual reference number of The Carpenter. It contains information of importance. The General Secretary is required by law to publish this data each year. Keep this copy for reference.

FIRE PROTECTION

for "The World of Tomorrow"



Trylon and Perisphere—245,792 feet of Gyplap used*

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That's why—after exhaustive tests—Sheetrock, The Fireproof Wallboard—and Gyplap, The Fireproof Sheathing, were chosen for over 4 out of 5 important buildings of this "World of Tomorrow."

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THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Sawmill and Timber Workers, Furniture Workers, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, Millwrights, Shipwrights and Boat Builders, Piledrivers and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, Rm. 250, Bible House, New York, N. Y. 51

Established in 1881
Vol. LIX.—No. 10
INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1939
One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

ATTENTION MEMBERS of the BROTHERHOOD

The Anheuser Busch Brewing Company, manufacturers of Anheuser Busch brands of beer, who for years hired members of our Brotherhood to install conveyors, etc., refuse to longer employ them, with the result that members of our organization who were employed by the Anheuser Busch Company, both in their cabinet shop and maintenance department, were removed from the Anheuser Busch Company's employment, and the company is now hiring non-members of our organization.

The purpose of this notice is to convey to our members the fact that inasmuch as the Anheuser Busch people do not care to employ members of our Brotherhood, the members of our organization, in turn, should reciprocate by refraining from purchasing or using the products of the Anheuser Busch Company.

Jurisdictional Stoppages Ended

WORK stoppages developing from jurisdictional disputes in the building trades unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor were definitely ended as the result of an understanding reached in Atlantic City, N. J., between the Executive Council of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and the Associated General Contractors of America.

John P. Coyne, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the International Union of Operating Engineers, who was elected president of the Building and Construction Trades Department to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Joseph A. McInerney, said that telegrams had been sent to unions of 300 construction jobs to return from 15,000 to 20,000 men to work.

The understanding stipulates that jurisdictional disputes are to be referred to Mr. Coyne for adjudication and the union in possession of the work at the time the dispute arises will continue at work pending an appeal to him.

In a statement announcing the finalizing of an "understanding with a committee representing Associated General Contractors of America for the ending of all stoppages of work due to jurisdictional disputes," the Executive Council of the Building and Construction Trades Department said:

"The agreement on jurisdictional disputes followed a series of conferences beginning August 8, when representatives of the contractors appeared before the Executive Council of the department to discuss problems of the industry, with special reference to suspensions of work due to jurisdictional disputes.

"The contractors committee, headed by E. P. Palmer of New York included in its membership, H. A. Dick, Portland, Oregon; J. S. Miller, Pittsburgh, Pa.; B. P. Larkin, Ridgefield, N. J.; E. J. Dunnigan, Sr., St. Paul, Minn.; B. F. Modglin, San Francisco, Calif.; W. A. Klinger, Sioux City, Iowa; A. C. Tozzer, New York, N. Y.; W. S. Belows, Houston, Texas, and George B. Walbridge, Detroit, Mich.

"The committee presented to the council a resolution which was adopted at the contractor's convention in San Francisco, March 10, 1939, after John Possehl, vice president of the department, had presented its views on trade problems, the first time in the history of the association that a labor man had addressed the convention. This resolution read:

"'Whereas, In order to construct projects with greater efficiency and at the lowest possible cost, it is essential that wage rates to be paid, working conditions to be observed, and jurisdiction of crafts over all parts of the work to be predetermined and remain constant throughout the construction until completion;

"'Therefore, Be it Resolved by the 20th Annual Convention of The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., San Francisco, California, March 6-10, 1939, that the Managing Director be authorized and directed to take action toward obtaining for general contractors working under agreements with organized labor conditions under which:

"'(1) Uniform conditions covering daily and weekly hours of employment will prevail for all crafts engaged on the work; and

"'(2) Wage rates to be paid and working conditions to be observed shall be maintained at the level prevailing when the contract is signed, until the completion of the project;

"'(3) Adequate provision made for the training of apprentices in the skilled crafts in such proportion that the ranks of skilled workers be constantly repleted;

"'(4) Disputes or misunderstandings arising as to union craft or territorial jurisdiction be promptly settled, giving due consideration to the interest of the employer through the most effective means without stoppage of work. Work shall proceed with the craft controlling the work previous to the dispute.'

"The matter was referred to a committee made up of President Coyne, Vice-President Richard J. Gray, Vice-President George Masterton, and Secretary Herbert Rivers, which was in almost continuous contact.

"Under the agreement reached and unanimously approved, the Executive Council of the Department instructed all international presidents to immediately return all men to work on jobs stopped because of jurisdictional disputes between trades affiliated with the department, all work in dispute to remain in possession of the trade in possession of the work at the time of stoppage and proceed with the work pending an appeal to, and a decision by the president of the department.

"Disputes arising from now on are to be referred to the president of the Department as provided for by the constitution of the Department, work to continue by the trade in possession of it, pending his decision.

"After the action of the council, the joint committee met and arranged to continue meetings for the purpose of exploring trade problems and developing machinery for the avoidance of jurisdictional disputes.

"Speaking for the contractors, E. J. Harding, Managing Director of the Association, declared the action taken today to be the signal for for construction to go ahead.

"'We are,' said he, 'mightily pleased with the action of the department and will continue to work with President Coyne and his associates to develop ways and means of advancing our mutual interests.'

"By reasons of the action of the Executive Council there will be no cessation of work because of disputes between affiliated unions on any and all types of construction coming under the jurisdiction of the department."

Military Training For CCC Members Formulated

Frank L. Kluckhorn, a Washington correspondent of the New York Times, reveals in a dispatch to that paper that the War Department is considering plans to establish a system of military training for members of the Civilian Conservation Corps. The young men and others making up the C.C.C. are composed of jobless workers who have been refused employment by private industry.

Organized labor has opposed imposing military training on the C. C. C. jobless as the price required for temporary employment in C.C.C. camps. Although the plans under consideration by the War Department are alleged to vision the establishment of "voluntary" military training, it is admitted in well-informed circles that pressure instigated by propaganda would in effect deprive the scheme of every element of voluntarism.

New Record Is Made in Saving Depositors Insurance

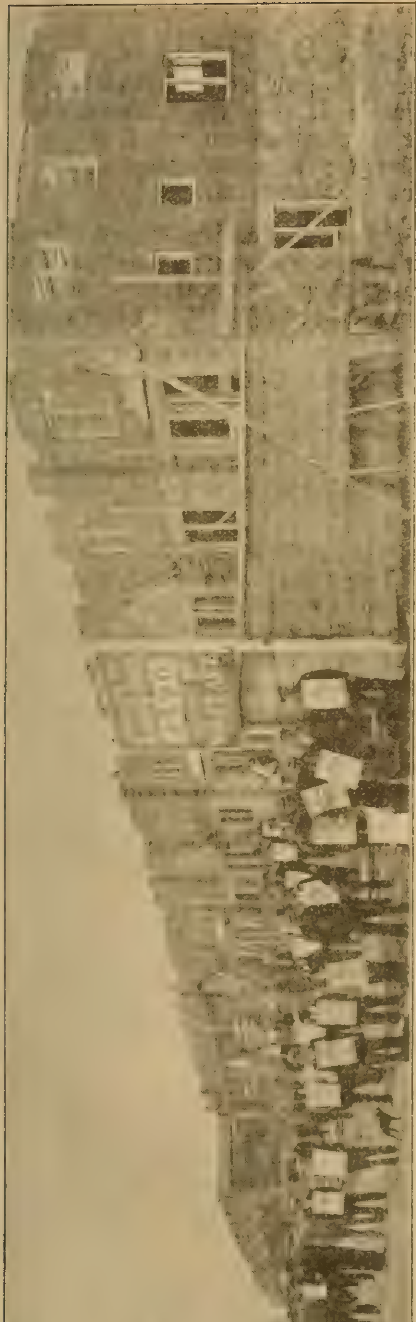
In the six months ending June 30, Uncle Sam's Deposit Insurance Corporation made a new record. It turned over $64,000,000 to depositors in banks which went under. That's the largest six-month payment since the system was established. The increase is causing no alarm, because the corporation has a surplus of $135,183,000.

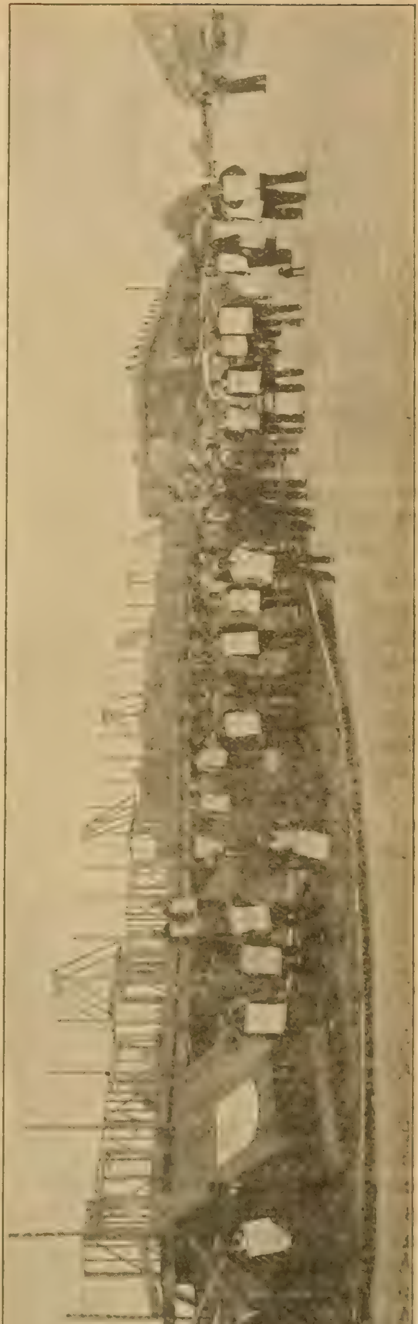
Organization Work In Philadelphia

By JOHN J. CREGAN

FOR many years the lack of unionization of the low-cost home building field in the vicinity of Philadephia was the cause of much discussion and planning in the Philadelphia District Council, but due to the enormity of the undertaking, nothing more than a piecemeal effort was made to organize this field. Early in May, 1937 the question of organization of the Operative or Lot Builders was discussed in the Building Trades Council; but, due to the inactivity of the Affiliated Trades the newly appointed General Representative Blaier presented the matter to a Joint Meeting of the Philadelphia District Council,—the Executive Committee, Conference Committee, and Officials, with the result that the Joint Meeting recommended to the Philadelphia District Council Meeting, June 24, 1937 a plan to inaugurate an organization drive in the unorganized fields. The District Council considered the plan and General Representative Blaier called attention to the advantage of waiving the regular initiation fees in order to unionize certain jobs, shops, and woodworking mills. The result was that the District Council adopted the following report as proposed by the Joint Meeting at the meeting of June 24, 1937:

> Your Committee recommends that an initiation fee of $15.00 be granted to applicants for the months of July, August, and September, 1937; and that the District Council agrees to place not less than 5 men on to act as Special Organizers, who shall take care of the special organization work only; and the District Council requests the General Office to send a General Representative to take complete charge of the campaign, including the selection of those Special Agents he deems necessary. The handling of all receipts and expenditures, and in general to assume full charge of the campaign, subject only to an auditing committee to be selected by the District Council. who shall audit the accounts of the Campaign.
>
> Your Committee further recommends that each Local Union be requested to donate $1.00 per member to the organization Campaign Fund.
>
> Your Committee further recommends that the Special Initiation Fee be retained in full by the District Council, to be used for the Special Campaign Fund.
>
> Your Committee instructed the Secretary-Treasurer to write the General President and outline the Proposed Plan, requesting the General President to assign a General Representative to Philaadelphia to take full charge of the Campaign, advising the General President that the District Council requests the General Representative to take complete charge of the Campaign, including the selection of the Special Agents and the handling of all receipts and disbursements; subject only to an auditing committee to be selected by the District Council.
>
> The Secretary-Treasurer advised the General President of the Proposed Plan and under date of July 1, 1937 General Representative Blaier was assigned to direct the Campaign. The Affiliated Local Unions pledged their cooperation and advanced a total of approximately $2800.00 to start the Campaign.
>
> Inasmuch as this was to be a general plan of Organization, General Representative Blaier appointed District Council President





TWO VIEWS OF 24-HOUR PICKET LINE IN PHILADELPHIA ORGANIZATIONAL VICTORY

> McDevitt to notify all carpenters listed in the City Directory of the Proposed Plan of Organization. The result was, that within a short time many ex-members were making application for membership. General Representative Blaier appointed additional Special Agents who were quite successful in having the Carpenters employed on non-union work make application for membership and in some cases were successful in having the contractors sign agreements to pay the prevailing rate of $1.25 per hour.

At the meeting of July 22, 1937 General Executive Board Member Kelly spoke on the advantages obtained by the Pittsburgh District Council in their organization drive and he introduced General Representative Sullivan who was to assist General Representative Blaier in the conduction of the Philadelphia campaign.

The members of the Philadelphia District Council reiterated their pledge of cooperation by assigning $10,000 to the Special Organization Fund if needed. Due to the splendid accomplishments of General Representative Blaier and Sullivan and to the excellent field work of the special organizers the District Council was never called upon to place this money at the disposal of the committee.

While the Special Deputies were meeting with exceptional success in the home builders field, other Special Deputies were making a determined drive to organize the lumber and millwork and cabinet shops. In the plan of organizing the woodworking mills we found that a different policy had to be pursued inasmuch as it was necessary to organize the truck drivers and laborers to obtain results for ourselves, with the result that we reached an agreement with the teamsters and laborers union that we would take in the entire shop or yard and refund to the respective organizations all initiation fees that were collected from those who were to be initiated into other unions. This friendly spirit of cooperation was of great assistance in securing the unionization of many of the construction jobs as the teamsters and laborers union gave valuable support whereever possible.

The campaign of organization in the woodworking mills resulted in the District Council securing individual agreements with the cabinet shops and resulted in the Lumber and Millwork Companies forming the Quaker City Lumber Products Company who under date of October 27, 1937 signed an agreement with General Representative Blaier and Sullivan representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

During the activities of our organization on the Operative Building Field, the Plumbers Union also started a campaign. Inasmuch as the independent organizational drives sooner or later must cross paths and cause embarrassment, at the meeting of November 11, 1937 General Representative Sullivan advised that the Building Trades Council was making an effort to affect an agreement with a newly formed Home Builders Association and that, pending a settlement, there would be no further strike activity. No progress was made with the new association and in April, 1938 the Building Trades Council formed a committee to start an organization campaign on the lots. At the meeting of Philadelphia District Council, April 28, 1938 the Executive Committee recommended that the District Council request General President Hutcheson to again assign General Representative Blaier to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania to handle the carpenters' problem on the lots.

While we had some of the carpenters working on operations in our organization we had not been able to maintain our wage scale, or even to hold those sub-contractors who the year previous had signed agreements. The Plumbers Union was in the same predicament. An independent plasterers union joined with the B. M. P. I. U., with the result that we had a few members of three trades employed on some of the operations and a strike was declared on three of the largest operations. We had permitted our members to secure employment on this work with the result that when a strike was declared we could remove some of our members and the plasterers and plumbers did likewise resulting in the operations being stopped entirely and for three weeks were picketed 24 hours a day.

During the negotiations with the builders the question of a lesser rate of wage than prevailed for the commercial work was discussed at great length, with the result that a compromise was effected on a wage scale approximately 20 per cent less than the prevailing commercial rate; excepting where those trades could prove they were receiving the prevailing rate; in which case, the prevailing rate was specified. The Building Trades Committee set the wage scale for all trades with the understanding that any trade that did not accept the lesser rate would not be permitted to call on other trades for support. All trades excepting the bricklayers and painters accepted the rates as established by the committee. The first agreement was signed with the Home Builders Association of Philadelphia, May 19, 1938.

A new agreement has been signed which provides for improved working conditions but at the same rates of wages and this agreement expires December 31, 1939.

The membership of the Philadelphia District Council are well pleased with the results obtained in this field and instead of this lower wage having an effect of lowering the commercial rate, we find that on May 1, 1939 the Philadelphia District Council signed an agreement with 50 cabinet shops in Philadelphia at a wage rate of 92½c per hour, which is the highest wage rate ever specified in an agreement with mill owners. The new agreement signed with the Master Carpenters Company provides for a wage scale, after November 1, 1939 of $1.37½ per hour, which is 12½c per hour more than the highest wage scale ever paid in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia District Council is grateful to the General Office for the assistance given in our efforts to organize this field, and we take this opportunity of expressing to General Executive Board Member Kelly, to General Representatives Blaier and Sullivan, our sincere appreciation for the splendid progress made in Philadelphia under their leadership.

To the Committee from the Philadelphia Building Trades Council we offer our sincere thanks for your splendid cooperation, with especial mention to President James L. McDevitt, Joseph McDonough, Frank Schlenzig, and John Hauck, who spent so many hours with our General Representative Blaier in arriving at an amicable settlement.

To our Agents and Deputies, Edward A. Kane, David Shearn, Harry Fletcher, Salvatore Turco, Mike Agin, Thomas Burns, L. Caplan, Hyman Siletsky, Oscar Pankonien, John McDevitt, Patrick E. Durkin and to the Representatives of affiliated trades, Waldron, Rail, Murray, and Lavin of the Laborers; McDermott, Lyons, McFarland of the Plumbers; Malloy, Conway, Riva, of the Trowel Trades; De Ritis, Cohen, Davis of the Painters; and the many members of the carpenters and other unions who so gladly gave of their time in picketing, we congratulate you on your accomplishment in securing for the members of the Building Trades Unions a broader employment field, and we are hopeful that the wage levels of this field will be brought to the same standard as prevails in the commercial field. We are proud of the achievement in Philadelphia and are hopeful that what has been accomplished by Philadelphia will, by the same unselfish cooperation amongst affiliated trades, be of value to others, who are gradually loosing this very lucrative field to non-union builders and to non-union mechanics.

The Real Test of Democracy

REV. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK, pastor of Riverside Church, in New York City, sometimes called the "Rockefeller church," gave America this sage advice in a recent sermon:

"The real test of democracy versus dictatorship is not on the battlefield—God grant that test may not come!—but even if it did, the real test in the long run would be elsewhere.

"Granted democratic liberty, can we use it for the good of all the people, until, in comparison with the security, prosperity and equality of a free nation, the dictatorships are a poor second best? That is the ultimate test.

"All the navies we can build, all the armaments we can amass, will not in the end protect democracy unless, having achieved liberty, we use it for the good of all the people.

"When it is a matter of hunger for their children, the mass of the people will say, one way or another: 'It is better to be fed regularly than to be free.'

"The Communists say that. That is their appeal to the poor. The Fascists say that. That is part of their appeal to the rank and file.

"And we in the democracies beat that with our popular, socially-irresponsible, individualistic, every-man-for-himself idea of freedom."

We are sure Dr. Fosdick would not quarrel with us if we suggested that he might have gone just one step farther and said that in a democracy we must insist on economic, as well as political and religious, freedom.

Economic freedom means that every man and woman, able and willing to work, shall have a chance to do so and a wage which will assure an American standard of living.

That is not unreasonable. The vast natural resources given us by an indulgent Providence makes it entirely possible. If we will only set our minds on that goal and refuse to be diverted by the cries of the politicians and the propagandists, we will have no occasion to worry about this country slipping into the arms of either Communism or Fascism.

Five Million Hungry Mouths to be Filled

Uncle Sam is going to set a larger table for undernourished school children. During the last year the Surplus Commodities Corporation has been supplying food for 800,000 daily lunches in 14,000 schools, but announced that the program will be enlarged to take care of 5,000,000 hungry mouths.

We must learn the importance of BUYING Union as well as BEING Union.

Appeal for U. S.-Business Cooperation

A FERVENT appeal for the Government of the United States and those who own and control American industry to cooperate in a a definite program to bring about business recovery by the expansion of production, which would benefit not only business but working men and women as well, featured the current issue of the Monthly Survey of Business of the American Federation of Labor.

"To the millions of unemployed and underemployed there is no problem so vital today as that of increasing production to give them jobs and a decent income," and "for the millions who have jobs there is no hope for any substantial increase in living standards until production is increased," the Survey said.

Declaring that "we see no indication of any organized effort to lift production in this country as a substitute for Government spending," that "business has never had any organization for increasing productive activity, and that "business today is actually in a particularly favorable condition for sound, healthy expansion," the Survey continued:

"In spite of the sound condition of business, however, in spite of our immeasurable resources of idle capital, man power, equipment and the genius of our business men, there is no immediate prospect of the widespread industrial expansion this country needs. The old incentives are insufficient; the risks of business today are greater, the profits smaller. Yet if a steady expansion of business could be planned, American firms could unquestionably meet their present costs and earn very satisfactory profits.

"Since we cannot count on the old profit motive to send business into vigorous recovery, since no organization exists among business men to expand production, must we fall back on further outpouring of Government funds? Is there any other alternative?

"Experts tell us that production increases can be planned for the country as a whole. If the Government were to take the initiative in calling forth the cooperative effort of business, labor, farmers and other groups for a national increase in production and living standards, we cannot believe that the talent of our leaders would fail in this task.

"If this is not done, however, we see no prospect of sufficient incentive from any other source. We see the probability of further resort to Federal spendings next year.

"We see at present no suggestion of Government leadership in such cooperative effort. The Secretary of Commerce has recently set up a staff for further study of industrial problems, but he makes no suggestion of cooperative effort for immediate business expansion.

"Important as it is to study defects in our economic structure, we believe that business expansion is an immediate necessity; that cooperation of Government and business can and must put the unemployed to work in private industry at the earliest possible moment; that further studies to correct abuses in our industrial structure can be carried on without delaying industrial expansion and employment to await their completion.

"If business does not expand substantially before next spring, we shall have a further demand for Government spending, with its danger of inflation and consequent losses to wage earners. Action for business expansion on a sound basis is therefore urgent. Shall we advance on a cooperative basis, providing for the needs of all groups, or shall we accept Government domination? This is today's challenge to America."

Editorial

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

WE WISH YOU SUCCESS, MR. DIES

MEMBERS and fellow travelers of the Communist party are very busy these days raising what they choose to call a "civil rights" fund.

This agitated activity on the part of the Stalin followers in the United States is the result of the Dies Committee which is preparing what it hopes will be a knockout blow against the communist organization in this country. Let us hope so.

The Dies Committee hopes to prove conclusively that the party is in fact an organized, fully instructed agent in the United States of the Russian Government.

Chairman Dies says the Committee has in readiness at least twenty-five witnesses, including a number of "high-ranking ex-party people." Through their testimony the Committee expects to demonstrate that the party comes under the law requiring foreign propaganda agents to register in this country with the Department of State.

" I think we'll get enough evidence to justify the Government in holding them to strict accountability as a foreign espionage agency," Rep. Dies says.

"Since the Russian Government joined hands with Hitler we've got a much better chance to get the Government to help us. Previously I used to encounter a good deal of sympathy for Russia among people in key positions here, but those people are beginning to feel differently now."

Chairman Dies and other members of the committee are convinced they will have little difficulty in proving their case. They expect to be able to present the same sort of proof in regard to the German-American Bund, which they say should also be compelled to register.

To date the Department of Justice is maintaining an air of interested inactivity in this matter. If definite proof can be dug up by the Dies Committee, the department would move swiftly to force the party—or the Bund—to register. Refusal to obey the law would render leaders of an organization liable to fines of $1000 and prison terms of two years.

Committee members believe that if the Communist Party could be compelled to register it would be almost completely crippled as far as its activities in this country are concerned.

AMERICANS BEWARE!

IT IS probably safe to say that the sympathies of 90 per cent of the American people, without regard to race or creed or color, are on the side of Britain, France and Poland. Or, to put it more bluntly, and at the same time more accurately, **against Hitler and everything that Hitler stands for.**

Because our sympathies and our prejudices are so predominantly on one side, it will become increasingly important from day to day that we keep certain facts clearly in mind.

* * * * *

Our first duty is to our own country. However much we may like some other country or however much we may dislike a certain individual and his theories, we must never lose sight of the fact that in all our thinking we must keep in mind, **above and beyond everything else,** the welfare of the United States of America.

We must remember that titanic efforts are being made to involve our country in the European struggle. Britain, France and Poland are convinced that if we went in they would surely win. That being true, it is the most natural thing in the world that they should do everything humanly possible to influence public sentiment in this country.

The rulers of the Old World are masters of the art of propaganda. They have practised it for centuries. Even in peace times they spend huge sums on it.

* * * * *

At this moment Britain and France control practically all the mediums of communication with this country. Every word in the form of dispatches from Europe which you read in your daily newspaper has been examined by a government censor. He will permit nothing to come through which could possibly injure his cause. Frequently much of the material is skillfully written to arouse our fears of our prejudices.

* * * * *

Probably President Roosevelt had that thought in mind when he said in his radio address sometime ago:

"Let no man or woman thoughtlessly or falsely talk of America sending its armies to European fields." And you will remember he added, speaking with great earnestness to the millions of men and women listening in:

"It is of the highest importance that the press and the radio use the utmost caution to discriminate between actual, verified fact on the one hand and mere rumor on the other.

"I can add to that by saying that I hope the people of this country will also discriminate most carefully between news and rumor. **Do not believe of necessity everything you hear or read;** check up on it first."

* * * * *

Those were words of precious wisdom. If the American people permit themselves to be stampeded by the propagandists, they will pay a staggering price for their folly. It is even conceivable that the torch of democracy, lighted by the soldiers of the Revolution at Bunker Hill and which, after the victory at Yorktown, became so strong it illuminated the world, may be extinguished on this continent.

So it behooves us to keep our heads cool, our feet warm, and our hearts tender; and to ask God, in His infinite mercy, to give us, in these trying hours, the wisdom and fortitude and high courage to safeguard the United States of America.

BEST STORY OF THE MONTH

SOMETIMES a joke pinions a situation to fact more securely than 100 pages of grim sermonizing. Phil Pearl, who is writing a new column in the American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service called "Facing the Facts," tells this story:

* * * * *

The best story of the month on the labor board came to our attention the other day and we hasten to pass it on. It seems President George Lynch, of the Patternmakers League of North America, was appearing before the board in a test case and some remarks by the CIO attorney on the other side riled him. So he lit into his opponent with a verbal blast that shook the rafters. A little later Brother Lynch ran into Board Member Edwin S. Smith in the corridor. Mr. Smith seemed a bit amused.

"Why is it, Mr. Lynch," he asked, "that every time you let go with a speech like that it reminds me of July 4?"

"Why is it," retorted Brother Lynch, "that every time you render a decision it reminds me of May 1? I guess we each have our national holidays."

P.S. It probably is unnecessary to explain that May 1 is the Communist Party's biggest holiday.

P.P.S. And it also is probably unnecessary to explain that Mr. Smith did not think Mr. Lynch's remark funny.

THE VOICE OF BUSINESS

IN the rush of news from the fighting fronts little attention was paid the other day to a resolution adopted by the board of the Illinois Manufacturers' association. This organization of industrialists attempted to outline what, in the judgment of its members, would be the proper policy for the United States to pursue in relation to Europe.

The document will astonish those who think that business men promote wars for the sake of profit. These business men want the United States to stay out of the war. They have sons and call attention to the losses in men charged to the last American venture in European conflicts. They have not forgotten that the 1917 adventure added 25 billion dollars to the national debt and that "the tax burden which this debt has imposed upon American business enterprise has materially contributed to business stagnation, with accompanying unemployment, which has existed in this country at intervals since the world war."

They remember, also, the unpaid loans to our allies, the burden of which is now borne by American citizens. They recall other economic consequences of the war, including increased governmental interference in private enterprise, increased taxation, disruption of international trade. "The world war," they say, "definitely demonstrated that there can be no real or lasting gain to any one through participation in war."

This resolution expresses the opinion, we venture to say, of the vast majority of business men, big and little, on the question of America's participation in the conflict. If America goes in, it will not be because of pressure from business but in spite of the opposition of business. Nobody knows better than the business men of this country that war will mean the destruction, and probably the permanent destruction, of economic and civil liberty in America.—Chicago Tribune.

Why Was Labor Ignored, Mr. President?

President Roosevelt has named a board to direct American industry in case the United States should get into serious trouble. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., the 39-year-old head of the U. S. Steel, will serve as chairman, and a number of big business executives will assist him.

General Hugh S. Johnson files a vigorous protest. He is disappointed because his old boss, "Barney" Baruch, who headed Wilson's War Industry Board, was not given a place in the new organization. He also points out that labor has been denied representation.

We are not particularly concerned about the omission of Mr. Baruch's name, although he is probably as capable as any other man on the board, if not more so.

But the failure to give the workers proper representation is a serious matter. Not one labor leader, but several, should be on the board.

If we do become involved in a war, labor will do most of the working and the fighting. Surely it is entitled to a voice in determining the policies which will govern its activities.

Government Labor Officials Urge Food Price Curb

Confronted with the evident determination of profiteers to use the war scare to boost food prices to indefensible heights, the International Association of Government Labor Officials, urged President Roosevelt to utilize the Department of Justice, the Department of Labor, and other federal departments to curb the activities of these subversive business men.

The Association is composed of the personnel of the Labor Department of the United States and Canada. Adam Bell, of the Department of Labor of British Columbia, Canada, was elected president of the association. Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor, was elected secretary-treasurer.

Demand the Union Label

Official Information

General Officers of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

General Office: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

First General Vice-President
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Second General Vice-President
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Executive Board

First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
4155 Lakeshore Blvd., Jacksonville, Fla.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of October, November and December, 1939, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded to the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of October, November and December. The extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also were six blanks for the Treasurer to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

◆

STAYAWAY NOTICES

It has been advertised that work in Dayton, Ohio, is plentiful and a lot of carpenters are coming here and flooding our territory. We have about 25 per cent of our members out of work at this time and advise all members of the Brotherhood to stay away.

The Miami Valley Carpenters' District Council of Dayton, Ohio.

* * * * *

Local 1326 of Ely, Nevada, wishes to have a stayaway notice put in The Carpenter as we have all the brother members we can take care of in this district at the present time.

H. P. Walters, Recording Secretary.

We would like to notify traveling carpenters to stay away from Huntington, W. Va. We have plenty of men for all work contemplated here.

B. J. Keeney, Recording Secretary,
Local Union No. 302.

* * * * *

I have been instructed by the D. C. to request that our membership be notified through the Journal that despite the fact that we have a large Government Housing project here, we have more than enough carpenters to supply the demand, and that it is not advisable for traveling members to come here expecting to find employment plentiful.

R. A. Wilson Secretary, District Council,
Omaha, Nebr.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

445	Kingman, Ariz.	2517	Port Orford, Ore.
2511	Blue Lake, Calif.	451	Lake Charles La.
449	Torrington, Conn.	2506	Tacoma, Wash.
2514	Toledo, Ore.	2518	Fenlon Falls, Ont., Can.

Sawmill Union Wins Model Union-Shop Agreement

Members of Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union No. 2767, of Morton, Wash., chartered by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, are deservedly jubilant over the model union-shop, preferential hiring agreement negotiated with the Kosmos Logging Company, of Morton.

The agreement, covering about 250 loggers, is replete with provisions adding to the security and welfare of the men who work in the woods.

Among the progressive clauses are those recognizing the union as the sole collective bargaining agency in the company's logging operations and limiting the regular hours of labor to eight hours per day and forty hours per week except in case of breakdowns, with time and one-half for work performed on all Sundays and seven generally recognized holidays.

There are also provisions protecting the rights of the employes when transfers are made to different classifications of work and guard them against unwarranted suspension or discharge.

If a reduction in the force is made necessary, the agreement provides that men shall be laid off in the inverse order in which they were hired. When the force is increased the men are to be reemployed in the inverse order in which they were laid off, with the protective clause that no new employes shall be hired until the list of former employes is exhausted.

With regard to new employes the company agrees to give preference to members of the union when they are available and competent.

In addition, the agreement contains the following significant provision:

"There shall be no discrimination of any kind against any member of the union by the employer, foreman or superintendent because of union activities."

Finally, the agreement bans strikes and lockouts in the following language:

"During the life of this agreement no strike shall be called or sanctioned by the union and no lockout shall be ordered by the employer until every peaceable method of settlement of difficulties shall have been tried. At no time shall union employes be required to act as strike breakers, go through picket lines or past armed guards."

Government Has Plan to Conscript Millions

The joint Army and Navy selective service committee announced the completion of a plan for drafting all able-bodied men within certain age limits for military and naval service within a few weeks after a war is declared by the United States. The favorite age visioned by the war authorities is men between 21 and 30.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Brother W. H. Fleshman, Local 1228, Bluefield, W. Va.

Brother W. H. Fleshman former president and business agent of Local 1228, Bluefield, W. Va., died July 15.

Brother Fleshman was a highly respected member of this Local. A staunch unionist and an efficient former president and business manager, his 23 years service as a union leader in this community will ever stand as a tribute to his memory.

In the passing of Brother Fleshman, the membership of Local 1228 loses a faithful and beloved Brother, as was evidenced by the large number of friends and Brothers of the late Brother to pay their last respects.

Not only was Brother Fleshman faithful to his Union, but he was very active in his Church being a Sunday School Superintendent and teacher for many years prior to his death.

We as a labor union join his many other friends in thanksgiving for the life of the man whose death we mourn today.

B. E. McQueen, Financial Secretary, O. C. Belcher, Recording Secretary,
Committee.

◆

Local 183, Peoria, Ill., Mourns the Loss of Last Charter Member

It is with deep regrets we announce the death of Brother Otto Stege who was called to the Great Beyond August 10, 1939 at the age of 64 years. His passing leaves a void not only in the circle of his family but among a host of friends. Also, there is a vacant chair in Local 183 where he was a charter member in good standing, a record to be proud of, for the entire forty-two years Local No. 183 has been in existence. His attendance at meetings was as regular as the rising sun until about two years ago when he was stricken and became bedfast and even then he kept in close touch and was vitally interested in the workings of the Local.

Local Union No. 183 Peoria, Ill.
A. L. Thompson, Recording Secretary.

◆

Brother George Beveridge, Local 2164, San Francisco

Brother George Beveridge, Recording Secretary of Local 2164, San Francisco, Cal., passed away September 5. Brother Beveridge was born August 6, 1884, and had a record of thirty-one years continuous membership. He was a charter member of Local 2164, and for the last twelve years held the office of Recording Secretary. Brother Beveridge was an active delegate to the District Council of Carpenters, the Building Trades Council, and served on many committees.

He was untiring in his work for the organization. His splendid character and sincerity endeared him to all who knew him. Local Union 2164 has not only lost a very efficient officers but a loyal friend.

Fraternally yours,

A. Watchman, Financial Secretary.

Brother Alex Forbes, Local 2163, New York City

Local 2163 of New York City mourns the death of Brother Alex Forbes. "Sandy" as he was called by many of the old timers, died suddenly August 14 on his way home from work. His health had not been the best of late, but we thought he had got the best of his illness. He marched in the parade August 12 with Local Union 2163.

Brother Forbes had forty years continuous membership joining the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners Society in 1879 and became a member of the Brotherhood in 1924 when we became full fledged members of the Brotherhood.

Brother Forbes was Chairman of his Local Union for ten years, delegate to the New York District Council at the time of his death. He served in the Canadian Royal Engineers in France during the World War. He was a staunch union man, a loyal friend. In mourning Local Union 2163 has draped its charter for a period of ninety days as a mark of respect.

James M. Connell, Recording Secretary,

Local 119, Newark, N. J., Loses Two Members

Local 119, Newark, N. J., suffered a double loss by the deaths of Brother Nathan Ruddosky and Brother Fred S. Buckelew on August 21 and 22 respectively. Brother Ruddosky was Business Agent for Local 1782 of Newark for a term before depositing his clearance in Local 119 thirteen years ago. Since joining 119 he took an active interest in the affairs of the Local.

Brother Buckelew, one of the old standbys and a pensioned member, joined Local 119 August 24, 1884 and had never been in arrears in his 45 years of membership. His funeral service was held Thursday August 24 in Forest Hill Church with three Clergymen taking part who spoke of Brother Buckelew's love for the Church and trade, that he took a pride in his work as a deacon and mechanic. His cheery word and pleasant smile will be missed by all who knew him.

Brother Clyde Curtis Preston, Local 44, Champaign, Ill.

Many relatives and friends met to pay final respects to the memory of Clyde Curtis Preston who passed away suddenly on July 26 in Champaign, Illinois, just at the close of a day's work. The services were held at Waldron, Michigan, July 28 there.

Through much travel and reading, Brother Preston's keen insight into current things and events, both national and foreign, was a marked characteristic of him. He had an intensively active life and was ever anxious to be on the right side of every question. He was very loyal to his own people and to Carpenters Local No. 44. He had been a member for 21 years and had been warden for several years. Brother Preston was full of determination and would go no matter how rough the way if he thought he could help his fellow man.

BROTHER DAVID DUFF, LOCAL 226, PORTLAND, ORE.

Carpenters' Local 226 of Portland, Oregon, has lost by death Brother David Duff.

Brother Duff was a former member of the Knights of Labor and was initiated in Local 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., on January, 1897. Later he held membership in California. From there, he came to Portland and put in his transfer card into Local Union 50.

Local 50 and Local 808 consolidated as Local 226, since which time Brother Duff has been an active member and held the office of trustee for many years.

In August 1925, the State Council of Carpenters was granted a charter and Brother Duff was elected secretary and treasurer and retained the office until about two years ago when he was forced to resign owing to failing health.

Brother Duff was born December 25, 1855, and passed away on August 15, 1939. The funeral was held on August 17 and was attended by all of the old members.

Brother Edward Harrop, Local 1856, Philadelphia

Members of Local 1856 were stunned on learning that "Teddy" Harrop had passed away suddenly. A grand old man was "Teddy." Outspoken, and unafraid in defense of true Trade Unionism, he was equally critical and bitter against any racketeering methods in the trade union movement.

Alex Forbes, Recording Secretary.

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Brother Will H. Hitchcock, Local 241, Moline, Ill.

On July 2 at St. Luke's Hospital, Davenport, Iowa occurred the death of Will H. Hitchcock one of the organizers in 1902 of Local No. 1272 of that city. He was financial secretary for twelve years. Local No. 1272 later consolidated with Local No. 4.

Brother Hitchcock was 79 years old and was first, last and always a union man. He was a true champion of union labor and was exceptionally fair in all his dealings.

For the past 20 years he had belonged to Local No. 241, Moline, Illinois. Because of almost total deafness he could take no active part in the meetings, yet "Uncle Bill" as he was known, wrote many an interesting bit of news for the columns of the Tri-City Labor Review.

Following is the editorial from the Davenport Democrat:

"A fine Christian gentleman has passed out of life in the death of Will H. Hitchcock.

"Mr. Hitchcock's wealth was not in worldly goods, but in doing good for others. In extolling the virtues of his fellowmen, he had contributed more to the Local press than any other citizen.

"Will Hitchcock was a man of honor and integrity, sympathetic in the extreme and with a heart of gold. May Heaven be his reward."

◆

A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT

It is with most profound sorrow that I announce the death of one of the finest men I ever knew. One of the best Union men Local Union 751 ever had—Brother William Heatley. It is with more than the usual grief, that I speak of him, because he has been an associate and dear friend for many years.

I do not at this time attempt to recount his accomplishments or to say those things in his behalf that come so readily to a man who has known him as I have. But I do wish to say for him, that he was gentle, kindly, lovable, able and courageous. A Union man, but one who never lost his poise, who was always just, always fair.

G. W. Gwaltney, Financial Secretary, Santa Rosa, Cal.

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BROTHER WILLIAM E. SCHMEAR, LOCAL 997, POTTSTOWN, PA.

Local Union 997, of Pottstown, Pa., is sorry to report the loss of its Financial Secretary, Brother William E. Schmear.

Brother Schmear was one of the most respected members of Local 997 and his presence and advice will be missed.

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BROTHER C. C. FERRY, LOCAL 74, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Local Union 74, of Chattanooga, Tenn., had lost one of its most faithful members in Brother C. C. Ferry. He was a veteran member of the Brotherhood. A resolution was passed in his memory paying him tribute and a copy was sent to the family and another was spread on the Minutes.

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BROTHER CHARLES J. LEHN, Local 2024, Coconut Grove, Fla. Age 71.

BROTHER AVERY J. W. TIMMS, Local 1984, Magna, Utah. Member of Local 1984 for twenty-one years.

BROTHER HENRY WOOD, member of Local 2590, Crossett, Ark.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Local 6, Amsterdam, N. Y., Observes 54th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local Union No. 6, Amsterdam, New York, celebrated its 54th anniversary on July 15. More than 100 members and guests of Local 6 assembled.

The celebration was held at Phillps Park, where outdoor sports featured the afternoon program.

The affair was well attended and the Local Union took advantage of the occasion to pay tribute to Brothers E. M. Shoots, Jacob Banta, H. S. Brownell, J. D. Frederici, Lewis Gentz and Ex-President Charles S. Schwartz who held that office for 25 years.

Business Representative Ernest E. Carbonelli was toastmaster and gave a hearty welcome to all present. He introduced Brother Shoots and Schwartz and several others who spoke on behalf of the Local.

Following the speaking a buffet luncheon was served.

Local Union 6 is one of the oldest Locals in the Brotherhood. We have a pension roll of 32. At one time we had over 300 members in good standing.

It is a long time 54 years hence but we are going to carry on for a bigger and better standard of living throughout our Brotherhood.

Fraternally yours,

Chas. R. Schwartz, President; Chas. Frolick, Vice-President; Chas. Overbaugh, Recording Secretary; Ernest E. Carbonelli, Financial Secretary; Geo. Gieger, Treasurer; Henry Toellner, Conductor; A. J. O'Bryne, Warden; Trustees—Charles J. Swartz, Henry Toellner, Max Balfanz, and Joseph Rothmund, Sr.

Perth Amboy, N. J. Local Observes Its 43rd Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local Union 65, of Perth Amboy, N. J., celebrated its forty-third anniversary, July 29, at an all day outing at the Danish Grove and Picinic Grounds, Metuchen, New Jersey.

The affair was well attended and throughout the day refreshments were served and various activities were indulged in. The "younger" fellows played soft ball. The team captained by our president, Brother Carl Beck managed to get all the breaks from the umpire. Brother Sam Fredricks injured his ankle quite seriously in attempting to slide to first base.

A thoroughly enjoyable time throughout the day was climaxed by the serving of the bake in the early evening. Chairman of the refreshment committee Brother James Nagle, served as toastmaster. His remarks were a brief history of Local Union No. 65, the great progress it has made in the past decade and the fine spirit of cooperativeness and brotherly affection that has always existed in our Local.

Prominent among our older brothers was Brother Arthur Quinn, former member of the General Executive Board and former president of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, and still very active in union affairs.

Attorney Julius Kass was introduced and in his talk praised Local 65 for its aggressive organized attitude.

Fraternally yours,

Leon Larson, Recording Secretary.

ORCHIDS FOR THE CARPENTER

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
Madison, Wisconsin

September 7, 1939.

Mr. Frank Duffy, Editor
The Carpenter

I am going to avail myself of this opportunity to tell you that I think the journal which you edit is one of the most lively and attractive in the field of trade union publications. I hope that we shall some time have an opportunity to repay your courtesy by being of some service to you. If ever you think we may be able to help you, do not hesitate to call on us.

Very sincerely yours,

Merlyn S. Pitzele, Curator.

Tampa, Florida Local Observes 49th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

After the meeting adjourned Monday night and the janitor had turned the lights off, put the stray cat out of the hall, and locked the doors, it was discovered by some of the old members who were holding the usual post-mortem convention on the sidewalk, that we had completely overlooked the fact that the anniversary of granting our charter fell on the following Saturday, July 29; and no provision had been made for a celebration. So a special meeting was called, and Brother Fred Stowe, Vice-President Hill and Trustee Arthur Knight, were appointed a committee to do the best possible on short notice. The Ladies Auxiliary No. 87 was asked to assist the committee, and to participate in the festivity.

The celebration was held in our meeting hall, where the eatables were served by the ladies, and the drinkables, (soft of course) were dispensed by our committee.

At 8:00 P.M. President O. A. Kelly called the meeting to order and in a few well chosen sentences welcomed the guests, and stated the purpose of the meeting. After which Brother Eric Berjskold was introduced to the gathering as the sole surviving charter member of Local Union 696.

He and seventeen others were granted a charter to organize July 29, 1890. And during the subsequent 49 years, he has steadfastly maintained his membership always in good standing. It was stated that the celebration was in his honor. And that the Union feels proud and honored in having a member who has carried on for 49 years.

Mrs. H. H. Sanders, President of Ladies' Auxiliary No. 87 was then introduced, and made a strong plea for more members which resulted in signing up a number of applicants for membership.

President Kelly then announced that all further speech making was forbidden, and dancing and fun-making would be the order from then on.

The music was furnished by a number of relatives and friends of our members. And the harmony rendered by these young people was very appropriate for the occasion, and was highly appreciated by all present.

The dancing and merry-making was led by President Kelly and our popular and efficient Business Agent Virgil Bass. They were the life of the party.

Even our grumpy member (we have one) had to admit that all present had a good time, even the wall flowers seemed to enjoy themselves immensely. And we are now looking forward to our 50th anniversary, resolved to make it the greatest and most enjoyable of our half-century of Union existence.

Fraternally yours,

C. A. Winnsett,
313 W. Michigan Ave.,
Tampa, Fla.

Niagara Falls Local 322 Marks 40th Anniversary

July 22, 1939, marked a very important day for the Carpenters of Local 322, for it was forty years ago on that day that the Carpenters Union was organized in the City of Niagara Falls, N. Y.

The carpenters and their families celebrated the occasion in the form of an outing, held at Lynchs Park, on the River Road. The crowd began to arrive shortly after dinner and enjoyed itself from start to finish.

Among the early arrivals were two notable representatives of the organization, John Ryan of New York City, District Organizer, and Harold Hanover of Buffalo, N. Y. Secretary of State Federation of Labor, both of whom gave very interesting talks on union organization.

There were three charter members present including Alex. Allen, first President of Local 322, and F. M. Henry, first Financial Secretary of 322. They gave a very interesting reviews of the history of Local 322. In their addresses these men spoke to the young men of today learning the trade, and urged them to follow the footsteps of their fore fathers, and they would not regret in so doing for when the older generation learned the trade it was not only hard labor, but also hardship, not like today where every thing is so modern.

Kneeling—Edward Russell, chairman of committee.

Front row, left to right—John Hood, recording secretary of Local 322; Hugh Hanna, charter member; John Ryan, international organizer; F. M. Perry, charter member and first financial secretary of Local 322; Harold Hanover, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Ted Hvak, President of Local 322; Joseph White, treasurer of Local 322.

Standing—Albert Young, John Moir, warden; Nelson Dicker, business agent; Ernest Shepard, Edison Hill, Martin Williamson, John Unger, Luther Baxter, Conductor of Local 322.

Hugh Hanna was the next charter member to speak. In their closing remarks these three men said, "they were proud to be members of such a long standing organization, and hoped to be spared to help celebrate many more anniversaries with their brother carpenters.

Edward J. Russell, Chairman of Committee, and his co-workers, Luther Baxter, Ernest Shepard, Martin Williamson and Arthur Brown left nothing undone to provide entertainment for the crowd. There were refreshments of all kinds, music and dancing, singing and a few outside speakers, including the Mayor of the city, Mr. Draper. The Committee also arranged races for the men, women and children, and a soft ball game. Prizes were given the winners.

New York City Local to Hold Annual Event

The Sixth Annual Banquet and Dance of Local Union 608, New York City, will be held on Saturday evening November 4 next in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Riverside Plaza, 73rd Street, West of Broadway.

This affair has become known in labor circles as the outstanding labor function of the year, therefore elaboration is unnecessary. Suffice to say that arrangements are completed, and a good time is promised all who attend.

William F. Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, William L. Hutcheson, our own General President; Frank Duffy, our own General Secretary and other outstanding leaders in the labor movement are invited to attend.

David Scanlan, Secretary,
324 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

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Mountain View, Cal., Local Celebrates Its 34th Birthday

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 1280, of Mountain View, California observed its 34th Anniversary July 15, by inviting members of the Building Trades and Construction Trades Council of Santa Clara Co., District Council of Carpenters of Santa Clara Co. and surrounding Locals with their wives and friends to a banquet and dance.

The past was reviewed up to the present time by the oldest continuous member but not a charter member (the writer), who is the Recording Secretary.

Other brothers from the Council and visiting Locals, were on the speaking program and an enjoyable evening was spent by all.

Fraternally yours,
E. J. McDaniel, Recording Secretary.

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Banquet Marks Local's 53rd Annual Installation

Local 137, of Norwich, Conn., made its fifty-third annual installation of officers July 3 a special event by having a banquet follow the business meeting which was held in the hall at the Moose home.

Two special guests for the occasion were Captain Alvin D. Lewis, now retired from the fire department and William J. Sullivan, general representative from the headquarters at Indianapolis.

Captain Lewis was a charter member when the carpenters union was organized in this city in 1886 and has kept his card all through the many years while he was a member of the fire department so that, now at 83, he is the oldest member of the Local.

At the business meeting which opened the evening at 7:30 the officers were installed by Joseph Barry, a past president.

The officers installed were headed by President Henry Pukallus for his second term in that office. With him for this term are the following: Vice-President, Theodore Sulla; Financial Secretary, William F. Jatkowske; Recording Secretary, Louis Marcelina; Treasurer, J. E. Elliott; Warden, Edwin H. Christensen; Trustee, Alfred Lockwood.

Covers were laid for 125 for the banquet at which an excellent turkey dinner was served and Past President Barry was toastmaster. Capt. Lewis had the seat of honor at the head table between President Pukallus and General Representative Sullivan, who made the address of the evening in which he congratulated No. 137 upon its continuous record since it first received its charter 53 years ago. While at that time it was the 137th carpenters' union organized it is now close to the top of the list of unions which have maintained their organization without a break since they were first formed.

Regret was felt that Robert Neely, who was formerly business agent for the union for many years, was unable to attend because of his serious illness and a message of greeting was sent to him from the meeting to be delivered to him at the hospital.

The evening concluded with a program of entertainment.

40th Anniversary Celebrated By Cedar Rapids Local 308

Activities of four decades ago, when Carpenters' Local Union No. 308 of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was first organized were recalled by members of the Local, many of them old timers, when the Local celebrated the 40th anniversary of the granting of its charter.

Several visitors from other cities were present, including B. E. Morgan of Waterloo, president of the Iowa State Council of Carpenters and S. P. McKenzie of Mason City, secretary-treasurer of that organization. A delegation from Iowa City included Ivan C. Edelstain, business agent for the Carpenter's union there. John H. F. Miller, trustee of the Iowa City union; Wm. Cambridge, warden; R. K. Allen, Chas. Burgess, Fred Martin, J. Horn and Roy C. Glandon.

An interesting article concerning the early history of the Local prepared by H. L. Currier was read to the gathering by C. B. Zimmerman, secretary of Local 308. Mr. Currier's paper was dedicated to Geo. E. Wilcox, lone survivor of original charter members, who is now living near Central City. Mr. Wilcox was presented at the meeting and was given a big hand when presented to the assembly.

"It was after the reorganization of the Carpenters' union in the spring of 1902 with a total of 17 members that the union made a stand for better conditions," Mr. Currier related. "They were working on the Youtzy building on the Island when a strike was called and eventually won. The A. H. Connor men were working on the Frick & Kaupke building and the Lightner boys, George and Billy both active members of the union, were great friends of Billy King, foreman and superintendent for Conner. They had joined Local 308 and had talked A. H. King into joining. On March 31, 1902 the Conner men joined Local 308 which probably was the largest initiation ever held by the union. There were 40 applications and they stood in four lines, ten deep to receive their obligation.

"Due to efforts of E. E. Currier and George Wilcox the Building Trades council was organized here. After a time it became taxation without representation as other crafts had so many more delegates the Carpenters were always defeated whenever they brought anything up. Eventually the Carpenters withdrew from the Building Trades."

A. J. Cronkhite was the first business agent of Local 308, Mr. Currier's article said. He told of the formation of a dual organization, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters which did not last long and whose insurgent membership was glad to get back into 308.

Local 308 sent two delegates, A. J. Cronkite and E. E. Currier to the Carpenters' International convention in Denver some thirty years ago, the article related, and they succeeded in getting the next convention for Iowa. It was held in Des Moines and Local 308 chartered a special train, representing more than $2,000 in fares, to send its delegation to the convention. Cedar Rapids merchants contributed $700 to enable the union to take along the 53rd Regimental band. The train was met in Des Moines by J. K. Barnacle, official delegate to the convention from 308; and Geo. Lightner, former mayor, who lined up the Cedar Rapids delegation 400 strong, for the convention parade.

Charles K. Morton, president of Local 308, who presided at the meeting, introduced Mr. Morgan, who told of an industrial organization that has been formed in Waterloo to fight union labor. Despite such efforts he declared that most of the federated crafts there had been very busy. He paid tribute to the pioneer members of Local 308 and invited all present to attend a meeting of the State Council of Carpenters in Waterloo Sept. 14. Mr. McKenzie also spoke briefly about activities of the state organization.

Following the talks, Demsy Jones and his entertainers gave an enjoyable program of instrumental and vocal music. Walter Shadle, business agent of Local 308 was host at a bountiful "feed." The May Drug Co., donated several cartons of union made cigarettes for the occasion.

A list of the veteran members present at the event and seated at a special table follows:

George Wilcox, 83; W. F. Lightner, 80; W. R. Wickham, 80; Samuel Gorton, 78; A. C. Donahoo, 77; Max Groth, 67; D. A. Leonard, 78; Grant Umstead, 71; J. W. Vondrachek, 74; George Sommers, Sr., 73; Ed. Wolfe, 72; Max Scheafer, 65.

Fine Spirit of Fellowship At Local 1126's Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Enclosed is newspaper account and picture taken at the twenty-third anniversary celebration of Local 1398, Washington, Iowa, held in the basement of the Presbyterian Church. It was considered by all present the best general meeting ever held by the Local. A fine spirit of fellowship prevailed at the supper meeting. The newspaper account of the affair follows:

* * * * *

Members of the Carpenters organization, Local 1398 with their wives as guests, observed their twenty-third anniversary recently with a banquet at the Presbyterian church prepared by the Ladies Aid Society. A bountiful meal was enjoyed by over forty guests and a number were unable to be present.

They were seated at three tables beautifully decorated with flowers and greenery. Place favors were miniature carpenter truessels with little saws attached.

The supper and program which followed was in charge of Albert Simpson, secretary and business agent for the Local. Invocation by Dr. Eastwood preceded the meal and afterward a brief history of the organization was given by Mr. Simpson. A baritone horn solo by Charles Sutten, accompanied by Margaret Hennon at the piano, was much appreciated, as were two readings given by Esther Hayes.

First row, left to right: Charles Hennon, Dr. F. W. Eastwood, Hugh Carnahan, Theodore Kiesey, D. N. Arthur, Ralph Hesseltine, S. P. McKenzie, B. S. Morgan, Albert Simpson. Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Morgan are officers of the State Union.

Back row: Joe Sutton, C. A. Rogers, Robert Arnold, Gilbert Russell. A. R. Glider, Andrian Sutton, Harry Lamanski, Mr. Brockenridge, Ralph Hall, Nick Roth, Maurice Kelley, president of the Local.

Inspiring and encouraging were talks given by guests from the Iowa State Council, B. S. Morgan of Waterloo, president of the organization; and S. P. McKenzie, treasurer; also Mrs. McKenzie, who told of the work of the Ladies Auxiliary of the State Federation of Labor.

Treats of cigars, candy and chewing gum were passed to the guests as they left the church to repair to the State theatre where arrangements had been made for entertainment at the last show.

The Washington carpenters' union was organized in the summer of 1916, when the present Washington postoffice was being erected and only union men could be employed on the job. The late Harry Shrader and John Simpson each had quite a number of carpenters employed here then, and there were several others who joined the union at that time.

Albert Simpson, Recording Secretary.

Grand Rapids Local Celebrates Its 39th Brithday

With First General Vice-President Maurice Hutcheson of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and John Reid, secretary-treasurer of the Michigan Federation of Labor as special and honored guests, and with the presence of several of the old time members and representatives of many affiliated unions of Michigan, Local Union No. 335, Grand Rapids celebrated with proper observance exercises and a fine luncheon, the thirty-ninth anniversary of its founding the afternoon and evening of August 5.

The affair was "stag" in nature and was held at the Grand Rapids Labor Temple, the basement rooms and the large Federation hall being utilized by the general committee for entertainment and program purposes. President of the Union William Richmond, presided at the evening program which was called to order at 8 p.m. The president called on representatives of unions about the state present and it was learned that Battle Creek, Ann Arbor and Muskegon had sent the largest delegations.

Old timers and pensioners were next called upon and recalled their early experiences in the Brotherhood even back to the days of 1900. Those called upon were Daniel Simons, Mark Smith, Elmer Tupper, Louis Houman, and Mike McCuen. Each of these old-timers spoke of early organization efforts and of their satisfaction with the benefits they have received from the Brotherhood.

The General Vice-President in his talk, struck a happy note when he stated that he was born in Saginaw and learned his trade there and that coming back to Michigan was like "coming back home." He gave a historical record of the Grand Rapids Local and instructive and interesting data on the International. He announced that the membership of the Brotherhood in its many branches now totaled 350,000 and that it was growing constantly.

Secretary Reid, gave a fine talk on social legislative trends and a summary of Michigan's Labor laws. He paid his compliments to the new Michigan Board of Mediation as recently prescribed in law and those in the audience were convinced that he did not think much of it or its operation.

Closing the fixed program of the celebration President Richmond invited all to the "stag" luncheon which was served in the basement of the temple. Aside from President Richmond, those having an important part in the arrangements for this anniversary were Business Agent Carl Smith, Secretary Ray Wagner, secretary-treasurer George Berger and the members of their committees.

Brazil, Ind., Local 431 Celebrates Its 39th Birthday

Editor, The Carpenter:

In commemoration of its thirty-ninth anniversary Local Union 431 of Brazil, Indiana, met to celebrate the occasion on Saturday evening, August 12, at the cabin of our Secretary, Brother James Cabbage on Eel River, near historic old Feeder Dam Bridge. The first part of the evening was enjoyed with music after which our oldest charter member, Brother William Cutshall gave an interesting talk about carpentry forty years ago, ending his address by reading the names of all charter members. Some have withdrawn from the Union to embark in other labor or business, some have moved away, but most of them have passed on to the Great Beyond. He revealed the fact that we still have four brothers who aro charter members and still belong to Local 431. They are William Cutshall, Charles F. Hadley, Fred Hadley, and Otto Hadley, the latter three being cousins. We had another Charter member present who desn't belong at this time, Mr. E. D. Wilder, who resigned several years ago to engage in the lumber business. Mr. Wilder gave us a very fine short talk, congratulating us on the success of Local No. 431.

Being out in the open and on the banks of a river usually gives one a good appetite, at least it seemed to treat us that way, so we followed the Refreshment Committee to the dining porch where we enjoyed a dinner fit for a king. We then had more music and a social time together, with everyone expressing their wishes that this sort of meeting might happen again.

E. L. Fugate, Treasurer.

Connellsville, Pa., Local Marks Its 40th Year

Local 321 of Connellsville, Pa., celebrated its 40th anniversary at a get-together in Odd Fellows Temple, attended by a large representation of members of the craft in the community. Short talks, music and lunch made up the program.

Just how many men have been members of the Local since it was organized July 29, 1899, was not revealed, but a list of the dead, read by Chairman John M. Franks of the committee in charge of the observance, showed 110 have passed to the Great Beyond in the four decades. The peak in membership was reported as 172, that being soon after the Local was formed. Today there are about 70 members, the depression and lack of employment having taken its toll.

Five charter members are still active in the affairs of the Local. They are J. E. Sommerville, James F. Wilson, J. H. Lenhart, C. W. Trump and John M. Franks.

C. E. Bryner, of the committee on arrangements, presided. After L. K. Fisher had formally extended a welcome to all attending the anniversary program, John M. Franks, financial secretary and treasurer, presented facts dealing with the history of the Local. It was July 24, 1899, that the charter was issued, following several get-together sessions. Five days later organization was effected, with the following officers:

President, W. E. Kemble; vice-president, J. H. Shaw; recording secretary, S. W. Strawn; financial secretary, Robert L. Hannam; treasurer, W. F. Hawes; conductor, John D. Percy; warden Worth K. Balsley; trustees, Joseph Trombley, John F. Martin, W. R. Snyder and John M. Franks; auditors, Joseph Somerville and C. P. Sisley.

Officers today are: President, George R. Evans; vice-president, Alva P. Richter; recording secretary, F. J. DeChambeau; financial secretary and treasurer, John M. Franks; trustees, Ernest Pierce and Alva P. Richter; conductor, James F. Wilson; warden, C. E. Shipley.

The principal talk of the evening was given by L. G. Hoover, for many years a member of the Local but more recently in the postal service. He stressed the facts that carpenters, as a rule, are good citizens, temperate and good providers. As the union celebrates its 40th hbirthday he said its members should do four things: Look backward, and be thankful; look forward, and be trustful; look down, and be helpful to the less fortunate; look up, and be prayerful.

Robert L. Hannam, one of the charter members and one of the most active in formation of the Local, gave a detailed history of its beginning, dwelling chiefly on the negotiations with the contractors over reduction of the working day from 10 hours to nine and eight and adjustment of wages scales.

Alex Kooser, one of the oldtimers recalled incidents of the early days.

The incumbent president, Mr. Evans, spoke briefly "for the good of the order."

Music was provided by Kiferle's orchestra and the South Connellsville Hill Billies. Ward Pierce of the latter organization executed a tap dance.

Lunch was served by the arrangements committee, Mr. Franks, Mr. Bryner and F. J. DeChambeau.

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Quincy, Ill., Local Marks Its 27th Birthday

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 1366 of Quincy, Ill., celebrated its twenty-seventh anniversary in August at Twin Oaks Park. The all-day outing was well attended.

In March, 1912, when old Local 73 Amalgamated Woodworkers turned over to the United Brotherhood and received their charter and in November their demands for an eight hour day were refused, followed by a thirteen months' strike, the membership of 200 declined to about half. However, the loyal members stood by the Local. Progress has been slow but sure but we succeeded in placing our Union Label in a box factory, and two store and fixture factories.

The worker must realize he is not the only pebble on the beach. The label of other union goods is just as important to us as our own. The manufacturer who employs fellow union men helps you when you support him.

Let us get on the band wagon and buy only union made goods. I believe that in a short time we would accomplish wonders in wages and conditions.

W. F. Schelp, Recording Secretary
Local 1366. Quincy, Ill.

Locals Hold Joint Anniversary Celebrations

Celebrating the anniversaries of Carpenters Local 195 of Peru, Illinois and Local 631, of Spring Valley, Illinois, members of the organizations, their families and invited guests picnicked at Centennial Park, Peru.

The occasion was the 47th anniversary of the Peru Local and the 39th birthday of the Spring Valley organization. It is planned, now, to make the affair an annual outing.

Charter members of the two organizations were honored during the day, although L. H. Shadensack of Local 195, member for 47 years, was unable to be present because of illness in his family. A letter, outlining the history of the Peru organization and prepared by Mr. Shadensack, was read. Two charter members of the Spring Valley organization are James Mallonee and Samuel Costa.

A brief speaking program featured the appearances of John Hill, financial secretary of the Central District Council and Local 183, Peoria; President Wilke and Business Agent Thompson of the Peoria Local; Charles Doherty, Spring Valley lumber dealer, and Burl George, hardware dealer in Spring Valley.

The outing began at 11 a.m., with a general get-together, followed by a basket luncheon after which the official program got underway at 2 p.m. with Allen Dwyre of Local 631 as master of ceremonies. Music during the day was furnished by the Peru Junior Legion band, Melvin Lewis directing.

Featured on the sports program was a ball game between the two Locals, with Peru coming out on top in the final count. Other sports included races, contests and other amusements for the men, women and children.

Members of the committee in charge of the affair expressed their appreciation for the very fine cooperation and support accorded them in making the outing so highly successful and enjoyable.

Local 993, Miami, Fla., Observes Its 37th Birthday

Editor, The Carpenter:

On Friday night, September 8, Local Union 993 held its thirty-seventh anniversary celebration, which was attended by about 450 members and their wives and children. A complete program was offered including speakers, Townsend Club reproduced program with illustrated slides, a large program of entertainment, followed by refreshments and dancing. Many men of long membership in the Brotherhood were present. Joseph Denno with fifty years membership, John Michael with over forty years, and George Peters with 39 years membership, were among the oldest in membership present.

Everyone seemed to enjoy themselves and were outspoken with praise for the hard working Entertainment committee, composed of A. D. Cain, J. B. Lindsey, and Brother MacIntyre.

William W. Stanton, Recording Secretary.

Annapolis Local 1126 Marks Its 37th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local Union 1126, of Annapolis, Maryland, observed its thirty-seventh anniversary August 19, at Beachwood Grove on the Magothy river with a picnic. Members were invited to bring their families but a heavy rain the night before and overcast skies the day of the event held down the attendance.

Prominent men of the community were invited and high officials of the Brotherhood.

Our honored guest was Brother George E. Woolley who is a charter member in good standing for thirty-seven years. Brother Woolley has served as President of Local 1126, Business Agent and for the last twenty-seven years has been treasurer and still going strong. He is 79 years old and still very active in the Local affairs.

Another long time officer of the Local is Brother W. H. Meade who has been Financial Secretary for nineteen years.

President R. F. Lescellette and Harry L. Nelson, Business Agent, worked untiringly to make the picnic a success and all attending had a good time despite the downcast weather.

A. L. Wayson, Recording Secretary.

* * * * *

Editor's Note: Another long time officer of Local 1126 is Brother A. L. Wayson. He has been Recording Secretary for eighteen years and was President for three years. He joined Local 1126 in 1903 and was a member in good standing for several years until hard luck forced him to drop out rather than violate union rules. He rejoined in 1917 and held office since 1918, unopposed for the post. Brother Wayson is now 69 years old and works every day he can.

Breese, Ill., Local 1675 Marks 35th Anniversary

Local 1675 of Breese, Illinois celebrated its thirty-fifth anniversary with a picnic at Lakeside Park on Sunday afternoon August 20 with the Local members and their families attending.

President Frank Hagan opened the celebration with a very interesting talk about the great progress the Local has made in the last 35 years. He stated that of the thirty members now enrolled, three are charter members. He went on to say that the Local is one of the oldest organizations of its kind in Clinton County and has never had the misfortune to have labor disputes.

When Mr. Hagan's speech was concluded, the women engaged in card games and the men in horse-shoe pitching. In the evening a delicious lunch was served which consisted of baked pork and hot dog sandiwches, ice cream and cold drinks.

All departed at a late hour having spent a most enjoyable afternoon.

Richard Koch,
Aug Huelsmann,
A. R. Dieckhaus, Committee.

Decatur, Ill., Local Installs Officers and Celebrates Birthday

Editor, The Carpenter:

July 3, 1939, being the date for Installation of Officers of Local 742, at this time we also celebrated our thirty-eighth anniversary.

Brother Otis Green, former President of Local No. 742, installed the officers.

The meeting was turned over to President Williams, and he stressed to the members that our former President (A. C. Lehman), and Warden (Geo. Payne) had made us good officers, and asked the membership to give Brother Lehman and Brother Payne a rising vote of thanks for the services rendered the Local during their term of office, and the members responded heartily.

Brief remarks were made by President Williams and others upon our thirty-eighth anniversary; and having two members present—E. B. Scoby and W. A. Woods—who have served and held continuous membership in our organization for the last twenty-five years, they were asked to come forward and were presented with gold pin emblems of our Brotherhood. They responded with very touching words of their affiliation with the organization in the last twenty-five years.

Two long tables were spread in the hall and the members were served with beverages, sandwiches, ice cream, cake and cigars, and all enjoyed a good time.

The following were the members of the committee appointed to arrange for the occasion: Clifford Hanson, chairman; Earl Constant and Dale Stump.

Wives of the committee, and others, assisted to make the affair a success, which was appreciated by the committee.

Dale Stump, Recording Secretary.

Local 621, Bangor, Maine, Observes Its 39th Anniversary

August 10, 1939, Local 621 of Bangor, Maine, celebrated its 39th Anniversary with a supper and a social hour taken up by some of our older members relating some of their experiences and also by remarks of an intersting nature by some invited guests including the Treasurer of the State Federation, the manager of the Government Employment Office and others.

A good time was enjoyed by all of the 45 or 50 members present and the report gotten up by three of our younger members was of the first order and thoroughly enjoyed. Among those present was our esteemed Financial Secretary who is 84 years of age and has held the office for nearly 39 years, also our President who is one of our oldest members.

Fraternally yours,
John N. Ambrose, Recording Secretary.

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Editor's Note: Brother Ambrose is not without long service in his Local. He has held the office of Recording Secretary for twenty-seven years. For twenty-five years the duties of Treasurer were combined.

Burlington, Ia., Local Celebrates 50th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

On July 29, members of Local 534, Burlington, Ia. and their families held an all-day picnic to mark their fiftieth anniversary. More than 100 attended. Dinner was served at 12:30 one part of the menu consisted of 100 lbs. of Mississippi river Channel Catfish fried by members of Local 534 with plenty of other good eats and drinks. After dinner a large number of prizes donated by the merchants of Burlington were raffled off. During the afternoon the Hazelton Studio put on a fine program of tap dancing, toe dancing and singing followed by Howard Anderson, a member of Local 534, and his boys with a selection of musical numbers We then enjoyed a very interesting talk by our representative Brother Andrew Leaf. Lunch was served at 6:00 P.M. and all voted the picnic a grand success.

O. C. Green, Recording Secretary.

The Yarnin' BASKET

Auxiliary No. 337, of Memphis Tenn.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Ladies Auxiliary L. U. 337 of Memphis, Tennessee extends greetings to all its Sister Auxiliaries.

We have been organized only four months—our charter was installed May 24, 1939. We meet the first and third Tuesday nights of each month in Carpenters' Hall. Our brothers, the members of Carpenters' L. U. 345 have helped us greatly in organizing and carrying on our Auxiliary and we are very grateful to them.

Our president is Mrs. Helen Ludka and our financial secretary-treasurer is Mrs. J. O. Keltner. They were appointed temporary officers at a meeting May 10 at which twenty-three members were initiated and we ordered our charter at that time. We were so well satisfied with their services that they were given their present offices when the officers were elected. Mrs. H. E. Blackman is our vice-president.

We feel that we have been very successful thus far. We have forty members on roll and have a large attendance at each meeting. We are putting on an extensive membership campaign at this time and we hope to have many more members before the end of this year. We have had two benefit bingo parties and were very satisfied with the results.

We intend to contribute regularly to the "Yarnin' Basket" and the letters written by other auxiliaries are greatly enjoyed by all of us.

Fraternally yours,

Margaret Hilbun, Secretary.

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Auxiliary 267, of Tacoma, Wash.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Greetings from Auxiliary 267 of Tacoma. Since our last writing we have celebrated our third birthday with a banquet at Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma, on April 29.

Seventy-five persons consisting of Auxiliary members and their husbands attended. Norma Garlick was toastmistress and among the speeches enjoyed was an address on Unionism by Leo Flynn and one by State Auxiliary President, Olga Leek.

Tables were beautifully decorated in blue and yellow. Favors of toy tools were given and beautifully decorated cakes added to the apearance of the tables.

We were represented in the State of Washington Golden Jubilee Parade by our drill team which marched four miles in the heat. Union labor was well represented by floats in the parade.

Installation of our new officers took place July 14, and was quite an impressive ceremony. We invited local A .F. L. Auxiliaries to attend, and also Sister Auxiliaries of the State. Bremerton Auxiliary was represented in numbers, and put on drill exercises for us.

Thirty-three members of our group attended the State Convention April 6th, 7th and 8th, at Yakima. It gave us a fine opportunity to realize the importance of Union labor organizations, and our responsibilities in regard to them.

We are finding the Quarterly Reports of Washington State Council of Ladies Auxiliaries of Carpenters and Joiners to be of great service to us.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Bessie Olson, Recording Secretary.

A Salute from the Navy Yard City

Editor, The Carpenter:

Bremerton Auxiliary of Carpenters No. 283 extends greetings and good wishes to her sister auxiliaries.

We have never written to the "Yarnin' Basket" before—but we do enjoy reading of the activities of other auxiliaries so perhaps they too will be interested in us, thereby becoming as one large family struggling for the same cause—Unionism.

Our Auxiliary is entering its third year of organization. The past year its membership has increased from 42 to 57 with four applications now on hand.

During the past year we enjoyed a novel way of making money—The Galloping parties—on one, $12.85 was realized—this was above the average as a fish pond was held in connection, but they are a good money making idea.

We also enjoy a monthly social at a member's home—desert lunch is served for which we pay 10c—followed by cards, sewing or just visiting. A greater fellowship has developed through these gatherings.

We also have a very splendid drill team. The team journeyed to Tacoma, Wash., a few weeks ago and performed for our Sisters' installation—they did beautifully.

Once in awhile we enjoy a dutch treat after meetings and once a month we have a social meeting.

The Auxiliary, Carpenters and their families enjoyed a huge picnic sometime ago. There were approximately 400 in attendance.

And I mustn't forget the "jack pot" that we have to create interest in our meetings. Each Sister who wishes puts in a nickel—her name is then put opposite a number—corresponding numbers are then put in a pot and a drawing takes place—the pot empties each night.

We have a Sunshine Committee which visits and carries flowers to those who are ill.

Washington has a State Council of Auxiliaries of Carpenters which brings us closer to our sisters in the State.

Bremerton will get to work now winding more yarn for another report in the near future.

We meet the first and third Thursday of each month at the Luthern Brotherhood Hall and will welcome any Sister visiting our city.

Fraternally yours,

Esther F. Blethen, Secretary.

Auxiliary No. 265, of Longview, Texas

Editor, The Carpenter:

This is the first bit of "Yarn" Ladies Auxiliary 265 of Longview, Texas, has added to the "Yarnin' Basket." So here is the news.

Auxiliary 265 held its first meeting Thursday evening, February 13, 1936 at the home of Sister L. L. Graves. And each year we celebrate our anniversary by giving a dinner for the Auxiliary members and their families, at which delicious meals are served and games are played. We always carry out the colors red, white and blue because the date is near George Washington's birthday.

We now have twenty-three members in good standing and since Fberuary 6, 1938, we have counted visits to the members, elderly people and the sick. The visits total 1345 since that date.

Like the States in the U. S. we have chosen a flower and a motto for our Auxiliary. The flower is the Primrose which blooms in the month we organized and the motto is:

"No matter the Weather; We Stand Together."

On the first Monday night in each month we have a social for all the Carpenters. Their families and prospective members are always invited.

We also have a joint meeting the third Tuesday every three months with the Kilgore sister members, taking a covered dish. We take turns about meeting in Kilgore and Longview and which town we're meeting furnishing the drinks and entertainment.

If any of our sister members or our husbands have relatives or close friends ill we always send cheer up cards. If any of our sisters are ill we send pot plants.

When any of our sisters move into a new home or becomes a mother we always shower her with appropriate gifts. We are happy to say most of us have our own homes and more are planning to build.

We keep posted as well as we can on all non-union products, and business places and do all in our power to keep away business. Longview is one of the strongest union towns of its size in Texas.

We urge everyone to promote the goods bearing the Union Label and cordially invite each and every Auxiliary member throughout the United States to visit us any time. We hold our meeting each Monday night at the Labor Temple located on W. Methvin St., in Longview, Texas.

Mrs. F. W. White, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary No. 6, Houston, Texas

Editor, The Carpenter:

I am writing to let you all know that Auxiliary No. 6 is still on the map and doing our part to help No. 213. Recently seven of our ladies called on one of our most popular merchants in an effort to get him to employ No. 213 union men. Don't know what effect we had on him but every drop of water will help fill the pail.

The first meeting in July we had joint installation with No. 213. Their president, Mr. Walter Thomas, asked all new officers to make a speech and we had a regular "love feast" of talk, about helping our Auxiliary, which we sincerely appreciated.

Our new officers are all new members, never having worked with us in any official capacity, excepting Mrs. Charles Glen. They are as follows: President, Mrs. C. R. Meade; Vice-President, Mrs. B. G. Porter; Recording Secretary, Mrs. A. B. Norris; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. J. Rutherford; Conductress, Mrs. Carl Cochran; Warden, Mrs. L. A. McDonald; Trustees, Mrs. Junior Jones, Mrs. Charles Glen, and Mrs. Henry Schirra.

July was our Anniversary month and, as our regular meeting, August 4th, was the night we decided to celebrate, committee's were appointed to prepare the tables, meet the guests, etc. We had a "pot luck" dinner at 7 p.m. and invited our families, and prospective members and their husbands to help us celebrate our twenty-fourth anniversary. It was a pleasant evening and we had a good crowd. Mrs. Charles Glen baked a cake and trimmed it in pink icing, topped with rosettes and 24 pink candles. Flowers in vases decorated the table. Our thanks are due Mrs. T. E. Bergin for the flowers.

We are making a "nine patch" quilt and are selling names to be embroidered on it. On each white patch will be 1 name. Other names will be embroidered on the strips with which we set the blocks together. The price to individuals is 10c and to a union is 25c for their name to be embroidered in black. We expect to make a nice little sum of money for our treasury. When finished the quilt will be sent to the Home.

No. 213 has bought a site and bids have been advertised for a new building, two storys in height. A hall, reception room, kitchen and coat closet has been planned for the Auxiliary on the first floor. Also a cabinet for our dishes is to be built in the kitchen.

When our carpenters sold their former building, the Auxiliary did not have a place to meet without paying too much rent, so we held enough meetings to hold our Charter in our homes. In 1937 No. 213 moved into the Labor Temple and reserved a place for the Auxiliary. We've been holding regular meetings ever since on the first and third Friday nights. The last meeting night is a social meeting. We take the members who entertain, alphabetically, two entertaining each time. We've had a mock wedding, a mock radio broadcast, readings in costume, etc., also lots of contests.

A committee has been appointed to revise our Local By-Laws and bring them up to date. Members have been asked to submit anything they may think of that will better our organization and keep down to much difference in opinion as to the way the Auxiliary should be conducted.

We appreciate the letters in the "Yarnin' Basket" and will be glad to hear from any other Auxiliary.

Fraternally yours,
Mrs. E. D. Wickes, Reporter.

Auxiliary No. 149 of Olympia, Wash.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Ladies Auxiliary 149, is still going strong. We meet the second and the fourth Thursday of every month.

The past year we have had a series of card parties from which we raised enough money to put draperies on all the windows in the Labor Temple.

Our Auxiliary has increased 10 per cent in membership.

We are proud to report that at the last state convention one of our members was elected as vice-president.

As fall is here our card party series have been renewed for the winter to raise money.

Our Auxiliary is the oldest active organization in the state.

Fraternally yours,
Eva Westman, Recording Secretary.

A. F. L. Lumber Workers File $11,000 Suit Against Portland CIO Union

The Portland (Oregon) District Council of the A. F. of L. Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union filed suit in the Circuit Court of Oregon at Portland against 1,423 members of the CIO International Woodworkers of America, Local No. 3, its officers and the I.W.A. itself to recover $11,269 illegally taken by the dual outfit when the seceding CIO movement was engineered.

The Multnomah County sheriff issued nineteen garnishments requiring all banks in Portland and vicinity to hold up the wages of 350 of the defendants. Seven garnishments were also issued against the employers of approximately 300 of the defendants. It was stated that similar garnishments would be issued against the employes of two other plants—Jones Lumber Company and Inman-Poulsen—prior to pay day.

In addition to the members of the CIO union specifically mentioned by name, the suit included numerous John Does.

Officials of the A. F. of L. Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union said the decisions handed down by the highest courts in Washington and Oregon had ordered the CIO lumber workers unions to return A. F. of L. property and funds in similar cases in both States, but that the CIO leaders in Portland had persistently refused to act in accordance with these decisions and return the funds which were confiscated from the American Federation of Labor union.

As soon as the suit was filed attorneys for the CIO International Woodworkers of America sought to quash it. But the court recognized the validity of the suit and the justice of the claim.

The Union Label is a better sign of quality than all the advertising ballyhoo of unfair goods.

VALUABLE INFORMATION

By

FRANK DUFFY, *Gen'l Sec'y*

In accordance with the provisions of Paragraph E, Section 13 of the Constitution of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., the information required is herewith furnished. Some of our District Councils and Local Unions have not filled out the blanks sent them and in such cases we cannot give the data required.

See District Councils for hours and wages for Locals in District Councils, such Locals are not listed separately.

D. C. CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
Jefferson Co., Ala.	708 N. 17th, Birmingham.	Alt. Wed.	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
Madison, Morgan, Limestone & Marshall Co., Ala.						
Bay Counties, Calif.	200 Guerrero St., San Francisco	Wednesday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
California D.C. (Furn. Wkrs.)						
Central Valley, Calif. (Lumber Handlers)	2574 3rd St., San Francisco	2-4 Fri.	8	Dif. scales	Part	Yes
Fresno County, Calif.						
Los Angeles, Calif.	538 Maple Ave.	Monday	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
Napa, Sonoma, Lake & Mendocino., Cal.						
Orange Co., Cal.						
Sacramento, Calif.	Labor Temple, 8th & I St.	Wednesday	8	1.18¾	Yes	Yes
San Diego, Calif.	621 6th Ave.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
San Joaquin, Calif.	122 N. San Joaquin St., Stockton	1-3 Fri.	8	$1 to 1.18¾	Yes	Part
Santa Clara Valley, Calif.	72 N. 2nd St., San Jose	Wednesday	8	1.12½	Yes	Part
Ventura Co., Cal.						
Bridgeport and Vic., Conn.	170 Elm St.	Monday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
Washington, D. C.						
Jacksonville and Vic., Fla.	Carp. Hall, 7 W. State St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
Miami, Fla.	47 N. W. 3rd St.	Saturday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
Volusia & Seminole Co.'s, Fla.	With Locals	on call	8	.62½ to .90	No	Vbl.
West Palm Beach, Fla.	Labor Temple	2-L. Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
Central Ill.						
Chicago, Ill.	12 E. Erie St.	Thursday	8	mill 1.05 carp. 1.62½	Yes	Yes
Fox River Valley, Ill.	Martin Anderson Hall, St. Charles	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
Tri City, Ill.						
Tri Counties, Ill.	241 Arcade Bldg., East St. Louis, Ill.	4th Tues.	8	$1 to 1.75	Yes	
Will County, Ill.	127 E. Jefferson, Joliet	1-3 Fri.	8	1.50	Yes	Yes
Lake County, Ind.	6th & Mass. Av., Gary, Ind.	Tuesday	8	1.50	Yes	Vbl.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	90 1st Ave., N. E.	1st Tues.	8	mill .87½ carp. 1.10	Yes	Part
Fall Cities, Ky.	809 W Jefferson, Louisville	Wednesday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
Tri State, Ky.						
New Orleans, La.						
Berkshire County, Mass.	150 North St., Pittsfield	4th Sun	8	.87½ $1 1.12½	Yes	No
Boston, Mass.	470 Stuart St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.37½	Yes	Yes
Central, Mass.	Foresters Hall, Marlboro	3rd Thur.	8	.85-1.10	Yes	No
Holyoke, Mass.	189 High St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
Lawrence, Mass.	98 Concord St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	No
Lowell, Mass.	Howe Bldg., Prescott St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
Middlesex, Mass.						
Newton, Mass.						
Norfolk County, Mass.	Eagles Hall, Norwood	1-3 Mon.	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
Northern, Mass.	St. Georges Hall, Fitchburg	2-4 Thur.	8	1.12	Yes	Yes
North Shore, Mass.	53 Washington St., Salem.	2nd Wed.	8	1.10	Yes	No
South Shore, Mass.	Carpenters Hall, Hingham	1st Thur.	8	1.10	Yes	No
Springfield, Mass.	19 Sanford St.	Monday	8	1.25	Yes	No
Worcester, Mass.						
Kent Ottawa & Muskegon Co., Mich.	Labor Tple., Grand Rapids, Holland and Muskegon	1-3 Thur.	8	.75 in 1.00 out	Yes	Part
Tri County, Mich.	Carpenters Hall, Saginaw.	1st Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
Twin City, Minn.	1949 University Av St Paul	2-4 Mon.	7	1.25	Yes	Yes
Kansas City, Mo.	3114 Paseo	Tuesday	8	.60 .70 .87½ 1.37½	Yes	Yes
St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	Tuesday	8	.75 M .82½ Cab. 1.50 out	Yes	Vbl.
Omaha, Neb.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thur.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
Bergen County, N. J.	36 Bergen St., Hackensack	2-4 Thur.	8	1.40	Yes	Yes
Essex County and Vic., N. J.	60 William St., Newark	1-3 Thur.	7 out 8 in	1.75 out 1.00 in	Yes	Yes
Hudson County, N. J.	583 Summit, Jersey City	Friday	7	1.75	Yes	Vbl.

D. C. CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
Morris, Somerset & Vic., N. J.	57 Mine Brook Rd., Bernardville	2nd Wed.	8	1.25	Yes	Vbl.
Morris, Union & Vic., N. J.						
Passaic County, N. J.	54 Van Houten St., Paterson, 167 Jefferson St., Passaic	1-3 Tues. 2-4 Tues.	7	1.50	Yes	Yes
Pohatcong Valley, N. J.	Grant St Phillipsburg, N J	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
Albany, N. Y.						
Buffalo, N. Y.						
Elmira, N. Y.	118-120 Lake St.	2nd Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
Mohawk Valley, N. Y.						
Nassau County, N. Y.	180 Lincoln Ave., Mineola	2-4 Fri.	7	1.46 2/7	Yes	Yes
New York City & Vic., N. Y.	130 Madison Ave.	2-4 Wed.	7	1.75	Yes	Yes
Rochester and Vic., N. Y.	113 N. Fitzhugh St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.33½	Yes	Yes
South Shore, N. Y.		2nd Sat.	8	1.25	Yes	Part
Troy, N. Y.						
Westchester County, N. Y.	230 Westchester Ave., Port Chester	1-3 Fri.	7	1.50	Yes	Yes
Cuyahoga County, Ohio	1248 Walnut Av Cleveland	2-4 Thur.	8	1.37½	Yes	Yes
Miami Valley, Ohio	202 S. Ludlow St., Dayton	1-3 Mon.	8	1.37½	Yes	Yes
Ohio Valley, Ohio	1228 Walnut, Cincinnati O.	Friday	8	1.45	Yes	Yes
Clatsop Co., Ore.	Labor Temple, Astoria	3rd Wed.	8	Carp $1 Pile D.1.25	Yes	Yes
Coast-Columbia Oregon (Lumber and Sawmill Workers						
Coos Bay Area, Ore.						
Inland Empire, (L. S. W.)						
Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thur.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
Portland, (L. S. W.)						
Willamette Valley, (Lumber and Sawmill Wkrs), Ore.	Labor Temple, Eugene	3rd Thur.				
Delaware County, Penn.	Carpenters Hall, Chester	1-3 Wed.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
Lehigh Valley, Penn.	525 N. New St., Bethlehem	1-3 Wed.	8	.85 to $1	Yes	Yes
Lower Anthracite Region, Pa.						
Main Line, Penn.	Strafford Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
Middle Anthracite, Penn.	51 No. Wyo. St., Hazleton	2nd Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
Monongahela Valley, Penn.	517 McKean Ave., Charleroi	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
Montgomery County, Penn.	115 W. Main St., Norristown	1-3 Mon.	8	$1 to 1.12½	Yes	Yes
Philadelphia, Penn.	1803 Spring Garden St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.37½	Yes	Yes
Pittsburgh, Penn.	241-3 Fourth Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.50	Yes	Yes
Shenango & Beaver Valley, Pa.						
Wyoming Valley, Penn.	41 E. Market St., Wilkes-Barre	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
Providence, Pawtucket, Central Falls, R. I.	69 Richmond St., Providence	2-4 Fri.	8	1.17½	Yes	Yes
Charleston, S. C.						
Dallas, Texas						
Houston & Vicinity, Texas	707½ Rusk Ave., Room 203					
Salt Lake City, Utah	Labor Temple	2nd Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
Bellingham, Wash., (L. S. W.)						
Everett, Wash.						
Grays Harbor County, Wash.	312 E. 1st St., Aberdeen	1st Fri.	6	1.37½	Yes	Yes
Grays Harbor Co., Wash., L. S. W.)						
Longview, (Lumber and Sawmill Workers	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	8	.62½ min	Yes	No
Puget Sound, Wash.						
Seattle, Kings County & Vic., Wash.	1620 4th Ave.	Thursday	6	1.25	Yes	Yes
Skagit Valley, Wash.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	6	1.33½	Yes	Yes
Tacoma, Wash.	1012½ Tacoma Ave.	2-4 Tues.	M 8 out 6	M .87½ out1.33⅓	Yes	Yes
Tacoma (Lumber & Sawmill) Wash.						
Wash.-Ore., (Furn. Wkrs.)	Union Hall Centralia Wash	1 in 3 mo.	8	.62 aver.	Yes	Yes
Washington & Oregon (Shingle Weavers) Wash.	on call	On Call	6	.67½ min	No	Yes
Fox River Valley, Wis.						
Milwaukee, Wis.	229 W. Center St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.70 $1 to 1.20	Yes	Yes
Vancouver, B. C., Can.	531 Beatty St.	4th Sat.	8	.90-$1	Yes	Yes
Frontier, Ont.	Carpenters Hall, Therold.	1-3 Thur.	8	.70 to .75	No	No
Rainy River Valley, Ont., Can., (Lumber and Sawmill	134 Scott St., Fort Francis	1-3 Wed.			No	
Temiskaming & Northern Ont						
Toronto, Ont., Can.	167 Church St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.90	Yes	No
Montreal, Que.	1182 St. Lawrence Blvd.	Wednesday	8	.70	No	Yes

Money talks louder when you buy Union Label products.

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Keep Your Dues Paid Up!

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
3	Wheeling, W. Va.	1506 Market St.	Friday	8	1.25	Yes	Part
6	Amsterdam, N. Y.	9-11 Church St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
12	Syracuse, N. Y.						
14	San Antonio, Tex.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
16	Springfield, Ill.						
17	Bellaire, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
18	Hamilton, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
24	Batavia, N. Y.	9 Jackson St.	1st Tues.				
28	Missoula, Mont.	208 E. Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	No
30	New London, Conn.	203 Bank St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
31	Trenton, N. J.	47 N. Clinton Ave.	Monday	8	1.37½	Yes	Yes
43	Hartford, Conn.						
44	Champaign, Urbana, Ill.	1 Main St., Champaign	Friday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
46	Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	Yes
50	Knoxville, Tenn.	311 Morgan St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
55	Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	Monday	7	1.43	Yes	Yes
59	Lancaster, Penn.	677-79 Manor St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
60	Indianapolis, Ind.	531 E. Market St.	Thursday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
63	Bloomington, Ill.	101 N. Center St.	Friday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
65	Perth Amboy, N. J.	223 Smith St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.40	Yes	No
66	Jamestown, N. Y.	317 Cherry St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.20	Yes	No
68	Menomonie, Wis.	I. O. O. F. Hall	L. Sat.	8	.60	No	No
71	Ft. Smith, Ark.						
74	Chattanooga, Tenn.	114½ W. 7th St.	Friday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
79	New Haven, Conn.	215 Meadow St.	Friday	8	1.15	Yes	Yes
81	Erie, Pa.	1701 State St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.15	Yes	Yes
82	Haverhill, Mass.						
83	Halifax, N. S., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	.70	No	Yes
88	Anaconda, Mont.	Carpenter Hall	Friday	8	1.12½-1.25	Yes	Yes
89	Mobile, Ala.	259 State St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
90	Evansville, Ind.	1035 W. Franklin St.	Wednesday	8	1.25	Yes	Vbl.
91	Racine, Wis.	428 Wisconsin St.	1-3 Thur.	7	1.30	Yes	Yes
92	Mobile, Ala.	Masonic Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
93	Ottawa, Ont., Can.	223 Gloucester St	Thursday	8	.85	No	Yes
97	New Britain, Conn.	146 Arch St.	Thursday	8	1.06	Yes	No
98	Spokane, Wash.	15 Madison St. North	Friday	7	1.25	Yes	Vbl.
101	Baltimore, Md.	715 N. Eutaw St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
102	Franklin, Mass.	3 Whitney Park, Mattapan	2nd Sun.	8	.72	Yes	Yes
106	Des Moines, Ia.	908 8th St.	Tuesday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
109	Sheffield, Ala.	Galloway Hall	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
110	St. Joseph, Mo.	5th and Edmond St.	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
112	Butte, Mont.	156 W. Granite St.	Thursday	6	1.50	Yes	No
121	Bridgeton, N. J.	26 N. Laurel St.	1st Tues.	8	.80	No	No
124	Bradford, Pa.	62-64 Main St.	Thursday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
127	Derby, Conn.						
128	St. Albans, W. Va.	322 Main St.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
130	Teague, Tex.	712 Pine St.	1st Mon.	8	.75	No	Yes
133	Terre Haute, Ind.	5th and Walnut St.	Thursday	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
136	Newark, O.	27½ W. Main St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
137	Norwich, Conn.	13 Main St.	Monday	8	.90	Yes	Yes
143	Canton, O.	220 E. Tuscarawas St.	Monday	8	1.25	Yes	No
144	Macon, Ga.	408 Poplar St.					
145	Sayre, Pa.						
146	Schenectady, N. Y.	145 Barrett St.	Monday	8	1.20-1.50	Yes	Yes
153	Helena, Mont.	40 So. Main St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.12½	Yes	Part
154	Kewanee, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
155	Plainfield, N. J.	240 W. Front St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.06¼	Yes	No
156	Staunton, Ill.						
159	Charleston, S. C.	1 Vanderhost St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
161	Kenosha, Wis.	6218 26th Ave.	1-3 Wed.	7	1.30	Yes	Yes
170	Bridgeport, O.	Heinlein Bldg.	1st Wed.	8	1.25	No	No
171	Youngstown, O.	303 W. Federal St.	Thursday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
175	Dillon, Mont.	304 S. Montana St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.20	Yes	No
176	Newport, R. I.	Green and Thames St.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	Part
180	Vallejo, Cal.	316 Virginia St.	Thursday	8	1.18¾	Yes	pend.
186	Steubenville, O.						
187	Geneva, N. Y.	68 Castle St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
189	Quincy, Ill.						
190	Klamath Falls, Ore.	837 Walnut St.	Wednesday	8	1.20	Yes	No
191	York, Pa.	130 S. Beaver St.	Monday	8	.90-$1	Yes	Vbl.
195	Peru, Ill.	4th and Peoria St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	Vbl.
196	Greenwich, Conn.						
197	Sherman, Tex.	200 E. Houston St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
200	Columbus, O.	283 E. Rich St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.15	Yes	Part
201	Wichita, Kan.	417 E. English St.	Thursday	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
203	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	21 Academy St.	Tuesday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
210	Stamford, Conn.	67 Gay St.	Thursday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
215	La Fayette, Ind.	107½ N. 4th St.	Thursday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
216	Torrington, Conn.						
217	Westerly, R. I.	Old Elks Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.80	No	Part
219	Petersboro, Ont., Can.						
220	Wallace, Ida.	313 Pine St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.12½	No	Vbl.
225	Atlanta, Ga.						
228	Pottsville, Pa.	A. O. H. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	No	Part
229	Glens Falls, N. Y.	6 Elm St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Part
232	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	209 W. Berry St.	Thursday	8	1.10	Yes	Vbl.
234	Thompsonville, Conn.						
235	Riverside, Cal.	3593 8th St.	Monday	8	1.10	Yes	Vbl.
236	Clarksburg, W. Va.	341 Pike St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
243	Tiffin, O.	Washington & Madison St.	Tuesday	8	.90	No	Yes
244	Grand Junction, Colo.	541 Rood Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	Yes
245	Cambridge, O.						
249	Kingston, Ont., Can.	190 Wellington St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.80	No	Yes
251	Kingston, N. Y.	4 Brewster St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	No
256	Savannah, Ga.	35 Barnard St.	Tuesday	8	.90	No	Part
259	Jackson, Tenn.	Main and Church St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
260	Waterbury, Conn.						
261	Scranton, Pa.	334 Lackawana Ave.	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
263	Berwick, Pa.	Reliance Fire Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.80	No	No
269	Danville, Ill.	30½ N. Hazel St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
274	Vincennes, Ind.	2nd and Perry	Friday	8	1.00	No	No
278	Watertown, N. Y.						
280	Mt. Olive, Ill.						
281	Binghampton, N. Y.	221 Washington St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
283	Augusta, Ga.	853 Reynolds St.	Monday	8	.85	Yes	Vbl.
286	Great Falls, Mont.						
287	Harrisburg, Pa.	1219 No. 3rd St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
289	Lockport, N. Y.	52 Main St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
290	Lake Geneva, Wis.	150 Center St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
292	Shawnee, Okla.						
293	Canton, Ill.	Moose Hall	4th Mon.	8	.80	No	No
294	E. Palestine, O.						
297	Kalamazoo, Mich.	326 N. Rose St.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
301	Newburgh, N. Y.	Labor Temple	1-3-5 Mon.	8	1.20	Yes	No
303	Portsmouth, Va.						
305	Millville, N. J.	High and Pine St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.87½	No	No
307	Winona, Minn.	169 E. 3rd St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	No	Yes
310	Norwich, N. Y.	Moose Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.80	No	No
311	Joplin, Mo.	610½ Joplin St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
313	Pullman, Wash.	409 Campus St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	
314	Madison, Wis.	309 W. Johnson St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
315	Boone, Ia.	813½ 8th St.	2-4 Thur.	8	.90	No	Yes
319	Roanoke, Va.	102½ W. Church Ave., S.W.	Tuesday	8	.80	No	Yes
320	Westfield, N. J.	Amer. Legion Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	No
321	Connellsville, Pa.						
322	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
323	Beacon, N. Y.	McGlasson Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
326	Prescott, Ariz.	111 Goodwin	Friday	8	1.12½	No	Yes
327	Attleboro, Mass.						
328	E. Liverpool, Ohio	200 E. 4th St., Moose Hall	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
329	Oklahoma City, Okla.	916 W. California St.	Monday	8	1.25	Yes	
331	Norfolk, Va.	423 E. Freeman St.	2-3-4 Fri.	8	.90	No	No
336	LaSalle, Ill.	Slovenski Dom	1-3 Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	
339	Clarks Summit, Pa.	Summit Hall, State St.	1st Wed.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
340	Hagerstown, Md.	36½ Summit Ave.	Monday	8	.75	No	No
343	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	165 James St.	Alt. Fri.	8	.85	Part	Yes
345	Memphis, Tenn.	212 N. 2nd St.	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl
347	Mattoon, Ill.	1816½ Broadway Ave.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
348	Waterville, Me.	K. of C. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.87½	No	No
351	Northampton, Mass.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
352	Anderson, Ind.						
356	Marietta, Ohio	Labor Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00		
358	Tipton, Ind.	127½ E. Jefferson St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.80	No	No
360	Galesburg, Ill.	52 Prairie St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
361	Duluth, Minn.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
362	Pueblo, Colo.						
364	Council Bluffs, Iowa						
365	Marion, Ind.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
367	Centralia, Ill.	146½ E. Broadway	2-4 Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	No
371	Denison, Tex.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	.87½	No	
372	Lima, Ohio	207½ E. Market St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
373	Fort Madison, Iowa	635½ G Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
377	Alton, Ill.	203 E. Broadway	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25-1.50	Yes	Yes
379	Texarkanna, Tex.	314 Main St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
384	Asheville, N. C.						
388	Richmond, Va.	11th and Marshall	Tuesday	8	.90	Yes	Part
389	Tuxedo, N. Y.						
393	Camden, N. J.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.37½	Yes	Part
396	Newport News, Va.	31st St. and Huntington av.	2-4 Mon.	8	.90	No	No
398	Lewiston, Idaho						
402	Granby, Colo.						
403	Alexandria, La.						
404	Lake Co. & Vic., Ohio	1094 Maple St., Mentor, O.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.37½	Yes	Yes
407	Lewiston, Me.	31 Lisbon St.	Wednesday	8	.80	No	No
409	New Canaan, Conn.	Veterans Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	No
410	Hot Springs, N. M.						
411	San Angelo, Tex.	29½ E. Concho St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
413	South Bend, Ind.	230½ So. Michigan	Tuesday	8	125	Yes	Yes
418	Greeley, Colo.						
420	Huntsville, Ark.						
423	Dalhart, Tex.						
425	El Paso, Tex.	2800 E. Yandell Blvd.	Wednesday	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
426	Payette, Ida.						
427	Emmett, Ida.						
428	Fairmont, W. Va.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	1.00	No	No
431	Brazil, Ind.	I. O. O. F. Bldg	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
432	Atlantic City, N. J.	14 S. Tennessee Ave.	Thursday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
435	Chester, W. Va.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
437	Portsmouth, O.	Gallia and Gay Sts.	Thur ex 5th	8	1.12½	Yes	No
438	Mobile, Ala.						
439	Kanab, Utah						
442	Hopkinsville, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	No	No
446	Sault Ste Marie, Ont., Can.						
450	Ogden, Utah	2416 Wash. Blvd.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
453	Auburn, N. Y.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
459	Bar Harbor, Me.	Main and Cottage	Monday	8	.87½	Yes	No
460	Wausau, Wis.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	.85	No	Part
462	Greensburg, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.17½	Yes	Yes
469	Cheyenne, Wyo.	Eagles Hall	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
474	Nyack, N. Y.	K. of P. Hall	1st Fri.	8	1.20	Yes	No
479	Sparta, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	Yes
481	Barre, Vt.	Worthen Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.90	No	Part
487	Linton, Ind.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
491	Corinth, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
492	Reading, Pa.	119 N. 6th St.	Monday	7	1.20	Yes	No
494	Windsor, Ont., Can.						
495	Streator, Ill.	107 E. Main St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	Vbl.
496	Kankakee, Ill.						
498	Brantford, Ont., Can.	51 Dalhousie St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.70	No	Yes
499	Leavenworth, Kans.	741 Shawnee	Wednesday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
501	Stroudsburg, Pa.	Miller's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
502	Canandaigua, N. Y.	Jenkins Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	.75	Yes	Vbl.
505	Litchfield, Ill.	Hotel Litchfield	2-4 Fri.	8	.80	No	No
507	Nashville, Tenn.	207 Polk Ave., No.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
508	Marion, Ill.	Painters Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	.87½	Yes	No
510	Du Quoin, Ill.	Brooking Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	
511	Roswell, N. M.	K. of P. Hall	Wednesday	8	.87½	No	No
512	Ann Arbor, Mich.	208 W. Liberty St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
515	Colorado Springs, Colo.	15 E. Platte Ave.	Mon. ex. 3rd	8	1.12½	Yes	No
517	Portland, Me.	453 Congress St.	Monday	8	.80	Yes	Yes
518	Charleston, Ill.						
522	Durham, N. C.	117½ Parish St.	Tuesday	8	.85	Yes	No
523	Keokuk, Ia.	6th and Blondeau St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.80	No	No
525	Coshocton, O.						
526	Galveston, Tex.						
531	St. Petersburg, Fla.	518 9th St., No.	Wednesday	8	.87½	Yes	Yes
534	Burlington, Ia.	W. O. W. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
537	Rahway, N. J.	Moose Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.50	Yes	No
538	Concord, N. H.	89 N. Main St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
541	Washington, Pa.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
542	Salem, N. J.						
545	Kane, Pa.	20 Field St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
546	Olean, N. Y.	258½ N. Union St.	Thursday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
549	Greenfield, Mass.	Eagles Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.90	No	No
556	Meadville, Pa.	887 Water St.	Friday	8	1.15	Yes	No
557	Bozeman, Mont.	321 E. Main St.	Thursday	8	1.25	Yes	Vbl
559	Paducah, Ky.	5th and Jackson St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
561	Pittsburg, Kans.	5th and Locust St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
562	Everett, Wash.	2810 Lombard Ave.	Thursday	6	1.37½	Yes	Vbl
565	Elkhart, Ind.	527½ So. Main St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Part
568	Lincoln, Ill.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
570	Gardner, Mass.	361 Central St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
574	Middletown, N. Y.	12 Washington St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.20	Yes	No
576	Pine Bluff, Ark.						
580	Du Bois, Pa.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
581	Herrin, Ill.	Underwood Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
587	Coatesville, Pa.						
590	Rutland, Vt.	W. R. C. Hall	4th Wed.	8	.87½	No	No
592	Muncie, Ind.	103½ W. Jackson	Friday	8	1.15	Yes	Part
595	Lynn, Mass.	91 Oxford St.	Thursday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
597	Centerville, Ia.	5th av & Lincoln Highway	2-L. Tues.	8	.75	No	No
600	Saranac Lake, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	L. Thur.	8	.87½	No	No
603	Ithaca, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
604	Murphysboro, Ill.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
607	Hannibal, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
609	Idaho Falls, Ida.	City Hall	Friday	8	1.00	No	Yes
610	Port Arthur, Tex.	701½ 7th St.	Monday	8	1.12 to 1.37½	Yes	No
616	Chambersburg, Pa.	Knight Malta Home	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
620	Vineland, N. J.	624 Elmer St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
621	Bangor, Me.	26 Postoffice Square	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	No	No
622	Waco, Tex.	610½ Columbus Ave.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
624	Brockton, Mass.	33 E. Elm St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
625	Manchester, N. H.	834 Elm St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
626	Wilmington, Del.	608 French St.	Wednesday	8	1.25	Yes	No
631	Spring Valley, Ill.	Sallys Hall	2nd Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
635	Boise, Ida.						
637	Hamilton, O.	Labor Temple 2d & Central	2-4 Thur.	7 8	1.30	Yes	Yes
639	Akron, O.						
641	Ft. Dodge, Ia.						
642	Richmond, Cal.	257 5th St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
644	Pekin, Ill.						
648	Pana, Ill.	8 So. Poplar St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
650	Pomeroy, O.	Skinners Hall	1st Wed.	8	.75	No	No
651	Jackson, Mich.	Labor Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
652	Elwood, Ind.	120½ So. Anderson St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.87½	No	No
653	Chickasha, Okla.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	1.00	No	

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655	Key West, Fla.						
657	Sheboygan, Wis.	811 New York Ave.	2-4 Thur.	8	.95	Yes	Yes
658	Millinocket, Me.						
659	Rawlins, Wyo.	Danish Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.12½	No	Yes
661	Ottawa, Ill.	Union Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	.75 in 1.25 out	Yes	Yes No
662	Mt. Morris, N. Y.						
665	Amarillo, Tex.	212½ W. 7th Ave.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
669	Harrisburg, Ill.						
671	Clovis, New Mexico	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	1.00	No	
673	Fort Edwards, N. Y.						
674	Mt. Clemens, Mich.	Barron Hall	1st Mon.	8-9	.80	No	No
677	Lebanon, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
678	Dubuque, Ia.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
679	Montpelier, Vt.	73 Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	No	No
682	Franklin, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
683	Burlington, Vt.	186 Bank St.	Thursday	8	.90	No	No
686	Blackwell, Okla.						
689	Dunkirk, N. Y.	216 Central Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Part
690	Little Rock, Ark.	1121 W. Markham St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
691	Williamsport, Pa.	34 W. 4th St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
694	Boonville, Ind.						
695	Sterling, Ill.	101½ W. 3rd St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
696	Tampa, Fla.	2310 Highland Ave.	Monday	8	87½	Yes	Yes
700	Corning, N. Y.	92 E. Market St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
702	Grafton, W. Va.						
704	Quanah, Tex.						
705	Lorain, O.	112 W. 18th St.	Friday	8	1.15	Yes	Vbl.
706	Sullivan, Ind.	Woodman Hall	4th Fri.	8	.90	No	Yes
715	Elizabeth, N. J.	Eagles Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.50	Yes	Yes
716	Zanesville, O.	39½ So. 7th St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
718	Havre, Mont.	Chestnut Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
719	Freeport, Ill.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
722	Manchester, N. H.	335 Somerville St.	1st Mon.	8	.78	Yes	Yes
724	Houston, Texas						
728	Pontiac, Ill.						
730	Quebec, Que., Can.						
731	Corsicana, Tex.						
732	Oakland City, Ind.	over P. O.	Thursday	8	.80	No	No
733	Percy, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Thur.	8	.75	No	No
734	Kokomo, Ind.	512 E. Sycamore St.	Thursday	8	1.15	Yes	Yes
735	Mansfield, O.	21½ N. Park St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
737	Carlinville, Ill.	St. George Hotel	1-3 Wed.	8	.90-1.05	No	No
741	Beardstown, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
742	Decatur, Ill.	215 N. Water St.	Monday	8	1.20	Yes	Part
743	Bakersfield, Calif.	2121 Eye St.	Wednesday	7	1.29	Yes	Yes
744	Red Lodge, Mont.	Labor Temple	1st Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
745	Honolulu, H. I.	Pier 15	2-4 Wed.	8	1.25	No	No
746	Norwalk, Conn.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
747	Oswego, N. Y.	Richardson Theatre Bldg.	Monday	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
748	Taylorville, Ill.						
751	Santa Rosa, Calif.						
753	Beaumont, Tex.	Orleans and College Sts.	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
754	Fulton, N. Y.						
755	Superior, Wis.	1710 Broadway	Thursday	8	1.15	Yes	Yes
757	S. Manchester, Conn.						
761	Sorel, Que., Can.						
762	Quincy, Mass.	11 Maple St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.15	Yes	Vbl.
763	Enid, Okla.	122½ E. Broadway	Friday	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
764	Shreveport, La.	1660½ Texas Ave.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
767	Ottumwa, Ia.	220 E. Main St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
770	Yakima, Wash.						
771	Watsonville, Calif.						
772	Clinton, Iowa	613½ S. 2nd St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
777	Ephrata, Wash.						
778	Fitchburg, Mass.	304 Main St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.12	Yes	Yes
779	Waycross, Ga.	Labor Temple	Saturday	8	.80	Yes	Yes
781	Princeton, N. J.						
783	Sioux Falls, S. D.	Labor Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	.90	No	No
789	Marissa, Ill.						
790	Dixon, Ill.	91 Galena Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	Yes
792	Rockford, Ill.	404 E. State St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.15	Yes	Vbl.
795	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	1st Fri.	8	.55-.60	Yes	Yes
798	Salem, Ill.	S. Broadway	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
799	Wausau, Wis.	3rd Ave. and Thomas	2-4 Wed.				
801	Woonsocket, R. I.						
803	Metropolis, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-2 Mon.	8	.75	No	No
804	Naugatuck, Conn.						
805	Zeigler, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
812	Cairo, Ill.	103½ Commercial St.	Thursday	8	1.00	No	Yes
813	Carbondale, Pa.	C. L. U. Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
820	Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	Union Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
822	Findlay, O.						
825	Willimantic, Conn.	American Legion Hall	3rd Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
826	Sycamore, Ill.						
829	Santa Cruz, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
830	Oil City, Pa.						
834	Reynoldsville, Pa.	609 Hill St.	1st Wed.	8	.75	No	Part
835	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.87½	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
836	Janesville, Wis.	13 S. Main St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
838	Sunbury, Pa.						
841	Carbondale, Ill.	City Hall	Friday	8	1.00	No	No
842	Pleasantville, N. J	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-L. Mon.				
846	Lethbridge, Alta., Can.	240 13th St., N.	L. Friday	8	.70	No	No
849	Manitowoc, Wis.	1000 Wash. St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.95	Yes	Part
853	Bound Brook, N. J						
857	Tucson, Ariz.	267 S. Stone Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.15	Yes	No
863	Conneaut, O.						
865	Brunswick, Ga.	2006 Norwich St.	Wednesday	8	.85	Yes	No
871	Battle Creek, Mich.	405 Woodard Bldg.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
881	Massillon, O.	102 Lincoln Way, W.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	No
887	Hampton, Va.						
891	Hot Springs, Ark.	307½ Pleasant St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
898	St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Mich.						
899	Parkersburg, W. Va.	316½ 5th St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
900	Altoona, Pa.	1105 13th St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Part
901	Savanna, Ill.						
904	Jacksonville, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25	Yes	
911	Kalispell, Mont.						
912	Richmond, Ind.	415½ Main St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Part
913	Balboa, C. Z.	Balboa Lodge Hall	3rd Sat.	8	1.39	Yes	
914	Augusta, Me.	Water St., G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.87½	No	No
918	Manhattan, Kan.						
920	Meriden, Conn.	29 Colony St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
921	Portsmouth, N. H.						
923	Cleburne, Texas	Plaza Bldg.	Monday	8	.75	No	Yes
925	Salinas, Calif.	422 N. Main St.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
926	Beloit, Wis.						
927	Danbury, Conn.	28 Keeler St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
928	Danville, Pa.						
930	St. Cloud, Minn.	617½ St. Germain St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.80	No	No
932	Peru, Ind.	62½ N. Broadway	1-3 Thur.	8	.90	Yes	No
935	Princeton, Ind.						
939	Weston, W. Va.	A. O. Bamsburg Shop	2-4 Thur.	8	.75	No	No
940	Sandusky, O.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
942	Fort Scott, Kan.	1½ So. Scott Ave.	2-4 Thur.	8	.90	No	Vbl.
943	Tulsa, Okla.	416½ S. Detroit	Tuesday	8	1.25	Yes	No
944	San Bernardino, Cal.	362½ D St.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
945	Jefferson City, Mo.						
947	Ridgway, Pa.	Moose Hall	Friday	8 8	mill .85 out $1	Yes No	Yes
948	Sioux City, Ia.	508½ 5th St.	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
951	Brainerd, Minn.						
952	Bristol, Conn.	140 N. Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
953	Lake Charles, La.	W. O. W. Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
958	Marquette, Mich.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
960	Nebraska City, Neb.						
965	Dekalb, Ill.	De Kalb Hotel	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
971	Reno, Nev.	212 N. Virginia St.	Monday	8	1.25	Yes	No
973	Texas City, Tex.						
974	Baltimore, Md.	715 N. Eutaw St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
975	Benton, Ill.	Capitol Bldg.	2-L. Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
976	Marion, O.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
977	Wichita Falls, Tex.	705 Travis St.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
978	Springfield, Mo.	315½ Boonville Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
981	Petaluma, Cal.	Western and Upham St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
986	McAlester, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	No	No
989	Newburyport, Mass.	2 Market Square	2nd Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
990	Greenville, Ill.	Legion Hall	1st Mon.	8	1.25	No	No
996	Penn Yan, N. Y.	110 Elm St.	1st Thur.	8	M. .75 out $1	No	Part
998	Royal Oak, Mich.	Main St.	Friday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
999	Mt. Vernon, Ill.						
1001	Poteau, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	1.00	No	Yes
1002	Chicago, Ill.	3133 S. Halsted St.	2-4 Fri.	9	.43 to .74	No	Yes
1003	West Newton, Pa.	Joseph Sterner, Res.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1005	New Milford, Conn.						
1007	Huntington, Ind.						
1008	Louisiana, Mo.						
1009	Olympia, Wash.	Labor Temple	2nd Wed.	8	min. .75	Yes	Yes
1010	Uniontown, Pa.	84½ W. Main St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1011	Mullens, W. Va.						
1012	Newark, Ohio						
1014	Warren, Pa.	348 Penna Ave., W.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1015	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	Bank Bldg.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1019	Cortland, N. Y.						
1022	Parsons, Kansas	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	1.00	No	No
1023	Alliance, Ohio	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
1024	Cumberland, Md.						
1025	Vancouver, B. C., Can.						
1027	Hudson Falls, N. Y.	12 Pearl St.	4th Wed.	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
1028	Ardmore, Okla.	205 S Washington	Thursday	8	.75	No	No
1029	Johnson City, Ill.	Jones Basement	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
1030	Washington Ct House, O	Court and Fayette St.	Monday	8	.65	Yes	Yes
1031	Dover, N. H.	Grand Army Hall	1st Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1032	Minot, N. D.	Labor Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	No	Yes
1033	Niles, Mich.	208½ Main St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1034	Oskaloosa, Iowa	709 N. 4th St.	1st Thur.	8	.80	No	Vbl.

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
1035	Taunton, Mass.						
1036	Longview-Kelso, Wash.	Labor Temple, Kelso	1-3 Fri.	6 to 8	1.25	Yes	No
1037	Marseilles, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1038	Ellenville, N. Y.	Mechanics Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.20	No	
1040	Eureka, Calif.						
1041	Mt. Vernon, Ill.						
1042	Plattsburg, N. Y.	28 City Hall Pl.	Monday	8	1.00	No	Yes
1046	Palm Springs, Cal.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1049	Poplar Bluff, Mo.	Turner Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	.75	No	No
1051	Chattanooga, Tenn.						
1055	Lincoln, Neb.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1056	Pinckneyville, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	$1 to 1.25	No	No
1057	Hood River, Ore.	306 Oak St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1059	Athol, Mass.	41 Exchange St.	2nd Wed.	8	.90	No	No
1060	Norman, Okla.						
1061	Jerome, Ariz.						
1062	Santa Barabara, Cal.	25 E. Ortega St.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1063	Galax, Va.						
1064	Crooksville, Ohio						
1065	Salem, Ore.	259 Court St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1066	Tularosa, N. Mex.	I. O. O. F. Hall, Alamogordo, N. M.	1-3 Sun.	8	1.12½	No	No
1067	Port Huron, Mich.						
1069	Muscatine, Iowa	Assembly Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1070	El Centro, Calif.	795 Main St.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1071	Cobourg, Ont., Can.	City Hall	2-4 Wed.	9	.60	No	Yes
1072	Muskogee, Okla.	226½ No. 2nd St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	Yes
1074	Eau Claire, Wis.	306 E. Madison St.	2-4 Fri.	8	.85	No	No
1076	Washington, Ind.	Williams Bld. 2d & Main.	1-3 Wed.	8	.80	No	No
1077	Owosso, Mich.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	.80		No
1078	Fredericksburg, Va.						
1080	South Haven, Mich.	345 S. Bailey Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	.80		
1081	Bakersfield, Cal.	2121 Eye St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.60 to $1	No	Yes
1082	Fort Worth, Texas						
1084	Bloomsburg, Pa.	Liberty Fire Housee	1st Fri.	8	.75	Yes	No
1085	Livingston, Mont.	Moose Hall	2nd Fri.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1088	Punxsutawny, Pa.						
1089	Phoenix, Ariz.	215 E. Adams St.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	Part
1095	Salina, Kansas	200 E. Iron Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	.75	No	No
1096	Coquille, Ore.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1097	Longview, Tex.						
1098	Baton Rouge, La.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1099	Downington, Pa.						
1100	Flagstaff, Ariz.						
1101	Hamilton, Mont.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-2 Tues.	8	.75	No	No
1102	Detroit, Mich.						
1103	Paragould, Ark.						
1104	Tyler, Texas	218½ W. Erwin St.	Thursday	8	1.00	No	No
1106	Seattle, Wash.						
1107	Gloversville, N. Y.						
1109	Welch, W. Va.	Union Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.95	Part	Part
1112	Marshalltown, Ia.	102 W. Church St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1116	Twin Falls, Idaho	314½ 2nd Ave. E.	2-4 Fri.	8	.87½-$1	No	Part
1118	Malone, N. Y.						
1119	Ridgefield, Conn.	Building Trades Hall	2nd Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1122	Jamestown, N. Y.						
1123	Gadsden, Ala.	3rd and Chestnut Sts.	2-4 Wed.	8	.30 to .60	No	Yes
1126	Annapolis, Md.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1129	Kittanning, Pa.	Armstrong Bank Bldg.	Tuesday	8	1.25	Yes	No
1130	Titusville, Pa.	Firemen's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
1131	Port Washington, Wis.	Columbia Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.52½ av.	Yes	Yes
1132	Alpena, Mich.	317 S. 7th Ave.	2-L. Sat.	8	.70	No	
1133	Newton, Ia.	620 W. 3rd St., So.	1-3 Fri.	8		No	No
1138	Toledo, O.	912 Adams St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.37½	Yes	Yes
1139	Gilmer, Tex.						
1141	Pampa, Tex.	Bruno Bldg.	Monday	8	1.00	No	Yes
1142	Lawrenceburg, Ind.	118 E. High St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.75-1.20	Yes	Part
1143	La Crosse, Wis.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	8	$1-1.10	Yes	Yes
1145	Port Jervis, N. Y.	7 Calvert St.	2-4 Thur.	8	.90	No	No
1147	Roseville, Cal.	Fiddyment Bldg.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1148	Olympia, Wash.	Labor Temple	Thursday	6	1.50	Yes	
1150	East St. Louis, Ill.						
1151	Batavia, N. Y.	9 Jackson St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.20	No	Vbl.
1153	Yuma, Ariz.	242 1st Ave.	Wednesday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1155	Columbus, Ind.	217½ Washington St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	Yes	No
1156	Marinette, Wis.	Vassa Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.30 to .44	No	No
1161	Morris, Ill.	318½ N. Liberty St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
1162	Suffern, N. Y.						
1163	Jasper, Ind.						
1165	Wilmington, N. C.						
1166	Fremont, O.	K. of C. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.10	Yes	Vbl.
1167	Smithtown Branch, N. Y	Old School House Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	7	1.42 6/7	Yes	No
1169	Gastonia, N. C.						
1170	Pine Knot, Cal.	Recks Place	2-4 Fri.	8	1.12½	No	No
1172	Billings, Mont.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	$1-1.25	Yes	No
1173	Trinidad, Colo.	111 Comercial St.	1st Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1174	Carbondale, Ill.						
1176	Fargo, N. D.	514½ 1st Ave., No.	1-3 Wed.	8	.85	No	No
1177	Marceline, Mo.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
1178	**Pawhuska, Okla.**						
1181	Winnfield, La.						
1182	**Wellsville, N. Y.**						
1183	**Stephenville, Tex.**						
1186	Cushing, Okla.						
1187	**Grand Island, Nebr.**	378 N. Walnut St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.75	No	No
1188	**Mt. Carmel, Ill.**	**116½ W. 5th St.**	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	No	Yes
1189	Preston, Ont., Can.						
1190	Chicago, Ill.						
1191	Chelsea, Mass.						
1192	**Carson City, Nev.**						
1193	**West Frankfort, Ill.**						
1194	Pensacola & Vic., Fla.	**114 E. Gregory St.**	Monday		.87½	Yes	Yes
1197	**La Salle Ill.**						
1198	Independence, Kan.	117½ N. Penn Ave.	Tuesday	8	.87½	No	No
1200	St. Augustine, Fla.	6 Ballard Ave.	2-4 Fri.	8	.75	No	Part
1201	Borger, Texas						
1202	Merced, Cal.						
1203	**Jasper, Ala.**						
1205	Stillwater, Minn.						
1207	**Charleston, W. Va.**	Washington & Tenn Ave.	Wednesday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1211	Glasgow, Mont.		1st Fri. Wheeler 4th Fri. Glasgow	8	1.20	Yes	Yes
1212	**Coffeyville, Kan.**						
1213	Winston-Salem, N. C.						
1214	**Walla Walla, Wash.**	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
1216	Mesa, Ariz.	Legion Hall	Friday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
1217	Greencastle, Ind.	Donner Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1218	Winnfield, La.						
1219	**Christopher, Ill.**						
1220	Granville, N. Y.	**44 N. Main St., Salem N Y**	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1221	**Nashville, Ill.**	**Hohman Bldg., E. Main**	2nd Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1222	Macon, Ga.						
1223	Marshfield, Oregon						
1224	Emporia, Kan.	518½ Commercial St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1226	**Manistee, Mich.**	Justice Greves office	1st Wed.	8	.70	No	
1227	Ironwood, Mich.	Scandinavian Hall	1st Mon.	8	.80	No	Part
1228	Bluefield, W. Va.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.80	No	Part
1229	Deer Lodge, Mont.						
1230	**Franklin, Mass.**	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Fri.	8	.90	Yes	No
1231	**Canon City, Colo.**	718 Allison St.	1st Mon.	8	.75	No	No
1232	Burnet, Texas	Lions Club Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1233	**Hattiesburg, Miss.**	122½ Front St.	Thursday	8	.75	No	No
1234	Girard, Ill.	422 W. Monroe	1st Mon.	8	.50	No	No
1235	**Modesto, Cal.**	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1237	**Elkins, West Va.**						
1238	Nappanee, Ind.	A. F. of L. Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	.34	Yes	Yes
1239	Hallam, Pa.	Stoners Hall	Friday	44	.25 to .48	Yes	Yes
1240	Oroville, Cal.						
1241	**Thermopolis, Wyo.**						
1242	Akron, Ohio	**182 W. Center St.**	1-3 Tues.	8	.75 min	Yes	Yes
1243	Oneida, N. Y.	**558 Lenox Ave.**	1st Wed.	8		No	No
1245	Carlsbad, New Mexico						
1246	Marinette, Wis.						
1247	Laconia, N. H.						
1249	Fayetteville, Ark.	**20 N. Block St.**	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1250	Homestead, Fla.						
1255	Chillicothe, O.	**90 N. Paint St.**	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	No	Yes
1256	**Ticonderoga, N. Y.**	G. H. McCaughlin Res.	1-3 Mon.	8	.80	No	No
1257	Waynesburg, Pa.	Legion Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1258	Pocatello, Ida.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	1.20	Yes	
1259	Breckenridge, Texas						
1260	Iowa City, Ia.						
1262	**Chillicothe, Mo.**						
1263	Millbrook, N. Y.						
1264	Green Spring, W. Va.						
1265	**Monmouth, Ill.**	**117 So. 1st St.**	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
1266	Austin, Tex.	201 E. 10th St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1268	**Johnstown, N. Y.**						
1269	Marion, Va.						
1270	Berea, Ky.	**High School Bldg.**	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	No	Part
1271	Nevada, Mo.						
1273	Eugene, Oregon	**Labor Temple**	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1275	Clearwater, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.87½	No	No
1276	**Central Valley, N. Y.**						
1277	Bend, Ore.	334 Hill St.	Thursday	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
1278	Gainesville, Fla.						
1279	King City, Cal.	**American Legion Hall**	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1281	**Anchorage, Alaska**						
1282	Salem, O.	Maccabee Hall	2nd Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
1283	Williamson, W. Va.						
1284	Duluth, Minn.						
1286	Brunswick, Ga.						
1287	Delaware, Ohio	**Sandusky and Central Ave.**	1-3 Fri.	8	1.15	Yes	Yes
1288	**Lisbon, O.**	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Mon.	8	.75	No	Vbl.
1290	**Hillsboro, Ill.**	Kinkead Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1292	**Huntington, N. Y.**	11 Green St.	Monday	7	1.42 6/7	Yes	No
1293	Houston, Texas						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
1295	Hornell, N. Y.	Pryor Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	mill .75 out 1.12½	No Yes	Yes No
1297	New Brunswick, N. J.	143 Albany St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1298	Nampa, Idaho						
1301	Monroe, Mich.	W. Front St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	Part
1302	Nashville, Ark.						
1305	Fall River, Mass.	210 S. Main St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1306	Turlock, Cal.						
1309	French Lick, Ind.	210 Walnut St.	L. Mon.	8	.75	No	No
1313	Mason City, Ia.	Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
1314	Oconomowoc, Wis.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Tues.	8	.85	No	No
1315	High Point, N. C.	108½ E. Washington St.	Tuesday	8	.75	No	No
1316	Brownsville, Tex.	700 S. E. Fronton St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1318	La Porte, Ind.						
1319	Albuquerque, N. M.	415 N. 2nd St.	Thursday	8	1.25	Yes	Vbl.
1320	Somerset, Pa.						
1321	Ballston Spa, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	Yes	No
1322	St. Clairsville, Ohio						
1323	Monterey, Cal.						
1324	Rochester, N. H.						
1325	Edmonton, Alta., Can.	Labor Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	No	Yes
1326	Ely, Nev.	Compton and 11th St.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	No	No
1327	Overton, Texas						
1332	Grand Coulee, Wash.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	1.37½	Yes	Yes
1333	State College, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1336	Racine, Wis.	428 Wisconsin St.	1st Tues.	8	.45 to .75	Yes	Yes
1337	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	2302½ Sixth St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
1338	Texarkana, Ark.						
1339	Morgantown, W. Va.						
1340	Fort Collins, Colo.	204 Linden St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.10	Yes	Part
1341	Owensboro, Ky.						
1342	Ilwaco, Wash.						
1343	Redlands, Cal.	Security Bldg.	Friday	8	1.00	No	No
1344	Portage, Wis.	625½ E. Conant St.	On Call	8	1.00	No	No
1346	York, Pa.	130 S. Beaver St.	Thursday	8-9	Varies	No	No
1347	Pt. Arthur & Vic., Tex.						
1349	Natchez, Miss.						
1350	Seymour, Ind.	American Legion Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.65 to 1.25	No	No
1353	Santa Fe, N. M.	116 Palace Ave.	Thursday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1354	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Chandler Block	Tuesday	8	.90	No	
1355	Crawfordsville, Ind.						
1356	Pecos, Texas						
1359	Toledo, O.	912 Adams St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
1361	Chester, Ill.	1815 Swanwick St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
1362	Spartanburg, So. Car.	Harris Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	.87½	No	No
1363	Oshkosh, Wis.	High School Auditorium	2-4 Fri.	9-8	.41-.46 min	Yes	Yes
1366	Quincy, Ill.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
1368	Escanaba, Mich.	Unity Hall	4th Sat.	8	.42½ min	No	Yes
1369	Berkley, Va.						
1370	Bingham Canyon, Utah	28 Carr Forks St.	On Call	8	.90	No	No
1371	Gadsden, Ala.						
1372	Easthampton, Mass.	12 Clark St.	4th Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1378	Manahawkin, N. J.						
1380	Bedford, Ind.						
1382	Rochester, Minn.	Union Hall	1st Tues.	8	.90	No	No
1383	Sarasota, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.87½	No	No
1384	Sheridan, Wyo.	324 N. Main St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.12½	No	Yes
1386	St. John, N. B., Can.	Trades and Labor Hall	3rd Thur.	8	.60	No	No
1389	Webster City, Ia.						
1390	Marquette, Mich.	Union Hall, Nester Blk.	2-4 Fri.	8	.40	No	Vbl.
1392	Sayreville, N. J.						
1394	Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	214 E. Broward Blvd.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1396	Golden, Colo.	Linders Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.10	Yes	No
1398	Washington, Ia.	712 S. 2nd Ave.	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	No	Yes
1399	Okmulgee, Okla.	210 S. Central	Monday	8	1.10	Yes	No
1403	Watertown, Wis.						
1404	Flora, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
1412	Portsmouth, Va.	841 South St.	2-4 Fri.	9-10	.25	No	No
1416	New Bedford, Mass.	736 Pleasant St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1417	Tonapah, Nev.						
1419	Johnstown, Pa.	485 Bedford St.	Monday	8	$1-1.20	Yes	Yes
1422	St. Marys, Pa.						
1423	Corpus Christi, Tex.	221½ Staples St.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1426	Elyria, O.	Veteran's of Foreign Wars	1-3 Fri.	8	1.15	Yes	No
1428	Midland, Texas	Main & Texas	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	Yes
1429	Little Falls, Minn.						
1430	Owen, Wis.						
1431	El Reno, Okla.						
1432	Laramie, Wyo.	Vasa Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12½	No	No
1434	Moberly, Mo.	Pastime Hall, Reed St.	Thursday	8	.87½	No	
1435	Whitehall, N. Y.						
1438	Warren, O.	Moose Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.20	Yes	Vbl.
1440	Jonesboro, Ark.						
1441	Canonsburg, Pa.	Eagles' Hall	1st Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
1444	Gallup, New Mex.						
1445	Topeka, Kan.	621 Jackson St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
1447	Vero Beach, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.80	Yes	No
1448	Corning, Ia.						
1449	Lansing, Mich.	215½ N. Wash. St.	Thursday	8	$1-1.25	Yes	Vbl.

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
1450	San Juan, P. R.						
1452	Detroit, Mich.						
1455	Nacogdoches, Texas						
1457	Hobbs, New Mexico	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1458	Long Beach, Calif.						
1459	Westboro, Mass.						
1461	Traverse City, Mich.	114 W. Front St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.85	No	Part
1462	Bristol, Pa.						
1464	Mankato, Minn.	417 So. Front St.	2nd Fri.	8	.80	No	Part
1465	Frankfort, Ind.						
1467	Texarkana, Ark.						
1469	Charlotte, N. C.	113½ So. College St.	Tuesday	8	.87½	No	No
1470	Conway, Ark.						
1471	Jackson, Miss.						
1472	Rockville, Conn.	Paluska Hall, Village St.	1st Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1474	Brewster, N. Y.						
1477	Middletown, O.	N. E. cor. Main & Central	2nd Mon.	8	1.15	Yes	Vbl.
1480	Boulder, Colo.	923 Pearl St.	Wednesday	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
1484	Visalia, Cal.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	No	Part
1486	Auburn, Cal.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1488	Merrill, Wis.	Social Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.35 min	No	No
1489	Burlington, N. J.	Beverly Road Fire House.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1490	Virginia, Minn.	City Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
1492	Hendersonville, N. C.						
1494	Internat'l Falls, Minn.	Rex Hotel, 3rd and 5th Av	1-3 Tues.	8	.90	No	Yes
1495	Chico, Cal.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.70 av.	No	Yes
1498	Provo, Utah						
1499	Kent, O.	Malta Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.05	Yes	Yes
1501	Ketchikan, Alaska						
1503	Amherst, Mass.						
1504	Jeanette, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
1505	Salisbury, N. C.	Central Labor Hall	2-4 Sat.	8-10	.40-.50	No	No
1510	Sacramento, Cal.						
1512	Middletown, Conn.	Falcon Hall, Court St.	1st Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1513	Detroit, Mich.						
1514	Niles, O.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
1515	Pensacola, Fla.	104 E. Gregory St.	1st Mon.	8	.85	Yes	
1517	Johnson City, Tenn.						
1518	Gulfport, Miss.	Maccabees Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	Yes
1521	Algoma, Wis.	Union Hall	2-4 Mon.		.30 min	Yes	No
1523	Rockford, Ill.						
1524	Miles City, Mont.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	
1525	Princeton, Ill.	Ryberg Show Room	1st Thur.	9	.75	No	No
1526	Denton, Tex.	Evers Bldg.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1528	Albany, Ore.	Moose Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.35 to .60	Yes	Yes
1534	Petersburg, Va.	Beacon Hall, Hopewell	1-3 Wed.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
1537	Portland, Ore.						
1538	Miami, Ariz.						
1540	Columbus, Miss.	208½ 5th St., So.	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
1541	San Francisco, Calif.						
1542	Dodge City, Kan.						
1543	Bandon, Ore.	V. F. W. Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
1545	Kansas City, Mo.						
1547	Ludington, Mich.	508 N. Robert St.	3rd Thur.	8	.80	No	No
1548	Bloomington, Ind.						
1551	Three Rivers, Mich.						
1552	Salamanca, N. Y.	137 So. Main St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1554	Livermore, Ky.	Main St.	Alt. Wed.	9-8	.30	Yes	Yes
1555	Pressmen's Home, Tenn						
1559	New Athens, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	3rd Fri.	8	1.10	No	No
1560	St. Louis, Mo.	6811 Wise Ave.	1st Wed.	8	.90	No	No
1561	Los Angeles, Cal.	106 E. Adams St.	Friday	8	.50 to 1.25	Yes	Yes
1564	Casper, Wyo.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
1565	Abilene, Texas						
1567	Martins Ferry, O.	Selby Hall	2nd Tues.	8	1.00	No	Part
1568	Shelby, Mont.						
1569	Knoxville, Tenn.	Labor Temple	4th Sat.	8	.85	Yes	No
1570	Marysville, Cal.						
1572	McGill, Nev.	House No. 3, Ave. H.	1st Mon.	8	.80	No	No
1574	Weirton, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Wed.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
1575	Endicott, N. Y.	417 E. Main St., Union, NY	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1576	Mechanicsville, N. Y.						
1578	Tulare, Cal.	Amer. Legion Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1581	Rouyn, Que., Can.						
1583	Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
1584	St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., Can.	Town Hall	L. Tues.	8	.60	No	Yes
1585	Lawton, Okla.	416½ E Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.25	No	No
1586	Aurora, Mo.						
1587	Hutchinson, Kan.	502½ N. Main St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1588	Sydney, N. S., Can.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	.80	No	Vbl.
1589	Arecibo, P. R.						
1591	Plymouth, Mass.	Eagles Hall	1st Tues.	8	.90	Yes	No
1592	Chattanooga, Tenn.						
1594	Wausau, Wis.	320½ S. 3rd St.	1-3 Sat.	9-8	.40 to .58	Yes	Yes
1597	Bremerton, Wash.	850 Burwell St.	1-2-3 Thur.	6	1.37½	Yes	Yes
1598	Victoria, B. C., Can.						
1599	Redding, Calif.	1419 Butte St.	Monday	8	1.20	Yes	Yes
1600	Munising, Mich.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
1605	Moscow, Ida.						
1608	South Pittsburg, Tenn.						
1609	Hibbing, Minn.	Labor Rm., Memorial Bldg	2-4 Wed.	8	1.12½	No	Yes
1611	Minerva, O.	High School	L. Mon.	8	.90	No	No
1612	E. Millinocket, Me.						
1614	Marion, Ind.						
1616	Nashua, N. H.						
1617	Shelbyville, Ind.	NE Cor. Square & Wash St	1-3 Fri.				Yes
1619	Chicago, Ill.	1440 Cortez St.	Thursday	8	.40	No	No
1620	Rock Springs, Wyo.						
1621	Carbon Hill, Ala.	Res. Roy Wood	Friday	8	.50	No	No
1623	Galveston, Tex.						
1624	Lander, Wyo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	Yes
1625	Prineville, Oregon	Ochoco Inn	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00		Vbl
1626	Wallingford, Conn.						
1627	Mena, Ark.	W. O. W. Hall	1-2 Mon.	8	.87½	Yes	Yes
1628	Paris, Ark.						
1629	Ashtabula, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1630	Ware, Mass.						
1632	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-2 Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
1633	Mayaguez, P. R.	S. R. Palmer St., No. 69	Tuesday	9	.22½	No	No
1634	Big Springs, Tex.						
1637	La Junta, Colo.	316 Lewis Ave.	1-3 Fri.	8	.75	No	No
1639	Thompson Falls, Mont.	Womens Club House	2nd Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1642	New London, Wis.	Labor Hall	Alt. Fri.	8	.40 to .57	Yes	Yes
1645	Glace Bay, N. S., Can.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wednesday	8	.75	No	Vbl.
1646	Dubuque, Ia.	Metal Trades Bldg.	1-3 Thur.	9	.35 min	Yes	Yes
1647	Boulder, Mont.	Union Hall	1st Mon.	8	1.00	Part	No
1650	Lexington, Ky.	139 No. Broadway	Monday	8	1.10	Yes	Part
1652	Hampton, N. H.		2nd Thur.	8	.80	Yes	No
1655	Sapulpa, Okla.	110½ E. Hobsen	2nd Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
1659	Bartlesville, Okla.	112½ E. 2nd St.	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1660	Norfolk, N. Y.						
1661	Beaumont, Tex.						
1662	Goshen, N. Y.	164 W. Main St.	2nd Mon.	8	.75	Yes	No
1664	Bloomington, Ind.	Amer. Legion Hall	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
1666	Kingsville, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3-5 Wed.	8	1.00	No	Yes
1667	Biloxi, Miss.						
1668	Pittsburgh, Pa.	241 4th Ave.	4th Tues.	8	.75-.90	Yes	Yes
1671	Kilgore, Texas	310½ Main St.	Friday	8	1.00	No	No
1672	Hastings, Neb.	110½ N. Hastings Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	.87½	No	Yes
1673	Elberton, Ga.						
1674	Malvern, Ark.						
1675	Breese, Ill.						
1676	Clarksville, Ark.						
1678	Peckville, Pa.						
1679	N. Attleboro, Mass.	126 East St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1680	Wellsburg, W. Va.	J. W. King, Res.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1682	Richmond, Va.						
1683	El Dorado, Ark.	City Hall	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1684	Sherbrooke, Que., Can.	Rm. 204, 37 King West	1-3 Mon.	8	.55	No	No
1685	Melbourne, Fla.						
1686	Stillwater, Okla.	822½ Main	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1687	Montgomery, Ala.	Jackson and Grove Sts.	1st Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1688	Manchester, N. H.	839 Elm St.	4th Tues.	8	.75 min	Yes	Yes
1690	Watertown, So. Dak.	Labor Hall	1st Mon.	8	.80	No	No
1691	Coeur d'Alene, Ida.	McDonalds Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	.75	No	No
1692	Hiwassee Dam, N. C.	Community Bldg.	Wednesday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1696	Susanville, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1697	Stevenson, Wash.						
1698	Tracy, Calif.	Tracy Inn Bldg.	2nd Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1700	Wilton, Conn.	Fire House	1st Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
1702	St Hyacinthe, Que. Can.						
1703	New Richmond, Wisc.	Union Hall	1st Fri.	9	.41 to .61	Yes	Yes
1704	Carmel and Kent, N. Y.						
1706	Vernon, Tex.	1410 Cumberland	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	
1707	Kelso-Longview, Wash.	Moose Hall, Longview	Friday	8	1.25	Yes	Vbl.
1709	Ashland, Wis.						
1711	Van Wert, O.	116½ W. Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1712	Bicknell, Ind.	2nd and Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	
1713	Huron, S. D.						
1720	Athens, O.						
1722	Toledo, Ohio	912 Adams St.	2nd Wed.	8	.80	Yes	Yes
1723	Columbus, Ga.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	1.00	Part	Part
1724	Oshkosh, Wis.	Moose Hall	1st Mon.	44	.35 to .47	No	Yes
1728	New York, N. Y.						
1729	Charlottesville, Va.	V. F. W. Hall	Thursday	8	.65 to 1.10	Yes	Part
1730	Estes Park, Colo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.10	No	Yes
1733	Marshfield, Wis.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8-9	.37½ to .56	Yes	Yes
1734	Murray, Ky.						
1735	Prince Rupert, B.C. Can	Carpenters' Hall	1st Wed.	8	.83-.85	No	Vbl.
1736	Valleyfield, Que., Can.						
1737	Corbin, Ky.	Rear Ruggle Paint Shop	Saturday	8	.75	No	No
1738	Hartford City, Ind.	E. Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.75-$1	No	
1740	Henderson, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Friday	8	.87½	Yes	No
1742	Jasonville, Ind.						
1743	Wildwood, N. J.						
1744	Grand Mere, Que., Can.						
1745	Sandpoint, Idaho	G. A. R. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
1748	Appleton, Wis.						
1749	Anniston, Ala.	910¼ Noble St.	Thursday	8	1.00	No	Part
1751	Austin, Tex.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	8-9	.25 to .87½	No	No
1755	Rockford, Ill.						
1756	Massena, N. Y.						
1761	New Castle, Ind.	K. of P. Hall	Thursday	8	1.15	Yes	No
1762	Bucyrus, O.						
1763	Los Angeles, Cal.	106 W. Venice Blvd.	1-3 Thur.	8	.40 to .75	Yes	Yes
1764	San Antonio, Texas						
1765	Orlando, Fla.	Citrus and Division	Tuesday	8	.87½	Yes	Part
1766	Fostoria, O.	Trades Assembly Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1767	Logan, Utah	Owl Pool Room	Friday	8	.90	Yes	No
1768	Jacksonville, Texas	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.75	No	Yes
1769	Benld and Gillespie, Ill.	Smith Hall, Gillispie	2nd Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1770	Cape Girardeau, .Mo.	Wulfers Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.85	Yes	Yes
1771	Eldorado, Ill.						
1773	Marshall, Tex.	206½ E. Austin St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.25 min	No	No
1774	Taft, Cal.	Labor Temple	Wednesday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1775	Pembroke, Ont., Can.	St. Johns Social Hall	2-4 Thur.	8½			Yes
1776	Pendleton, Ore.	Eagle-Woodman Hall	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1777	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	4th Wed.	8	.50 to .75	Yes	Yes
1778	Columbia, S. C.	1424 Main St.	Thursday	8	.75	No	Yes
1779	Calgary, Alta., Can.	229 11th Ave., E.	1st Thur.	8	.80	No	Yes
1780	Las Vegas, Nev.						
1781	Hickory, N. C.	Junior Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	.75	No	No
1783	Roundup, Mont.						
1788	Indianapolis, Ind.	531 E. Market St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
1789	Watertown, Wis.	403 Main St.	1st Mon.	8	.45	No	Yes
1790	Baltimore, Md.						
1791	Flora, Ill.						
1792	Sedalia, Mo.						
1793	Milford, Ill.						
1795	Farmington, Mo.	County Court House	2nd Fri.	8	1.00	No	Part
1796	Montgomery, Ala.	40½ Commercial St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1798	Greenville, So. Car.	18½ S. Main St.	Friday	8	.75	No	No
1800	Shelton, Wash.	Labor Temple	Wednesday	6	1.25	Yes	No
1801	Colfax, Ind.						
1802	New Philadelphia, O.	Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1803	Swanton, Ohio						
1804	Richmond, Ind.						
1806	Union City, Pa.						
1809	Cle Elum, Wash.						
1810	Peru, Ind.	P. H. C. Hall, W. 3rd St.	1-3 Thur.	44	.32 to .41 1/6	Yes	Yes
1811	Monroe, La.						
1813	Winnfield, La.						
1814	Huntingburg, Ind.	Red Men's Hall	2nd Wed.	8	.75	No	No
1816	Plymouth, Ind.	Union Hall	Monday	9	.75	No	Yes
1817	Nokomis, Ill.						
1818	Clarksville, Tenn.	110½ 2nd St.	Friday	8	.75	Yes	No
1819	Elko, Nevada	Elks Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	No	
1820	Covington, Va.	222 S. Lexington St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
1821	Seattle, Wash.						
1822	Fort Worth, Texas	206½ S. Jennings	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1825	Bowling Green, Ohio	182½ S. Main St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1826	Jerseyville, Ill.	Woodmen Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
1828	Savannah, Ga.	35 Barnard St.	Thursday	8	.90	No	No
1829	Ravenna, O.	Reeds Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.05	Yes	Yes
1830	Moundsville, W. Va.						
1832	Escanaba, Mich.	331 So. 10th St.	2nd Wed.	8	.75	No	No
1835	Waterloo, Ia.	310½ W. 4th St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1836	Russellville, Ark.						
1839	Lake Charles, La.						
1840	Faribault, Minn.	120 Central Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
1841	Burlington, Wis.						
1842	Springfield, Mo.	315½ Boonville Ave.	2-4 Fri.	8	.40 to .60	No	Yes
1843	Nelson, B. C., Can.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.75 min	No	No
1844	Cloquet, Minn.	Civic Center Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
1845	Laredo, Tex.						
1848	Newport, Ore.	Starr Carp Shop	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1849	Pasco, Wash.	4th and Lewis St.	Friday	8	1.00	No	No
1851	Carlyle, Ill.						
1852	Rantoul, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	No	Yes
1854	Monticello, Ind.						
1855	Bryan, Tex.						
1857	Wausau, Wis.	Labor Temple	4th Wed.	9	.55 to .57	Yes	Yes
1858	Columbiana, O.						
1859	Minneapolis, Minn.						
1860	Warsaw, Ind.						
1862	Pulaski, Va.	119 Commerce St.	Saturday	8-10	.26 to .35	No	No
1863	Kellogg, Ida.						
1867	Regina, Sask., Can.	Labor Temple	1st Wed.	8	.75	No	Yes
1868	Mitchell, So. Dak.						
1874	Hinton, W. Va.	Woodrum Shop	Tuesday	8	.75	No	No
1876	Cincinnati, Ohio						
1877	Piqua, Ohio	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	9-8	.34 to .45	No	No
1878	Peru, Ind.						
1879	Reedsport, Oregon	Chamber of Commerce Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
1880	Carthage, Mo.	5th and Main Sts.	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	No	No
1881	Fremont, Nebr.	Peoples Hall, 5th & Broad	2nd Mon.	8	.75 .87½	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
1882	Chattanooga, Tenn.						
1883	Macomb, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	2-4 Fri.	8	.75	Yes	No
1884	Lubbock, Tex.						
1885	Paris, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	a.m Sun.	8	.75	No	No
1886	Brigham, Utah	City Hall	Friday	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
1890	Conroe, Texas	Randolph Bldg.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	
1891	Indiana, Pa.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1892	Shelbyville, Ill.						
1893	Milford, N. H.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.33 to .71	No	Yes
1894	Woodward, Okla.						
1895	McLeansboro, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.75		
1896	South Sioux City, Neb.						
1897	Lafayette, La.	214 Lincoln Ave.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1898	Paris, Texas	7½ So. Main St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.25 to .44	No	Yes
1900	Kewaunee, Wis.	122 Ellis St.	4th Fri.	8	.70	Yes	Yes
1901	St. Johns, N. B., Can.						
1903	Grass Valley, Cal.	Holbrooke Hotel Bldg.	Monday	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
1905	Cedar Bluff, Ala.						
1906	Duluth, Minn.						
1909	Alva, Okla.						
1911	Beckley, W. Va.	Rose and Turner Bldg.	Monday	8	.87½	No	No
1912	Connersville, Ind.						
1915	Arkansas City, Kans.	City Hall	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1916	Batesville, Ark.						
1917	Tucumcari, N. M.	123½ Main St.	Friday	8	1.00	No	Yes
1918	Richlands, Va.						
1919	Stevens Point, Wis.	Union Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	.75-$1	Yes	Yes
1920	Mineral Wells, Tex.	115 N. E. 7th Ave.	1st Tues.	8	.75	No	No
1924	Chicago, Ill.						
1925	Columbia, Mo.	803 Walnut St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1926	Chanute, Kan.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	No	Yes
1931	The Dalles, Ore.	Horn Central Labor Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
1932	Mobile, Ala.						
1933	Claremore, Okla.						
1935	Barberton, O.	Central Labor Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1936	Sand Springs, Okla.						
1937	Nashville, Tenn.						
1940	Kitchener, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	.60	No	No
1941	Hartford, Conn.	97 Park St.	1st Wed.	8	.85	Yes	Yes
1942	Winston Salem, N. C.	222½ N. Main St.	Tuesday	8	.75	Yes	No
1943	Henryetta, Okla.	115 S. 5th St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	
1945	Westport, Conn.	Fable Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1946	London, Ont., Can.	231 Dundas St.	2nd Thur.	8	.70	No	No
1947	Hollywood, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	No	Part
1948	Ames, Ia.	123½ Main	1-3 Wed.	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
1949	Lewistown, Mont.						
1950	Chattanooga, Tenn.						
1951	Oshawa, Ont., Can.						
1953	Warrenburg, Mo.						
1956	Pittsburg, Calif.	Legion Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1957	Toledo, O.	912 Adams St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.37½	Yes	Yes
1958	Alamosa, Colo.						
1959	Riverside, Cal.	Labor Temple	1st Thur.	8	$1 max	No	No
1960	Savannah, Ga.						
1962	Waxahachie, Texas						
1964	Vicksburg, Miss.	Central Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	Yes
1966	Egg Harbor, N. J.						
1967	Santurce, P. R.						
1968	Oberlin, O.						
1969	Logan, W. Va.						
1970	Vinita, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wednesday	8	1.25	No	No
1971	Temple, Texas						
1972	Havana, Ill.	220 W. Market St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.20	No	Yes
1974	Ellensburg, Wash.	4th and Main	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1975	Graham, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	Monday	8	1.00	No	Yes
1977	Rome, Ga.	301½ Broad St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1979	Faribault, Minn.						
1980	Atchison, Kan.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1981	Ada, Okla.						
1982	Evergreen, Colo.	Pearson's Res.	3rd Fri.	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
1983	Alturas, Calif.						
1985	Booneville, Ark.	208 W. Main St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1986	Memphis, Tenn.	212 N. 2nd St.	Thursday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1988	Sturgis, Mich.	105 E. Chicago Rd.	1-3 Thur.	9-8	.30 to .72	Yes	Yes
1989	Tell City Ind.						
1990	Stratford, Ont., Can.	243 Downie St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.40	No	No
1992	Placerville, Cal.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
1993	Crossville, Tenn.	over 5 & 25c Store	Saturday	8	.80	Yes	No
1994	Natchez, Miss.	423 Main St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.87½	No	Part
1995	Williamsport, Pa.						
1998	Norfolk, Va.						
1999	Stockton, Cal.						
2001	La Crosse, Wis.	Labor Temple	1st Thur.	8	.40-.65	No	Part
2002	Beatrice, Neb.	City Hall	Thursday	8	.75	No	No
2005	McComb, Miss.						
2007	Orange, Texas	W. O. W. Hall	Thursday	8	1.00	No	Yes
2008	Ponca City, Okla.	219½ E. Grand Ave.	Thursday	8	1.00	No	No
2009	Eugene, Ore.						
2010	Anna, Ill.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
2012	Johnson City, Tenn.						
2016	Eastland, Tex.						
2017	Bay City, Mich.						
2018	Lakewood, N. J.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	No
2019	La Grande, Ore.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	No	No
2021	Riverside, Cal.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thur.	8	.87½ to $1	No	Part
2025	Green River, Wyo.						
2026	Coldwater, Mich.	Arlington Hotel	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
2027	Rapid City, So. Dak.	706½ Main St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.80	No	No
2028	Grand Forks, N. D.	135½ S. 3rd St.	2-4 Thur.	8	.90 in 1.00 out	No	Yes
2030	Shreveport, La.						
2032	Bastrop, La.						
2033	Front Royal, Va.						
2034	Dundas, Ont., Can.						
2035	Crystal Bay, Lake Tahoe, Nev.	Cornelian Bay Lake Tahoe, Cal.	Monday	8	1.12½	No	Yes
2036	Selma, Ala.	1107½ Ala. Ave.	1-3 Fri.	8	.75	No	Vbl.
2037	Adrian, Mich.						
2038	Antioch, Calif.						
2040	Paris, Ill.	222½ N. Main St.	2-4 Sat.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
2041	Malta, Mont.	City Hall	1st Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	
2043	Chico, Calif.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.00	No	Yes
2045	Port St. Joe, Fla.						
2046	Martinez, Cal.	729 Castro St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
2047	Hartford City, Ind.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	.52½	No	Yes
2048	Corona, Calif.	Glass Bros. Hall	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
2049	Gilbertsville, Ky.						
2050	Chinook, Mont.						
2051	Port Allegany, Pa.	Grange Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	.90	No	No
2052	Wellsboro, Pa.						
2055	Paden City, W. Va.						
2056	Clear Lake Park, Cal.	6 Sulphur Bank Rd.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
2057	Kirksville, Mo.	McKehan Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	No	No
2058	Frankfort, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	No	No
2059	Bismarck, N. D.						
2060	Logansport, Ind.						
2061	Austin, Minn.	Fire House	Tuesday	9	.80	No	Yes
2063	Lacon, Ill.						
2064	Beaver Dam, Wis.						
2066	St. Helens & Vic., Ore.	Union Labor Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
2067	Medford, Ore.	219 W. Main St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
2068	Powell River, B. C., Can						
2071	Bellingham, Wash.						
2072	California, Pa.						
2075	Carrier Mills, Ill.						
2076	Carthage, Tex.	Legion Hall	Tuesday	8	.75	No	No
2077	Columbus, Ohio						
2080	Greenville, Miss.	Delta Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	.75	No	No
2081	Indio, Cal.						
2082	Kingsport, Tenn.						
2083	Red Wing, Minn.						
2086	Oceana, W. V.						
2088	Parris Island, S. C.						
2089	Raleigh, N. C.	Moose Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.75		
2091	Evansville, Ind.						
2092	Tucson, Ariz.						
2093	Phoenix, Ariz.	215 E. Adams St.	Thursday	8	.50 to .95	No	Vbl.
2096	Douglas, Ariz.						
2101	Fort Sumner, N. M.						
2102	McPherson, Kans.						
2103	Chicago, Ill.	758 W. North Ave.	2-4 Fri.	8	.60	Yes	Yes
2104	Lincoln Park, Mich.						
2105	Wellsville, Ohio	Amer. Legion Hall	1st Fri.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
2106	Okawville, Ill.						
2107	Latrobe, Pa.	Potthoff's Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	No
2108	Shelbyville, Ind.	20 E. Franklin St.	1-3 Fri.	9	.75	No	Vbl.
2109	Decatur, Ind.	Ben Hur Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.80	Yes	Vbl.
2110	Everett, Wash.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	6	1.33⅓ min	Yes	Yes
2112	Natchitoches, La.	W. O. W. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
2113	New York, N. Y.						
2115	Woodstock, Ont., Can.						
2116	San Francisco, Cal.						
2120	Torrington, Wyo.	1825 E. "C" St.	1st Tues.	8	.90 min	No	No
2121	Lewisburg, Pa.						
2122	Vandalia, Ill.	American Legion Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.75		
2123	Charles City, Ia.						
2124	Hardin, Ill.						
2125	Whitefish, Mont.	B. H. Mason, Res.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	
2126	Porterville, Cal.	Davis Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.12½	No	Yes
2127	Centralia, Wash.	Union Hall	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
2128	Washington Ct House, O	245½ E. Court St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.60	Yes	Yes
2129	Marshfield, Wis.						
2130	Florence, So. Car.						
2132	La Follette, Tenn.						
2133	Albany, Ore.	1st and Ellsworth	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	Yes
2134	Beaumont Banning, Cal.	119 S. San Gorgonio Ave.	Friday	8	1.00	No	No
2135	Chippewa Falls, Wis.	7 E. Spring St.	4th Tues.	8	.70	No	No
2136	Lewistown, Pa.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
2137	Fulton, Mo.	Jameson Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	.75-1.00	No	
2138	Silver City, N. M.						
2139	Talahassee, Fla.						
2140	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.	6	1.33⅓-1.42½	Yes	No
2141	Scottsbluff, Nebr.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	No	No
2142	Reno, Nev.	212 N. Virginia St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	No	Yes
2146	Monahans, Tex.	County Court House	Friday	8	1.00	No	No
2149	Williamstown, Ky.	Dry Ridge, Ky.	L. Mon.	8	.75	No	Yes
2150	Hastings, Nebr.	106½ N. Hasting Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	.70	No	Yes
2151	Charleston, S. C.	Labor Temple	3rd Tues.	8	1.02	Yes	No
2152	Clinton, Ind.						
2155	Oroville, Cal.						
2156	Bowling Green, Ky.	Main and State Sts.	1-3 Wed.	8	.65-.75	No	No
2157	Pioche, Nev.	Pioche and Caliente	L. Wed.	8	1.00	No	Yes
2158	Berwick, Me.						
2160	Evans City, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	3rd Wed.	8	.85	Yes	Yes
2161	Catskill, N. Y.						
2162	Kodiak, Alaska	Union Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.25	No	No
2165	Trail, B. C., Can.						
2166	Hailey, Idaho						
2167	Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	Henkels Hall	Wednesday	8		No	No
2173	Guelph, Ont., Can.	Trades and Labor Hall	1st Mon.	8	.60	No	No
2175	Brawley, Cal.	158 Main St.	Friday	8	1.12½	No	No
2177	Pleasant Hill, Ill.	Eltinge Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.25	No	Yes
2179	Sudbury, Ont., Can.						
2180	Defiance, Ohio	Hopkins and Douglas St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.75-1.00	Yes	Vbl.
2181	Corvalis, Ore.	226 S. 2nd St.	Monday	8	.75	No	No
2183	Tupelo, Miss.						
2184	Great Bend, Kans.	1100 Main St.	Wednesday	8	.75-1.00	No	No
2185	Murfreesboro, Tenn.						
2186	Palestine, Tex.	Court House	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	Yes	Vbl.
2187	Hamden, N. Y.						
2188	Barnstable, Mass.	Chas. A. Hall's Shop	1st Tues.	8	.80	No	Vbl.
2189	Madera, Cal.	Under 1st National Bank	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	Part
2190	Harlingen, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
2191	Daytona Beach, Fla.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
2192	Aransas Pass, Tex.						
2196	Sonora, Cal.	K. of C. Hall	Monday	8	1.00	No	Yes
2198	Milton, Pa.	Bank Bldg.	1-3 Thur.	8	.80	Yes	No
2199	Raton, N. M.	Basement of Library	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
2200	Hope, Ark.	over Webbs News Stand	Thursday	8	.87½	Yes	Yes
2201	Durant, Okla.						
2202	Price, Utah	6 S. Carbon Ave.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	No	Yes
2204	Hammond, La.	218 W. Thomas St.	Friday	8	1.00	No	Yes
2205	Wenatchee, Wash.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	1.25	Yes	Part
2206	Odessa, Tex.	5th and Texas St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
2208	Fort Pierce, Fla.	200 S. 7th	Thursday	8	.80	No	No
2210	Fayetteville, N. C.						
2211	Fort Atkinson, Wis.	104 S. Water St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
2213	Tonkawa, Okla.						
2214	Festus, Mo.	Glass Workers Hall	Alt. Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
2215	Marlin, Tex.						
2216	Chattanooga, Tenn.	324 E. 9th St.	Monday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
2217	Lakeland, Fla.	Elks' Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	No	Yes
2220	Douglas, Wyo.	City Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.85	No	Yes
2221	Opelika, Ala.						
2222	Kemmerer, Wyo.						
2223	Dothan, Ala.	131 E. Main St.	Friday	8	.75	No	Part
2225	Gideon, Mo.						
2226	Effingham, Ill.	W. O. W. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	.75-1.00	No	No
2229	Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.						
2230	Greensboro, N. C.	114½ E. Sycamore St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Part
2232	Delta, Colo.						
2233	Coalinga, Cal.						
2234	Yakima, Wash.	109 S. 2nd St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.50 to 87½	Yes	Yes
2235	Vancouver, B. C., Can.						
2237	McCall, Ida.						
2238	Sweetwater, Texas						
2239	Port Clinton, O.						
2240	Fordyce, Ark.	214½ Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.60-1.00	No	Yes
2242	Lufkin, Tex.						
2243	Wilmington, Cal.						
2245	Fallon, Nev.	160 E. Williams St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	Yes
2246	Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	Legion Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.85	Yes	No
2247	Juneau, Alaska	A. F. L. Hall	Friday	8	1.25	No	Yes
2249	Canadian, Tex.	City Hall	Friday	8	1.00	No	Yes
2250	Red Bank, N. J.	16 Monmouth St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.25	Yes	Part
2251	Aitkin, Minn.						
2252	Carthage, Ill.						
2253	Stevens Point, Wis.	500 Shawvette St.	1-Mon. af.	10 8	av. .51	No	Yes
2254	Preston, Ida.						
2255	Uhrichsville, Ohio						
2256	White River Jtn & Vic, Vt						
2257	Iola, Kans.	105½ South St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
2258	Houna, La.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.65-1.00	Part	Part
2260	Columbia, S. C.	1606 Waverley St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.50	No	No
2261	Fort Myers, Fla.	713½ 2nd St.	Monday	8	.90	Yes	Yes
2263	Milledgeville, Ga.						
2265	Detroit, Mich.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
2266	Los Angeles, Cal.						
2267	Morehouse, Mo.						
2268	Hudson Falls, N. Y.						
2269	New Iberia, La.	City Hall	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
2271	Baltimore, Md.						
2272	Selma, Ala.						
2273	Norwalk, Ohio						
2275	McMinnville, Ore.	Woodman Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
2277	Carterville, Ill.						
2278	Eldorado, Kans.	Red Men's Hall	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
2279	Lawrence, Kans.						
2280	Mt. Vernon, Ohio	A. I. V. Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
2281	Atlanta, Ga.						
2283	Milwaukee, Wis.						
2284	Pascagoula, Miss.						
2285	McComb, Miss.						
2286	Clanton, Ala.						
2289	Chicago, Ill.						
2293	Three Rivers, Que., Can						
2294	Fayetteville, N. C.						
2295	New York, N. Y.						
2296	Springfield, Mass.						
2307	Cornwall, Ont., Can.	201 Montreal Rd.	1-3 Tues.	8	.65	No	
2310	Madisonville, Ky.	W. O. W. Hall	Tuesday	8	.75	No	No
2313	Meridian, Miss.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
2319	El Paso, Tex.						
2340	Bradenton, Fla.	Grosjean Res., Samoset	Saturday	8	.75	Yes	No
2343	Jamesburg, N. J.						
2361	Frederick, Md.						
2372	Haverstraw, N. Y.						
2395	Lebanon, Ind.	603 N. East St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	No	No
2400	Woodland, Me.						
2402	San Jose, Cal.	72 N. 2nd St.	2-4 Thur.	8	.58½ to .80	No	Yes
2405	Toledo, O.						
2406	Erie, Pa.						
2415	Victoria, B. C., Can.	939 Empress Ave.	2nd Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
2417	Osawatomie, Kans.						
2425	Glendive, Mont.	Monarch Lumber Co.	1st Sat.	8	.90	No	Yes
2427	White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.	Mayor's Office	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
2452	Andrews, Ind.	Beauchamps Bldg.	Alt. Thur.	8-9	.47 av	No	Yes
2453	Hammond, La.						
2466	Pembroke, Ont., Can.						
2477	Santa Maria, Calif.						
2501	Marcia, N. M.						
2502	Peru, N. Y.						
2504	Sudbury, Ont., Can.						
2505	Aripine, Ariz.						
2507	Timmins, Ont., Can.						
2510	Nallen, W. Va.						
2512	Ryderwood, Wash.						
2516	Louisville, Ky.						
2524	Longview, Wash.						
2528	Rainelle, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	8	.40	No	Yes
2531	Portland, Ore.	4th and Jefferson	2nd Wed. 4th Sun.	8	.62½ to 1.17	Yes	Yes
2546	Olympia, Wash.						
2548	Toledo, Ore.						
2556	Ketchikan, Alaska	Moose Hall	1-3 Mon.	8		No	Yes
2557	Vernonia, Ore.	Grange Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.62½	Yes	No
2563	Weed, Cal.						
2565	San Francisco, Calif.	16th & Jefferson, Oakland Polk & Turk St. San Fran	4th Fri.	8	.56¼ Wo. .67½ Men	Yes	Yes
2566	Intern'tion'l Falls, Minn						
2571	Malvern, Ark.	Union Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	.25 min	Part	No
2582	Wausau, Wis.						
2590	Crossett, Ark.	Union Hall	1-3 Thur	9	.28 min	Yes	Yes
2600	Alamogordo, N. M.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Thur.	8	.52 min	No	Yes
2602	Grants, N. Mex.						
2607	San Pedro, Cal.	351 9th St.	Wednesday	8	.70 to 1.10	Yes	Yes
2610	Deer Park, Wash.						
2612	Portland, Ore.						
2617	Alamogordo, N. M.	Saw Mill No. 1	Sunday	8	.33 to .77	No	Yes
2618	Seattle, Wash.	1620 4th Ave.	2-4 Wed.	7-6	.65 min	No	No
2619	Pedee, Ore.						
2620	McMinnville, Ore.						
2622	Kalama, Wash.						
2623	Field, Ont., Can.						
2626	McCall, Idaho						
2628	Foxpark, Wyo.						
2630	Tillamook, Ore.						
2631	Flagstaff, Ariz.						
2632	Pine Bluff, Ark.						
2636	Valsetz, Ore.	Dorm Annex	1 L. Tue.	8	.55 min	Yes	Yes
2638	Tillamook, Ore.						
2639	Texarkana, Ark.						
2643	Chehalis, Wash.	Moose Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	.62½ min	Yes	Yes
2644	Milton, Ore.						
2645	Warren, Ark.	205 East Cedar St.	Thursday	8	.25 1.25	Yes	Part

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
2646	Kalispell, Mont.						
2647	Greenville, Cal.						
2649	Dailey, W. Va.						
2650	Woodland, Wash.	Merwin Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.62½ to $1	No	Yes
2651	Kapuskasing, Ont., Can.						
2656	Newberry, Mich.	McMillan Township Hall	1st Fri.	8	.37½ to .60	No	Yes
2657	Kansas City, Mo.	2906 Brooklyn	1-3 Mon.	8		No	No
2658	Schofield, Wis.	Ryhners Hall	2nd Thur.	8	.40	No	No
2660	Huttig, Ark.		Saturday	9-8	.27 min	Yes	Yes
2661	Fordyce, Ark.	Main St.	Friday	9-8	.25 min	Yes	Yes
2662	Troy, Mont.						
2663	Mayfield, Wash.						
2666	Husum, Wash.						
2670	North Bend, Wash.						
2671	Winfield, La.	Labor Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	.25	No	No
2674	Bradwood, Ore.	Local Hall	1st Tues.	8	.52½ min	Yes	Yes
2677	McPhee, Colo.	S. P. M. D. J. U. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.30 min	No	Yes
2683	Goodman, Wis.						
2684	Dorris, Calif.						
2685	Juneau, Alaska						
2686	Winnfield, La.	Labor Hall	Friday	9	.25	No	No
2687	Raymond, Wash.						
2688	Salem, Ore.						
2690	Ostrander, Wash.						
2692	Valsetz, Ore.	Over Valsetz Store	2-4 Tues.	8	.57-.60	Yes	Yes
2693	Dulce, N. M.						
2694	Chama, N. M.						
2695	Loyalton, Cal.						
2697	Onalaska, Wash.	Club House	Friday	8	.62½	Yes	No
2699	Cle Elum, Wash.						
2700	Astoria, Ore.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thur.	8	.47½-.53	Yes	Yes
2704	Lykens, Pa.	403 S. 2nd St.	On Call	8	.65		No
2751	Thomaston, Mich.		L. Thur.	8	.39 min	No	Yes
2753	Sweet Home, Ore.						
2759	Mattawa, Ont., Can.						
2760	Diamond Spring, Cal.						
2761	Manistique, Mich.	Labor Hall	1-Sat. af. 5	8	.40-.52½	No	Yes
2763	McNary, Ariz.						
2764	Humboldt, Tenn.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	.25	Yes	Yes
2765	Grays River, Wash.						
2768	Williams, Ariz.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	.33 to .95	No	Yes
2772	Flagstaff, Ariz.	Zaragoza Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.36 min	No	Yes
2775	Ponderosa, N. M.						
2776	Intl. Falls, Minn.	Rex Hotel Club Room	1st Sat.	8		No	Yes
2779	Raymond, Wash.						
2784	Alamogorda, N. M.	Acuna Hall, N. Y. & 2nd St	1-3 Sat.	9-8	.33 min	Yes	Yes
2785	The Dalles, Ore.						
2786	Port Arthur, Ont., Can.	109 Wilson St.	1-3 Thur.				Yes
2788	Los Angeles, Calif.						
2789	Crescent City, Cal.						
2790	Susanville, Cal.						
2794	Ragland, Ala.						
2795	Spokane, Wash.						
2798	Park Falls, Wis.	Legion Hall	1-4 Wed.	9-8	.40 min	Yes	Yes
2799	St. Louis Park, Minn.						
2800	Newport, Ore.						
2802	Tuscaloosa, Ala.						
2803	Toledo, Ore.						
2805	Klickitat, Wash.	Club Room of Gym.	2-4 Wed.	8	.60 min	Yes	Yes
2806	Tigerton, Wis.						
2808	Arcata, Cal.	Portuguese Hall	Thursday	7¼	.50 min	No	Yes
2809	Sterling City, Cal.	Community Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.60 min	No	No
2810	Tuolumne City, Cal.						
2811	Weippe, Idaho						
2812	Missoula, Mont.						
2814	Selleck, Wash.						
2816	Goldendale, Wash.						
2819	White Salmon, Wash.						
2820	Montevallo, Ala.						
2821	Kansas City, Kan.	2105 Silver Ave.	1st Fri.	8	.45 to .85	No	Yes
2823	Pembroke, Ont., Can.						
2825	Thessalon, Ont., Can.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	10	.27½	No	Yes
2826	Fort Bragg, Cal.						
2827	Garibaldi, Ore.						
2829	Gaston, Ore.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	.55	Yes	Yes
2835	Ironwood, Mich.						
2836	Westwood, Cal.						
2837	Sheridan, Ark.						
2842	Bellingham, Wash.	Labor Temple	1st Mon.	8	.62½ min	Yes	Yes
2844	Foleyet, Ont., Can.						
2845	Forest Grove, Ore.						
2846	Little Rock, Ark.						
2847	Siletz, Ore.						
2848	Sheet Harbour, N S Can						
2849	Fernwood, Miss.						
2850	Gaston, Wash.						
2852	Goshen, Ind.	229 So. Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8-9	.35 min	Yes	Yes
2853	Independence, Ore.						
2857	Moser River, N. S., Can.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
2858	Bessemer, Mich.	Mosinee Camp		8	.35 to .46	No	No
2861	Aberdeen, Wash.						
2863	Heber, Ariz.						
2864	Bernalillo, N. M.						
2865	James Springs, N. M.	Union Hall	Sunday	8 to 12	.50 to $1	No	Yes
2867	Albuquerque, N. M.	Old School Bldg.	Friday	8	.36 to 1.05	Yes	Yes
2868	Eureka, Calif.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	.55	Yes	Yes
2869	Fernwood, Miss.						
2870	Grant, N. M.						
2871	Laona, Wis.						
2873	Ontonagon, Mich.						
2874	Watersmeet, Mich.	Covigans Camp	1st Tues.	8	.35	No	No
2875	Perry, Fla.						
2876	New London, Wis.						
2882	Portland, Ore.						
2883	Portland, Ore.						
2884	Portland, Ore.						
2885	Stevenson, Wash.						
2886	South Bend, Wash.						
2889	Tinsman, Ark.						
2890	New London, Wis.	211 So. Pearl St.	1-3 Thur.	9	.37½ to .40	Yes	Yes
2891	Boyd, Fla.						
2895	Willimina, Ore.						
2896	Booth, Ore.	Community Hall	1-3 Tues.	7	.50-.55	No	Yes
2897	Cross City, Fla.			9	.25	No	No
2898	Cross City, Fla.						
2899	Spokane, Wash.						
2900	Carlton, Ore.						

Bureau of Mines' Weak Alibi

Twenty-eight soft coal miners were killed by a "blast" in a mine near Providence, Ky. The dispatches do not tell us how many widows and children survive, but it is safe to say the toll of human wretchedness is appalling.

The company did not carry compensation insurance and its owners say it is "hopelessly broke." So mothers with children tugging at their skirts will be flung on relief. Probably not one in five has sufficient resources to provide a decent burial for her dear one.

The "blast" was probably caused by a dust explosion. The U. S. Bureau of Mines says such explosions can be prevented by rock dusting, at a trivial cost. However, in many mines, human lives are still cheaper than rock dusting.

The Bureau of Mines will make another of its investigations. It has been making these investigations for years. As usual, it will refuse to make public its findings. Why? Because the officials maintain that publicity would make it more difficult to "cooperate" with the mine owners.

That's not much of an alibi, but it's the best the bureau has to offer for its policy. Apparently no one in authority is sufficiently interested to force the bureau to change its ways.—Labor.

◆

Brick Makers Hard Hit

The Government has just published a far from encouraging document for the brick and tile maker, who , it finds has to meet two enemies to his job——machinery, and a change in customs.

As for machinery, in 1869 it took 27 man-hours of labor to make 1,000 brick. In 1909 it took 12.7 man-hours, in 1923 it took 10 hours, and in 1935 it took 9.7 hours.

There were 57,600 wage earners in 1,528 brick plants in 1925, and but 17,000 workers in the 708 plants that operated in 1933.

◆

Older Men Hold Jobs Longer

After 40 a man may have more difficulty in getting a job than the man who is only 25 years old. But if he has a job, his earning capacity is considerably greater, according to a survey made by the Social Security Board.

This report gives emphasis to the finding of the Committee on Employment Problems of Older Workers that the general prejudice against older workers on the score of age alone rests on false impressions, not facts.

IMPORTANT

The Federal Postoffice Department now requires extra postal charges when they notify International Headquarters of any change in address of members on The Carpenter mailing list.

These changes are literally coming in by the hundreds and the expense is a considerable item. This expense can be avoided if all members use the form below, to notify us of change of address. Just fill out the form and drop it in the mail addressed to Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

This is an important matter and it is requested that all members notify International Headquarters of change of address IMMEDIATELY.

(Date) ------------------------------------19---

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It is suggested that you cut out blank if you have changed your address and paste it on a one cent postcard to save postage.

Members are not entitled to the Journal if they or their Local are in arrears. Honorary members required to pay one dollar yearly subscription rate.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 136

We have been dealing with various problems that pertain to doors in several of the previous lessons. In this lesson we will discuss putting on butts or hinges as they are commonly called. It would be impossible to deal with all of the different kinds of hinges that are in use, even if we were to confine ourselves to hinges for the different kinds of doors that go into an ordinary residence. Such a treatment necessarily would have to come under the caption of "Building Hardware" in order to handle it thoroughly. Our purpose here is to touch upon some of the first principles of fitting butts and some of the problems the workman often bumps up against when he hangs doors.

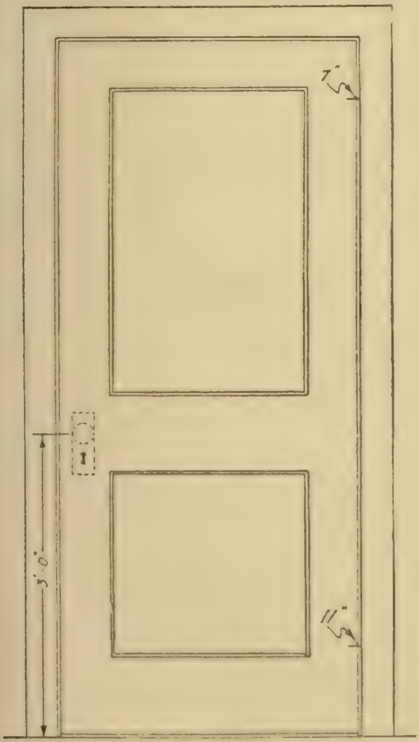


Fig. 1

Figure 1 shows an elevation of a door that is ready for the butts. It is shown in place. To the left we are showing by dotted lines and figures the location of the lock, and to the right with figures how to mark a door for the butts. Seven inches down from the casing we mark the upper edge of the upper butt on both the door and the door jamb with a pencil, sharp chisel or knife. Then eleven inches from the finish floor we mark the bottom edge of the bottom butt in the same way. If there are three butts, we mark the upper edge of the center butt also. It should be remembered that in marking for butts in this way, the door must be wedged firmly in position until the marking is done. The marking done, place the door in the jack with the edge to receive the butts up, and proceed to mark for the mortises somewhat in the order we shall explain under Figure. 2.

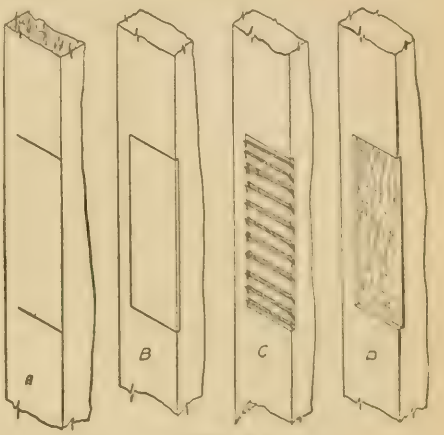


Fig. 2

The "seven and eleven" rule for locating butts is an old one and used by many carpenters, but it is not the only one. "Six and ten" is perhaps as old as the other and just as good— perhaps better for the shorter doors. Another good rule, especially for large doors with rather wide stiles that require three butts, is to keep the upper edge of the upper butt in line with the bottom edge of the top rail of the door, and the bottom edge of the bottom butt in line with the upper edge of the bottom rail. The middle butt, of course, will come half-way between.

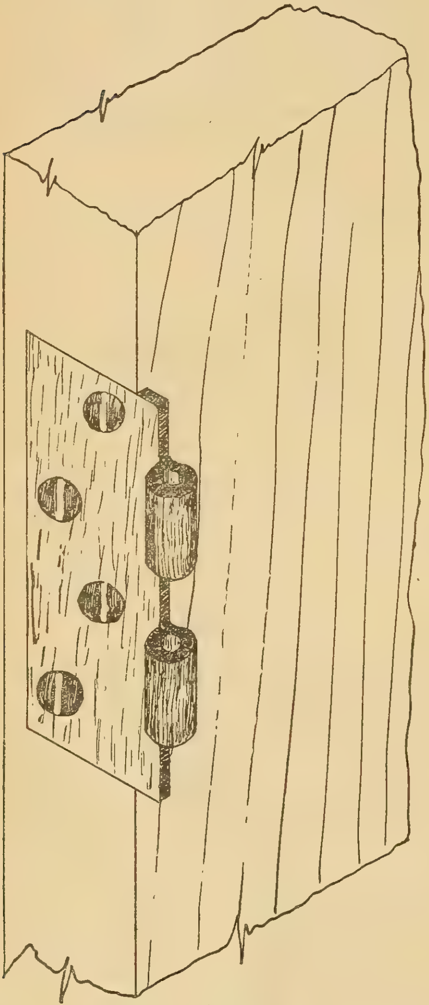


Fig. 3

Fig. 3, which is a continuation of Fig. 1, shows at A the edge of a door in part, marked with two horizontal marks. This is done by holding a wing of the butting against the edge of the door where it is to be mortised for the butt and marking it as shown. Then with the butt-gauge mark the depth of the mortise and the width, as shown at B. At C the part to be cut out is shown chipped, which is done with a chisel. Now the chips are cut out and the mortise is trimmed up, giving it the shape shown at D. Next the wing of the butt is inserted and screwed to the door as we are showing by Fig. 4. The other mortises are done in the same way. We usually start in by doing the marking for all the butts, then the chipping, then the trimming and shaping, then we insert the wings of the butts and start the screws, and lastly we drive all the screws home with a screwdriver. This process does away with changing tools over much. If this work has been done carefully and the door has been properly fit the door should swing with but little if any adjustment.

Some carpenters use templets for marking the mortises for both the butts and the locks. The one we are showing in Fig. 4 is a good one. It provides not only for three butts, but for for the lock also. This templet is made for 7-foot doors. To the left we are showing an edge view where the notches for the sheet metal wings can be seen. These notches provide for the gauge shown by dotted line. To the right we have a face view of the templet pole with the wings attached.

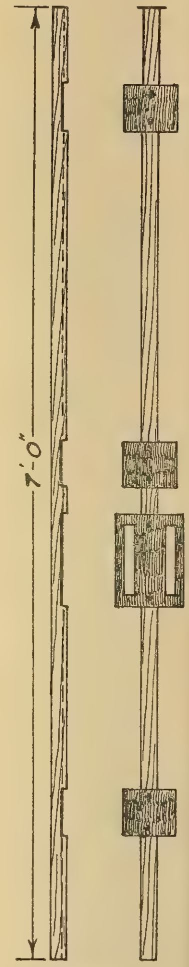


Fig. 4

We are showing by Fig. 5 details of the top construction and also details of the wings for marking the butt mortises of the templet shown in Fig. 4. The wings are made of sheet metal and cut exactly the size of the part of the butt that is to be mortised into the door and into the jamb. These wings are sunk into the templet pole about ¼-inch and fastened, as we are showing by the details. Two wings are necessary, one on either edge of the pole so that both the door and the jamb can be marked with the same templet. On the top of the pole, set ¼-inch back, a piece of sheet metal is fastened, as we are showing, which gauges the markings so the door will have the proper play at the top. The dotted lines to the left of the details represent the edge of a door, and give a good idea of how the templet is applied when the marking is done. When the jamb is marked, the metal at the top of the pole is held against the rabbet of the head jamb.

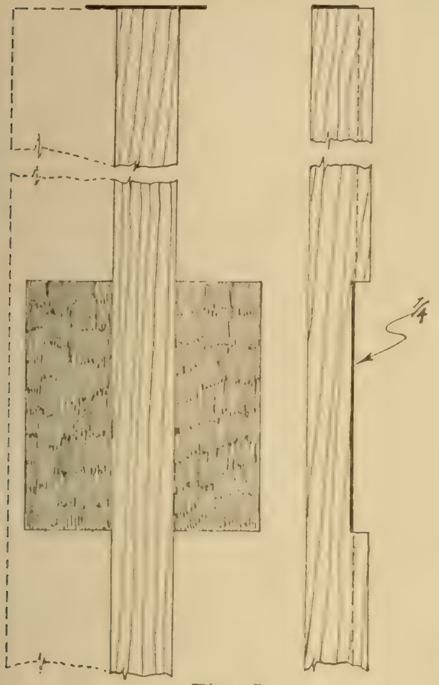


Fig. 5

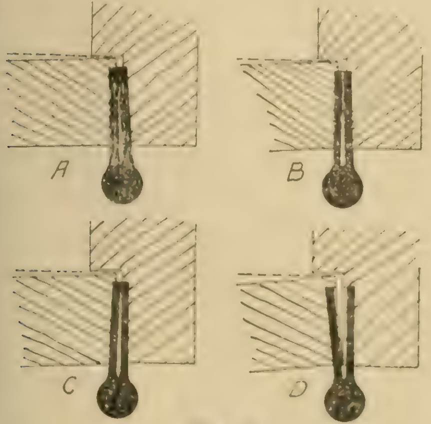


Fig. 6

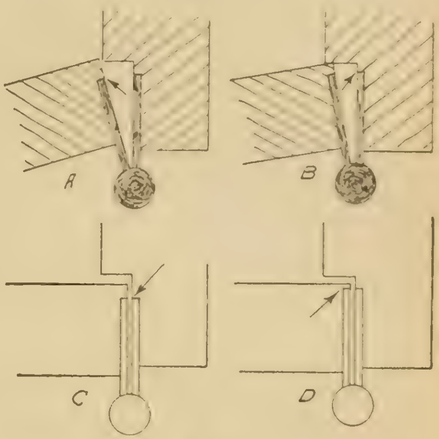


Fig. 7

In Figure 6 we are showing four faults that always cause hinge-binding. At A the hinge is properly mortised to the door, but not to the jamb, which prevents the door from closing freely, as we are indicating by the dotted line. At B the hinge is poorly mortised both to the door and to the jamb, so it binds. At C the binding is caused by the uneven mortise in the door. At D

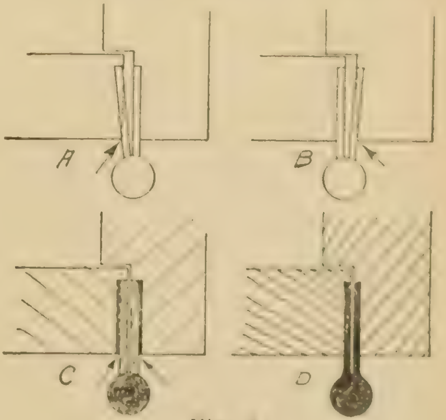


Fig. 8

the mortises are too deep, and the door binds.

Figure 7 shows four other faults which are pointed out with arrows. At A the mortise of the door is too narrow. At B the mortise of the jamb is too wide and at C it is too narrow. At D the mortise of the door is too wide. The depths of all these mortises are right.

Figure 8, A and B, show the same fault, one on the door and the other on the jamb. The dotted lines and arrows point out the faults. At C we have faulty mortising that has been corrected by padding the mortises with paper. Sand paper is usually used, and in most cases, if it is carefully done, is unnoticeable. At D of this figure we are showing a hinge that is properly installed.

Crooked jambs and poorly fit doors often cause hinge-binding even though the mortising is properly done.

Roof Framing Elucidated

By L. Perth

Numerous communications have been received lately by this writer suggesting "new ways," "better methods," "short cuts," and tricks in cutting rafters. Naturally, each contributor thinks his is the only way and if carpenters would only take a little time to study the method, they would have eliminated all faults, mistakes and grievances connected with roof framing for those who did not have the opportunity to obtain the specific knowledge covering this subject.

We always are glad to welcome new suggestions and original ideas and cordially thank the correspondents for their efforts to cooperate with our "Exchange Desk" activities.

However, upon investigation the suggested methods were found to be either:

1. Standard practice elaborated upon and thus made entirely too confusing.
2. A trick which does not work in all cases.
3. Tables consisting of multitudes of figures and symbols which are not related to each other and requiring a considerable amount of mathematical calculations, without offering a concise and understandable rule which could be applied in all cases of a similar nature.

It is very commendable for our readers to engage in this sort of mental gymnastics, for this certainly does aid tremendously in the development of their mental faculties, which undoubtedly is a great asset to those who have developed the habit of absorbing technical knowledge.

In order to cast the proper light on the subject we would like to say that there is only one best, easiest and quickest way to do a thing and in roof framing the Steel Square is the only medium which should be used by the carpenter in approaching a problem of this nature.

This instrument with its tables and figures on both faces of the blade and the tongue represents a sound, simple, accurate and always reliable system of "Carpenter's Trigonometry," for the Steel Square and the whole subject of roof framing are based on the principle of "Solution of Triangles."

We will endeavor to elucidate these postulates by a simple analysis of Common Rafters.

A common rafter is a roof member which extends from the plate to the ridge, and in roof framing it is very essential that the length and cuts of these members be accurate and properly executed.

There are several legitimate ways whereby the lengths of common rafters may be established, such as:

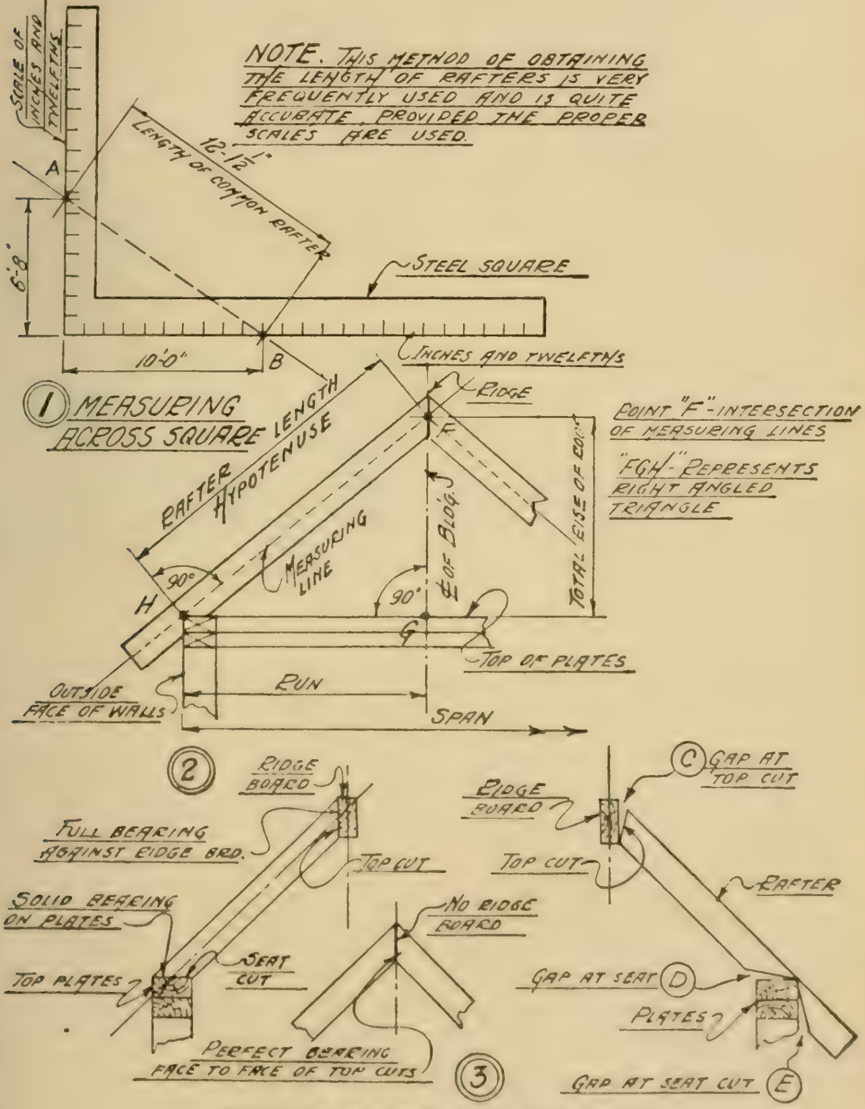
1. Mathematical calculation
2. Measuring across the square
3. Application of tables on the Steel Square.

The first method, Mathematical calculations, while being the most accurate and reliable is very impractical for use on the job, and requires a rapid working knowledge of mathematics, the use of mathematical tables, formulas and calculating instruments.

This method is used by the Architect and his draftsmen whenever they are faced with problems of this nature.

The second method of measuring across the square produces satisfactory results if the proper scales are carefully adhered to. It is based on the principle of applying the Architect's Scale which in cases of this kind will invariably be: 1″ equals 1′.

This is clearly illustrated in Fig. 1. The modern Steel Square has one edge of the blade and tongue graduated in inches and twelfths of an inch. This graduation greatly facilitates the operation, since we assume that every inch represents "one foot" and every twelfth part of an inch is equal to "one inch."


SCALE OF INCHES AND TWELFTHS
NOTE. THIS METHOD OF OBTAINING THE LENGTH OF RAFTERS IS VERY FREQUENTLY USED AND IS QUITE ACCURATE, PROVIDED THE PROPER SCALES ARE USED.
A
12-1½"
LENGTH OF COMMON RAFTER
6'-8"
STEEL SQUARE
10'-0"
B
INCHES AND TWELFTHS
① MEASURING ACROSS SQUARE
RAFTER LENGTH
HYPOTENUSE
RIDGE
F
POINT "F"-INTERSECTION OF MEASURING LINES
"FGH"-REPRESENTS RIGHT ANGLED TRIANGLE
℄ OF BLDG.
TOTAL RISE OF ROOF
MEASURING LINE
90°
90°
H
G
TOP OF PLATES
RUN
OUTSIDE FACE OF WALLS
SPAN
②
RIDGE BOARD
FULL BEARING AGAINST RIDGE BRD.
TOP CUT
SOLID BEARING ON PLATES
TOP PLATES
SEAT CUT
NO RIDGE BOARD
PERFECT BEARING FACE TO FACE OF TOP CUTS
③
Ⓒ GAP AT TOP CUT
RIDGE BOARD
TOP CUT
RAFTER
GAP AT SEAT Ⓓ
PLATES
GAP AT SEAT CUT Ⓔ

THEORY OF COMMON RAFTERS

To find the length of a common rafter by this method the following method should be used:

RULE: Lay off the total run of the rafter on the blade and the total rise on the tongue. The distance between these two points will equal the length of the common rafter.

Let us suppose it is required to find the length of a common rafter for a roof having a 10′0″ run and a total rise of 6′8″. Referring to the diagram, lay off 10 inches on the blade and 6 and 8/12 inches on the tongue of the square. By measuring the distance between points A and B we find it to be equal to 12 inches and 1 and ½ twelfths of an inch. Since we have assumed that one inch equals one foot, the length of the common rafter will be 12′ and 1½″.

It should be borne in mind that the distance AB should be measured with a scale or rule also having inches divided into twelfths, since the run and rise were laid off in inches and twelfths.

The diagram in Fig. 2 demonstrates roof framing as being based on the principle of right triangle. The distance from outside face to face of walls is known as the Span. Half of the span represents the run.

A perpendicular drawn through the center of the building divides the roof frame into two equal triangles. Since these triangles and their elements are identical in every respect we only use one triangle FGH, where distance HG in the plane of the top plates is the base, FG is the altitude and FH is the hypotenuse. The length of the hypotenuse is the length of the rafter.

It will be noted that a dotted line is drawn through the center of the rafter. This center line is known as the "Measuring Line" and the actual length of the rafter is established along this line. In this case it will be the distance between point F and H. It also should be noted that angle G is a right angle and is angle H.

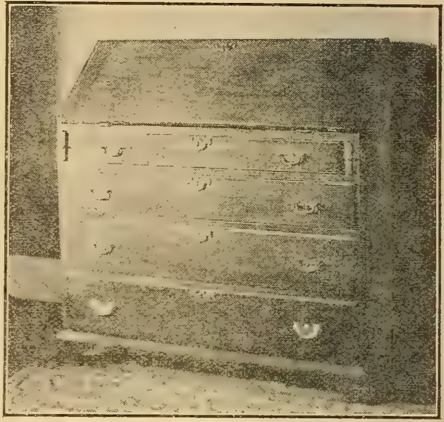
The fallacies resulting from incorrect methods used in cutting rafters are illustrated in Fig. 3. At the right C, D, and E are very common errors resulting from insufficient or superficial knowledge of the subject. The diagram at the left shows how the assembled members should appear when the job is correctly done.

Pre-Revolutionary Desk

By Charles A. King

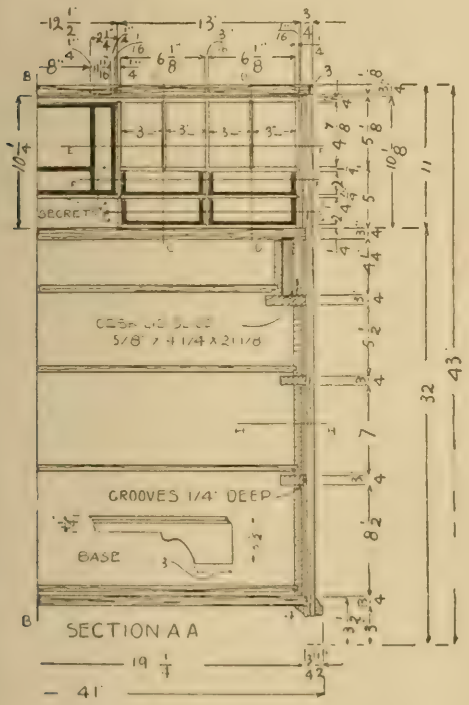
Always in good taste but seldom in the height of style. This is not nearly as bad as it sounds for faddish and temporary styles pass quickly, and they should, for those who often discard the old and pay good money for the new have entered the race for good taste and everything is set against attaining it by any such easy method. On the other hand great numbers of people of admittedly excellent taste believe good taste is attained only by following the basic laws that govern the design and embellishment of furniture. These laws have existed and have been practised in nations and homes of culture since civilization began. These lines and designs that have stood the criticisms and tests of time are still the choice of discriminating buyers of furniture while showy embellishments and shiny finishes have been passed by on the other side.

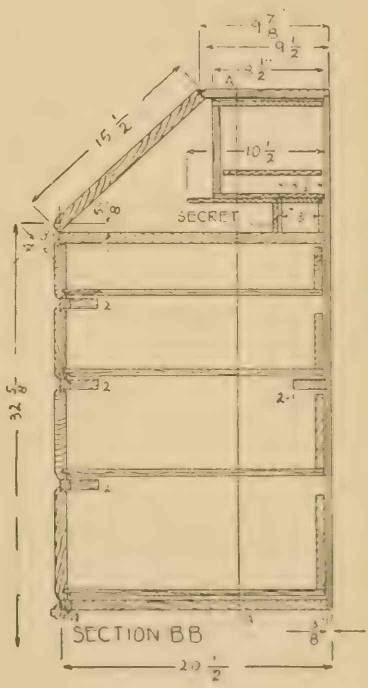
A desk of the period in which the original of this desk was made, placed in a room with other pieces of similar type will impart a dignity, a restfulness and a hominess such as can never result from any combination of down to the minute styles. Let us build this desk of either maple or birch. Select straight, well kiln dried maple or birch, though cherry, apple wood and mahogany have been used. Use only quarter sawn lumber if possible and save the best and straightest for the desk flap or lid and for the drawer fronts. Joint, dowel and glue up pieces for the ends, the desk flap, the top of the desk and the wide fronts for the two bottom drawers to prevent warping if possible.



Plane each end square working to over all sizes; cut the desk slant by measuring up ⅝″ above the desk shelf on the front and 9½″ from the back of the top. On these ends lay out and cut the ¼″ x ¾″ grooves for the drawer runs, the bottom and the desk shelf. Also cut the ⅜″ x ⅜″ rabbet in the inner back corner for the plywood back. Cut the bottom of each end to set back a little from the curved feet of the base. Carefully verify all dimensions as the work progresses and check them by measuring work already done.

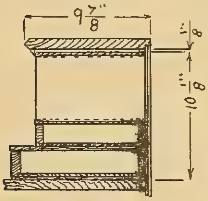
Make the bottom of common wood ¾" x 20⅛" x 39" with a face strip on the front edge, and the desk shelf of face wood excepting an 8" strip of common wood which may be glued on the back edge if desired. This shelf should be cut ¾" x 20⅛" x 40"; cut it 39" long by taking ½" off each end leaving ⅝" on the front edge for the dovetail as at 3-1 and 3-2. Another way of making this dovetail is to make the groove, fit and fasten the common wood drawer frame ⅝" back of the face; after the case is assembled the face strip with dovetailed ends is fitted and glued to the frame; perhaps this method may be preferred for it is the easier way. This list assumes the first method will be followed; get out the three case frames 2¾" x 3" x 40", cutting to allow for the dovetail as at 3-1 or gluing on a face strip as preferred. Make one back rail 2-1 of common stock ¾" x 2½" x 39", two drawer runs ¾" x 2" x 17⅛", two runs 14⅝" and two others ¾" x 3" x 17⅛" for the desk lid support.



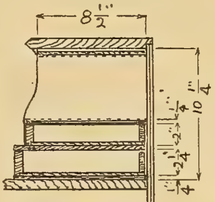


Get out the top ¾" x 9⅞" x 39⅝"; rabbet for the back, bevel the front edge and half blind dovetail 9/16" into the top of each end as at 3. Cut dovetails in the case frames to receive the thickness of each end as at 3-1 and into the front edge of each end as at 3-2. Carefully smooth all visible outside surfaces and assemble the case with casein glue which sets slowly. Drive nails through the ends into the bottom where the base will cover them and slantingly through the case frames and drawer runs into the case ends where necessary. Draw the joints together and be sure the case sets straight and is perfectly square. Place glue blocks at 4. Fit the desk lid support by nailing and gluing a ¾" partition 11/16" from each end. The partitions and slides may be made of common material with a piece of face wood dowelled on the face edge of each. Make a ⅜" plywood back 39⅝" x 39¼", verify. Fit and brad it temporarily in place being sure the case is square. Joint and plane the face of the case straight to save trouble in fitting the drawers and desk lid. Make the base ½" x 3½"; mold the top edge as suggested, cut the miters and the shape of the feet allowing 3" to rest on the floor. Glue the base on, block it and fasten with screws from the inside rather than use brads.

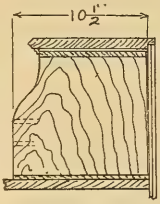
Make desk lid or flap and drawer fronts of straight, carefully selected stock to prevent warping as much as possible. Get out the lid ¾″x 15½ x 39″. Fit it to coincide with the angles of the opening; fit each drawer front the same way, allowing ¼″ on each end on the upper edge of the desk lid and of each front. Rabbet ¼″ x 7/16″ on the ends and upper edge of the drawer fronts and of the desk flap; before doing this mold a flat quarter round on the four face edges of each. Lay the desk flap aside for the present. The construction of the drawers is shown in the sketch and actual dimensions should be taken from the work rather than be given here. Each drawer should run about 1/16″ loose to allow for inaccuracies in the opening for it is not easy to fit a lip drawer. Make the drawer sides and backs of ½″ whitewood and the bottom of ⅜″ plywood. Place the ¼″ groove for the bottom ½″ from the bottom edge of the front and sides. Half blind dovetail the sides and the front and square dovetail the backs and sides. Fit the bottom closely so it will just slide into place without cramping.



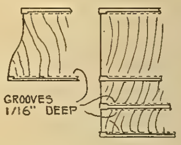
SECTION CC



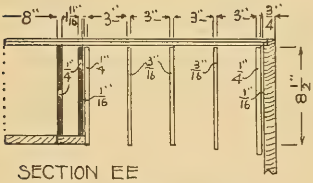
SECTION DD



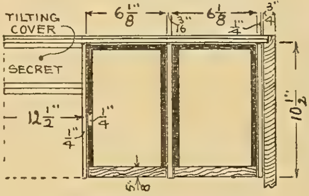
END OF PIGEON HOLES



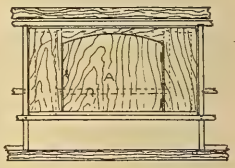
FACE JOINTS IN DESK



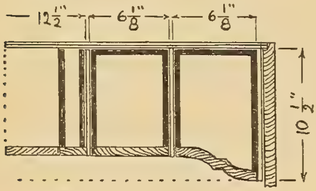
SECTION EE



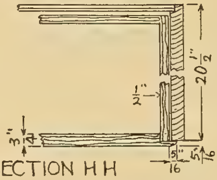
SECTION GG



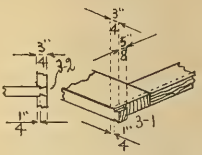
CENTER DOOR OF DESK



SECTION FF



SECTION H H



JOINT OF CASE FRAMES

Make the pigeon holes for the desk. If desired common wood may be used and stained though stripped edges or face wood throughout would be finer. Only the edges show so they will not be very conspicuous anyway. The important pieces are dimensioned in the sketch but in any case the case should slip in place with about ⅛″ space above and in length. Groove 1/16″ deep for shelves and partitions to about ¼″ from the face edge. If the best is desired the drawers should be dovetailed. Fasten the 3/16″ bottom upon the bottom edges of the drawer sides and back, making a rabbet in the front to receive it. The drawers should fit closely but not tightly. The center closet should be made as a drawer with face wood front, as shown at A and fitted so closely there will be no reason to think three secrets are contained therein. The secret B is reached by a tilting cover which is entirely hidden when the closet is in place. Fit a small molding above the top of the case and if desired the thin pieces lightly bradded or glued may be fitted at the ends. Hang the desk flap and fit locks on it and on the drawers, the top drawer at least. Pieces may be glued on the bottom at the ends to hold casters.

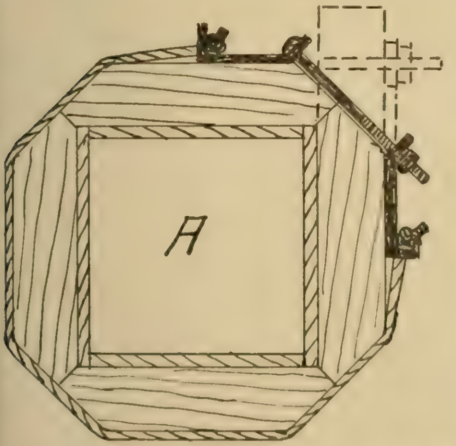
Suitable handles, escutcheons, locks etc. may be selected in almost any well stocked hardware store but in any case they should conform to the style of the desk.

Finish in natural wood or stain as desired. Give three or four thin coats of shellac, rub each with dulled 6/0 sandpaper and finish last coat with pumice and oil, or 00 steel wool may be used making all strokes with the grain of the wood. Apply wax if a soft gloss is desired.

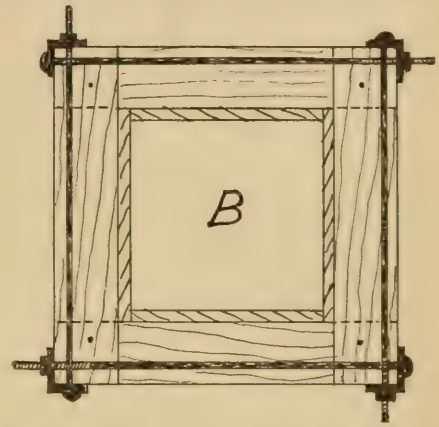
Two Column Clamps

Every carpenter who has ever built forms for columns is interested in different methods of holding such forms, we feel sure. The foreman who handles formwork, no doubt, studies many methods before he definitely decides on the one he will use. For that reason we are presenting various ways of holding column forms in these articles.

In this article we are showing two column form clamps. At A we are showing a clamp that is held together by means of a wire cable having a hickey at each end to receive the tightening bolt. The size of the cable must depend on the size of the column. A different way of tightening the cable is suggested by the dotted lines to the upper right.



At B we are showing a method of holding column forms by means of four angle irons placed over the corners of 2x4 girts, as shown, and bolted together. The girts are cut the same length and lap at the corners as indicated by the dotted lines. The size as well as the spacing of the bolts must be governed by the size of the column, just as the spacing and size of the girts must be governed. For small columns, though, stove bolts will answer the purpose with 2x2 girts.



Whenever a reader can improve by modification any of our offerings, he is doing exactly what we want him to do, for that is progress.

ROOFING ESTIMATE SUGGESTION

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The well timed article by Mr. L. Perth under Craft Problems, in the August issue of The Carpenter, is very concise and should be very beneficial and helpful to those new to roofing.

With all due respect to Mr. Perth I would like to suggest that when contractors are making estimates by his helpful rules that they add to the total number of square feet required, the sum of ten per cent, for waste and trim, which he omitted.

This waste on hips and dormers is considerable and if not added will cut deep into the contemplated profit on the job, more so on roofs that are shingled with asphalt, asbestos or cedar shingles.

On roll or design roofing home owners will object to any piecing therefore there is to be expected that much paper will be wasted.

Trusting Mr. Perth will appreciate this suggestion which he undoubtedly had in mind but forgot to insert in his article I remain,

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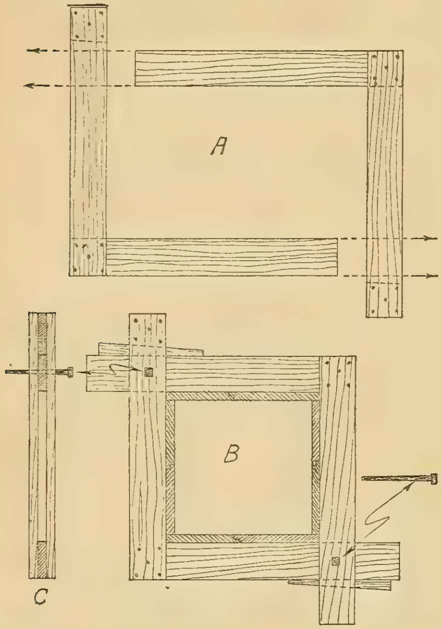
Trisquare Clamp

The methods of holding forms for columns are innumerable. On jobs where there are only a few columns to be poured, the best method is to cut the cleats to a salvagable length and nail the angles together. When the form is removed the nails can be pulled and the material used for some other purpose. But on jobs where many columns are to be poured, and the forms can be used over and over, it is a different matter. In such cases collapsible clamps are not only convenient but economical.



We are illustrating by the accompanying drawing the trisquare collapsible clamp, which is suitable for holding forms for light columns. At A the two sections are shown ready to go together. How they go is indicated by the dotted lines and arrows. At B the clamps are in place, wedged together and locked with cut-nail dowels, as pointed out by the arrows. At C are shown the edge of the double cleat and the ends of the single cleats—a cut nail dowel in place is also shown. A little study of the drawing marked B, will reveal the fact that this clamp is stronger one way than it is the other. To obtain a uniformly distributed support for the column form, it is necessary to alternate the clamps on the column in such a manner that the locks will be uniformly distributed on each corner of the column.

PASTE FILLER AND STAIN

The craftsman can make a paste filler suitable for medium grade work by using either a whiting or corn starch base with about 25% savogran wood putty mixed with equal amounts of boiled oil and turpentine and about 1/16 or 1/12 japan, thinned to working consistence with turpentine and colored with dry pigment to suit. Usually silex is the basis of commercial fillers and may be used if preferred or if it can be obtained. But the above is quite satisfactory and may be mixed as wanted. The writer has had good results with the above without the savogran. Filler should be so thick it will hardly drop from the brush and if of the desired color no other stain is necessary. It should be spread smoothly to insure uniform drying and well rubbed in with cross-the-grain strokes. A square yard or less should be filled at once for it may become too hard to be removed with uniform results. When the surface has become powdery it is time to begin to rub across the grain with burlap or similar cloth though many craftsmen prefer excelsior for this first rubbing; finish with a soft cloth leaving no cross lines, lumps or puddles which will appear muddy when finished. A skew pointed chisel shaped piece may be used to work into angles and a soft wood point will take superfluous filling out of the small corners of moldings without "starving" adjacent sharp corners if the work is done carefully.

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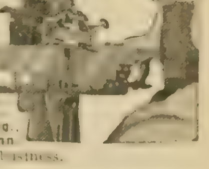

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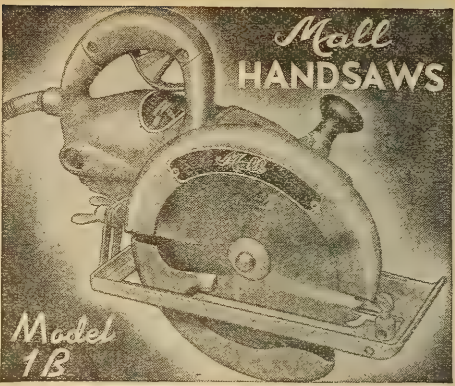

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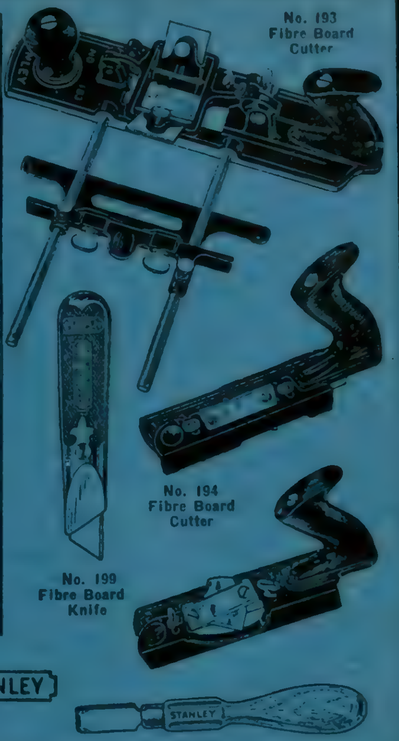

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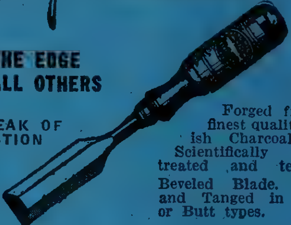

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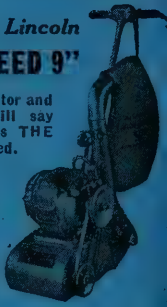

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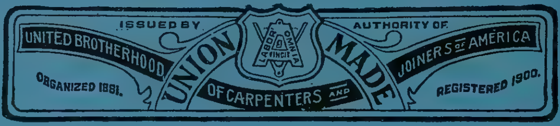

This Label stands for a wage commensurate with the Labor performed, for Superior Workmanship, the Mechanical Training and Education of the Apprentice, Fair Working Conditions and Sufficient Earning to provide for old age.
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Treas. Receipt Books, each	.50
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Ledgers, 300 pages	3.75
Ledgers, 400 pages	4.50
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Note—the above articles will be supplied only when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have the Postage prepaid or Express charges paid in advance.

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

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NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

ATTENTION MEMBERS of the BROTHERHOOD

The Anheuser Busch Brewing Company, manufacturers of Anheuser Busch brands of beer, who for years hired members of our Brotherhood to install conveyors, etc., refuse to longer employ them, with the result that members of our organization who were employed by the Anheuser Busch Company, both in their cabinet shop and maintenance department, were removed from the Anheuser Busch Company's employment, and the company is now hiring non-members of our organization.

The purpose of this notice is to convey to our members the fact that inasmuch as the Anheuser Busch people do not care to employ members of our Brotherhood, the members of our organization, in turn, should reciprocate by refraining from purchasing or using the products of the Anheuser Busch Company.

Stalin Rules Reds In America

THE Communist party of the United States is pictured before the Dies committee as the agent of Soviet Russia and its officials as puppets who dance when Joseph Stalin pulls the strings in Moscow.

Benjamin Gitlow, boss of the American party for many years and also an American member of the three most important Communist committees in Moscow, did the job.

Already the sensational story is having its repercussions. Where the shocks will end no one in Washington predicts, but no one doubts that this is the most important testimony taken by the committee, even though it is subject to some question because of Gitlow's anger and prejudice.

The American Federation of Labor was praised by committee members for its cooperation in purging Communism from labor's ranks. The CIO stood indicted as having had 22 members of its executive committee of 40 either in the Communistic fold or cooperating "along the party line."

One of the CIO leaders, John Brophy, was ordered summoned before the committee and was challenged by Gitlow to produce the financial records of his campaign in 1926 to become head of the United Mine Workers which Gitlow said was financed from Moscow.

The story Gitlow fashioned from the official minutes and financial records of the party was one of treachery enthroned, of insidious plotting to get control of organized labor and then to use it to control the government of the United States, of contempt for pledge and oath and law.

Gitlow, who still believes in Communism as a political philosophy, was not a willing witness. For weeks agents of the committee had urged him to appear and testify. He declined.

But when Nazi Germany and Communist Russia joined hands in the non-aggression pact, Gitlow agreed to appear and to tell everything.

Not only did he do so, but he left with the committee the voluminous records for further study.

The first and immediate effects of the sensational testimony are as follows:

Names of members of the executive board of the CIO who are charged with Communistic affiliations are in the record. The door has been opened by the committee for them to appear and answer Gitlow's charges. But the committee members announced they will accept for the record no denials except those given under oath.

"The American Federation of Labor, through Mr. Green and Mr. Frey, has given this committee its cooperation in testifying here," said Starnes, and Gitlow added that "the Communists have made very little headway in their campaign to bore into the Federation."

Congressman Noah Mason (Rep., Ill.) demanded that the State Department enforce the law against the Communist party and compel it to register as an agent of a foreign government. The law provides for heavy fines and imprisonment.

State Department officials are sifting the record as rapidly as possible and the subordinates of Attorney General Frank Murphy are cooperating. Gitlow, now anxious to see the party destroyed, warns of danger in these proceedings.

"The large corporations, big employers, will use this situation to smear every liberal and progressive leader as a Communist," he said, "and the Communists will yell 'red baiting' at every opportunity."

Gitlow's story might be summed up as follows:

The Communist party in the United States was financed originally through the sale of diamonds and jewelry brought to this country from Russia. When money was needed later, Soviet Russia began sending hundreds of thousands of dollars to this country and millions into France and Germany and England.

The "Daily Worker," official organ of the party, was started through a cash contribution of $35,000 from the Communist International (Comintern).

Comintern directed the reorganization of the party, ordered headquarters moved from Chicago to New York, arranged conventions so that nothing could be done without approval from Russia, and from Moscow, instructed and controlled absolutely the officials of the party in this country.

Prominent leaders of the Communist party have served in the notorious secret police force of Russia, the OGPU.

Officials of the American party traveled on forged passports and participated in the activities of a faked passport factory in Moscow.

That $100,000 was contributed by Moscow in 1922 and $50,000 in 1927 to get control of the United Mine Workers and defeat John L. Lewis and that John Brophy, opponent of Lewis, was supported from these contributions and that while not a Communist, he knew he was getting the assistance of the Communists.

That Lewis is now looked on by the Communists as "the outstanding labor leader of the United States" although they concede he is not not a Communist.

Gitlow began his political career in New York as a Socialist when he was 18 years old. Later he was a Socialist member of the New York legislature.

Immediately after the war, he joined the Communists and, by orders from Moscow, was established as the executive secretary.

In 1922, he was arrested as a result of the Lusk investigation in New York and became the first Communist to go to prison. In 1924 and again in 1928, he was the Communist candidate for Vice President, and in 1928, he got personally, the first $3,500 cash contribution of a total of $35,000 sent to this country to finance the campaign.

In 1929, he rebelled against Moscow's dictation and was expelled from the American party.

"When I realized that the Communist party of the United States could not be free, that it must accept without question what Stalin and Moscow dictated, that there could be no democracy within the movement, I objected and was expelled," he said.

"They tried to frame me with a 'confession,' but I refused to sign. Stalin is the 'Red Fuehrer' of the Communists and the only difference between him and Adolph Hitler is that one is black and the other is brown."

Gitlow, testified that the Communist Party was "instrumental to a very large degree" in the establishment of the CIO. He described a number of the leaders of the Lewis group in rebellion against the American Federation of Labor as present or former Communist Party members, beneficiaries of the party's financial and other support or as generally "followers of the party line."

J. B. Matthews, research expert of the Dies Committee, read a list of CIO leaders to obtain from Mr. Gitlow what knowledge he had of their communist affiliation, if any.

Mr. Gitlow's responses, according to a press report, were, in brief, as follows:

Lee Pressman, CIO general counsel—Whether he lends moral or other support to the Communist campaign, I think is a matter of common knowledge; Benjamin Stolberg openly charges (in The Saturday Evening Post) that one of the Stalin's main men in the CIO is Pressman.

Donald Henderson, head of the CIO Cannery Workers Union—His party membership is "a matter of public record."

Marcel Scherer, head of the CIO Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians—He has been a party member "since the party's inception."

Ben Gold, fur union leader, described as a member of the CIO executive board—He has been "a member of the Communist party from 1920 on."

Harry Bridges, West Coast CIO Maritime chief—"The chances are 90 per cent that he is a party member and 10 per cent that he is a close cooperator."

Powers Hapgood, head of the CIO Shoe Workers Union—He was an undercover party member in the Nineteen Twenties, but later broke away.

Lewis Merrill, head of the CIO Office Workers Union—"He is a member of the Communist party."

Heywood Broun, head of the CIO American Newspaper Guild—"It is generally stated that he was carrying out Communist policies in the trade unions."

Mr. Gitlow said that Sidney Hillman, head of the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers, supported the Communists up to 1922 but since then had fought them. He added that although he knew many who would "vouch for" the party membership of Michael Quill, head of the CIO Transport Workers, he had no personal knowledge of it.

Mr. Matthews then stated that Messrs. Henderson, Scherer, Gold, Bridges, Hapgood, Quill, Merrill and Broun were members of the CIO's executive board of forty.

23 States Tax Cigarettes

Approval by Rhode Island of an act levying taxes on cigarettes brings to 23 the number of states which have taken this step since 1921, when Iowa levied the first cigarette tax as a revenue-producing measure, the Federation of Tax Administrators reported recently.

Retailers Federation Hits War Profiteers

Confronted with nationwide reports that profiteering in food prices was increasing, the board of trustees of the American Retail Federation urged its members to "do all in their power to limit the charges for distribution service to the maximum required to cover normal operating expenses and a normal rate of net profit."

"Brass Hats" vs. Organized Labor

THE Senate Civil Liberties Committee has issued a number of reports giving the results of its exposure of labor spying, strikebreaking, union-baiting and other brutal practices, but none is more sensational than one issued recently laying bare the activities of the National Association of Manufacturers. Everything the committee told before heads up to that organization.

It is pictured as the "daddy" and the financial fountain-head of the campaign to deprive workers of their right to organize and bargain collectively.

Ever since 1903, the report emphasized, the N.M.A. has been the arch enemy of labor and other progressive legislation, the godfather of "company unions," the inspiration of the odious labor spy and the best customer of manufacturers of tear gas and other weapons used against workers.

During the intervening 36 years, the report observes, the N.A.M., in an effort to placate public sentiment outraged by its "inhuman and un-American" methods, has made a pretense of reforming, but this has been merely a gesture. The organization has changed its tactics, but its purpose is declared to have always been the same—the destruction of legitimate unions of workers.

The report, which is signed by Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr. (Prog., Wis) and Senator Elbert D. Thomas (Dem., Utah) requires 315 pages to detail the odorous history and record of the N.A.M.

The association, it is charged, is largely financed by a small group of powerful corporations, representing in 1937 less than 10 per cent of its membership of 3,050 companies. A "much smaller clique" of large corporations, the report added, have supplied it with active leadership.

"Through the N.A.M. and its affiliated network of employer associations in the National Industrial Council," the report said, "this small group of powerful interests have organized the strategy of a national program of employer opposition to labor unions and to government action to improve conditions of labor.

"Operating on a budget which in 1937 reached $1,444,000, the N.A.M., through its talented publicity staff, its skilled attorneys and its legislative representatives, has actively sought to speak as the 'Voice of American Industry'."

Among outstanding labor baiters mentioned as part of this inner "clique" are Robert L. Lund, former president; Charles R. Hook, president of the American Rolling Mill Company; "Tom" Girdler of Republic Steel; Frank Purnell of Youngstown Sheet and Tube; Ernest T. Weir, chairman of the American Iron and Steel Institute; Charles M. Schwab, now deceased, of Bethlehem Steel, and E. I. duPont, munitions maker.

The largest contributor to the anti-war chest is the duPont company, which donated $118,000 in the last two years. Other large sums were chipped in by the "Little Steel" barons, motor manufacturers, the Telephone Trust, Remington Rand and the Westinghouse company.

Incidentally, the report emphasized that most of the large contributors direct companies which used labor spy services and purchased more than 61 per cent of the munitions sold to industrial concerns from 1933 to 1937.

"Members of this inner clique," the report continued, "have denied their own employes the right to organize for collective bargaining."

"Since 1933," it was pointed out, "the N.A.M. deliberately organized and coordinated the efforts of employers and employers' associations in a planned nation-wide campaign to nullify the administration of the National Labor Relations Act, impairing the successful operation of that law.

This campaign has been conducted through the Mandeville Press Service, the Six Star Service, Uncle Abner cartoons, George Sokolsky's service, the "American Family Robinson" radio broadcasts and various other camouflaged agencies.

It is significant that the cash allotted last year for this propaganda was spent exclusively for preparation of material. The N.A.M. has been permitted to poison the public mind because it has had the cooperation of the press, radio, billboards and other agencies, the report declared.

It estimates that the radio contributed more than $1,000,000 of free time, that billboards gave the equivalent of $1,250,000 of free space in three months, and that the value of newspaper space used without cost was more than $1,000,000.

To the credit of American business men, the report emphasized, a majority have conformed to the national labor policy and have not interfered with the right of labor to organize. Only a hardboiled minority of "powerful corporations" are responsible for the N.A.M. policies, the report said.

The committee condemned this group as "encouraging disrespect for the law and undermining the authority of government," and added:

"That corporations and not individuals constitute the membership of the association and supply its funds makes the political aspects of its campaign a matter of serious concern.

"The N.A.M. is spending corporate funds to influence the opinion of the public in the selection of candidates for office. It may be questioned whether such use of the resources of corporations does not violate the well-established public policy of forbidding corporations to make contributions in connection with political campaigns.

"The committee deplores the failure of the N.A.M. and the powerful corporations which guide its policies to adapt themselves to changing times and to laws which the majority of the people deem wise and necessary."

This lawlessness, however, has been a characteristic of the N.A.M. From its inception, the report said, the association has flouted public sentiment and trampled upon both laws and decency.

The fact that its recent activities have become more sinister, the report contended, is traceable to the fact that in 1933 a group of industrial leaders who called themselves the "Brass Hats" set out to secure "salvation for business" and took over the N.A.M. as the vehicle through which to conduct their campaign.

"These industrial leaders," the report declared, "initiated this campaign and financed it by contributions, not from their own pockets, but from the treasuries of their large corporations."

The report recalled that after the National Labor Relations Act was adopted the N.A.M. hired a group of lawyers to make a report holding the law unconstitutional.

"Having failed to defeat the law" the report asserted, "the N.A.M. undertook to nullify its effectiveness by making an organized effort to convince the employers of the nation that the act was unconstitutional and by confusing the workers as to their rights under the act."

When the U. S. Supreme Court overrode the N.A.M. lawyers, the report said, the N.A.M. launched a campaign encouraging employers to sabotage the law in every way possible, with the ultimate object of wiping it out entirely or destroying its effectiveness with weakening amendments.

In its review of the history of the N.A.M., the report insisted that, in spite of all camouflage, the association's only concern for more than a quarter of a century has been the destruction of labor unions.

"Its activities," the report declared, "became so bold that a scandal occurred in 1913, when public charges were made that agents of the association had given financial rewards to Congressmen to promote its legislative program."

This referred to the famous Mulhall scandal which resulted from an investigation ordered by both houses of Congress. It revealed that the N.A.M. had placed employes of the House on its payroll and had "influenced" members and ex-members of both House and Senate.

Other disclosures before the committee were that the N.A.M. had carried on a disguised campaign through newspapers and Chautauqua circuits and had distributed propaganda to schools, colleges and civic organizations.

"Responsible officials of the N.A.M. did not renounce these activities," the report declared. "On the contrary, they reasserted the necessity of pursuing the course which they had followed previously in order to counteract the operations of organized labor."

To show that the leopard does not change its spots, the report recalled that before the public had recovered from the shock of the Mulhall exposure, the N.A.M. was back again at its old tricks.

In 1916 when President Wilson was putting through reform legislation and the American Federation of Labor was making giant organizational strides, the N.A.M. launched a campaign somewhat similar to that waged against labor in more recent years.

To carry out its campaign, the report says, the N.A.M. organized the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Industrial Conference Board. The latter, the report said, was to prepare propaganda ammunition and the C. of C. was to shoot it—a job which it has faithfully performed for twenty years.

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Canada Leads World in Boosting Exports

News comes from Geneva, where the League of Nations announced that Canada led the world in increasing its exports during April and May.

Dominion exports jumped up 22½ per cent; Great Britain came next with 20 per cent, followed by Japan with 15. Germany was fourth and the United States was fifth with 10½.

◆

Perform a good deed, speak a kind word, give a pleasing smile, and you will receive the same in return.

A. F. of L. Formed 58 Years Ago

THE American Federation of Labor was founded at a convention called by trade union leaders which opened in Pittsburgh, Pa., on November 15, 1881.

The call for the convention, which followed a preliminary convention held at Terre Haute, Ind., earlier in the year, carried the heading "International Trades Union Congress," and was addressed "To All Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada."

Following is the text of the call:

"Fellow Workingmen: The time has now arrived for a more perfect combination of Labor—one that will concentrate our forces so as to more successfully cope with concentrated capital.

"We have numberless trade unions, trades assemblies or councils, and various other local, national and international labor unions, all engaged in the noble task of elevating and improving the condition of the working classes. But, great as has been the work done by these bodies, there is vastly more that can be done by a combination of all these organizations in a federation of trades.

"In Great Britain and Ireland annual trades union congresses are held: France and other countries have, also, similar gatherings. The work done by these assemblages of workmen speaks more in their favor than a volume of other arguments.

"Only in such a body can proper action be taken to promote the general welfare of the industrial classes. There we can discuss and examine all questions affecting the national interests of each and every trade, and by a combination of forces secure that justice which isolated and separated trade and labor unions can never fully command.

"A National Trades Union Congress can prepare labor measures and agree upon laws they desire passed by the Congress of the United States; and a Congressional Labor Committee, after the manner of the Parliamentary Committees of Trades Unions in England, could be elected to urge and advance legislation at Washington on all such measures, and report to the various trades.

"In addition to this, an annual congress of trades unions could organize a systematic agitation to propogate trades union principles, and to impress the necessity of protective trade and labor organizations, and to encourage the formation of such unions and their amalgamation in trades assemblies. Thus we could elevate trades unionism and obtain for the working classes that respect for their rights, and that reward for their services, to which they are justly entitled.

"A federation of this character can be organized with a few simple rules and no salaried officers. The expenses of its management will be trivial and can be provided for by the Trades Union Congress.

"Impressed with the necessity of such a federation, and the importance of an International Trades Union Congress, to perfect the organization, we the undersigned, delegates, in a preliminary national convention, assembled at Terre Haute, Indiana, held August 2, 1881, do hereby resolve to issue the following call:

"That all international and national unions, trades assemblies or councils, and local trades or labor unions are hereby invited to send delegates to an International Trades Union Congress, to be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., on Tuesday, November 14, 1881. Each local union will be entitled to one delegate for one hundred members or less, and one additional delegate for each additional five hundred members or major part thereof; also, one delegate for each international or national union, and one delegate for each trades assembly or council."

The call was signed by J. E. Coughlin, President, National Tanners and Curriers' Union; Richard E. Powers, General President, Lake Seamen's Union; Lyman A. Brant, International Typographical Union; P. J. McGuire, St. Louis Trades and Labor Assembly; T. Thompson, Iron Molders' Union, Dayton, Ohio; George W. Osborn, Iron Molders' Union, Springfield; W. E. Pollner, Cleveland Trades Assembly; Samuel L. Leffingwell, Indianapolis Trades Assembly, and J. R. Backus, Terre Haute Amalgamated Labor Union.

The following persons were also recorded as endorsing the call:

George Clark, President, International Typographical Union; P. F. Fitzpatrick, President, Iron Molders' Union of America; John Kinnear, President, Central Trades and Labor Assembly, Boston, Mass., and George Rodgers, President, Chicago Trades Assembly.

There were 107 delegates at the Pittsburgh convention, representing 262,000 working men. The convention formed a permanent organization named the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States of America and Canada.

A legislative committee was formed, consisting of Richard Powers, of the Seamen's Union, of Chicago; William H. Foster, of the International Typographical Union, of Cincinnati; Samuel Gompers, of the International Cigar Makers' Union of New York; C .F. Burgman, of the Tailors' International Union, of San Francisco, and A. C. Rankin, of the Knights of Labor Iron Molders' of Pittsburgh.

The convention, which lasted four days, set forth the views of the delegates in a "Declaration of Principles," the preamble of which declared:

"A struggle is going on in the nations of the civilized world between the oppressors and the oppressed of all countries, a struggle between capital and labor, which must grow in intensity from year to year and work disastrous results to the toiling millions of all nations if not combined for mutual protection and benefit.

"The history of the wage workers of all countries is but the history of constant struggle and misery engendered by ignorance and disunion.

"The history of the non-producers of all ages proves that a minority, thoroughly organized, may work wonders for good or evil.

"It behooves the representatives of the workers of North America, in Congress assembled, to adopt such measures and disseminate such principles among the people of our country as will unite them for all time to come, to secure the recognition of the rights to which they are justly entitled.

"Conforming to the old adage, 'In union there is strength,' the formation of a Federation embracing every trade and labor organization in North America, a union founded upon a basis as broad as the land we live in, is our only hope.

"The past history of Trades Unions proves that small organizations, well conducted, have accomplished great good, but their efforts have not been of that lasting character which a thorough unification of all the different branches of industrial workers is bound to secure."

The constitution of the new organization provided that the Federation "shall consist of such trades and labor unions as shall, after being duly admitted, conform to its rules and regulations, and pay all contributions required to carry out the objects of this Federation." It was explained that this was made Article 1 of the constitution "because it would keep out of the Federation political bodies which might try to force themselves into future deliberations."

To achieve the principles set forth in the preamble the convention adopted a platform favoring the compulsory education of children, the abolition of child labor, the passage of uniform apprentice laws, the enforcement of the 8-hour rule, the restriction of contract prison labor, and the abandonment of the store-order system.

It also advocated a first lien for labor done, the repeal of the conspiracy laws against organized labor, the establishment of a bureau of labor statistics, the continuance of the protective tariff for American Industry, the enactment of a national law to prevent the importation of foreign labor under contract, and urged that organized labor should have representation in all law-making bodies, in order to secure beneficial legislation.

Supplementary resolutions were also passed setting forth the necessity of legislation securing restrictions to Chinese labor, the licensing of stationary engineers, governmental inspection of factories and workshops, the sanitary supervision of food and wells, and an employers' liability law.

The general principles adopted by the convention were: "A shorter work day and better pay." "We recognize neither creed, color or nationality," and "All working men, whether mechanics or laborers, are eligible to membership."

The Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States of America and Canada lasted until December 10, 1886, when, at the conclusion of a four-day meeting held in Columbus, Ohio, the Federation dissolved with the recommendation that all affiliated unions connect themselves with the American Federation of Labor, which had been established on December 9 by a "Convention of Trade Unions," also held in Columbus, December 8 to 12.

The action of the two groups amalgamated in the American Federation of Labor twenty-five national organizations with an aggregate membership of 316,469 workers.

Samuel Gompers was elected president of the A. F. of L., and P. J. McGuire was elected secretary.

The Milk Trust

WHO IS responsible for the high cost of milk? Consumers in all sections of the country are revolting against the extortion and demanding an answer to the question. So is the Federal government, in anti-trust prosecutions against combines at Chicago and in other centers.

In its August issue, "Farm Journal," published by Joseph N. Pew, Jr., millionaire oil magnate, attempted to blame organized labor not only for robbing consumers, but for the low prices received by farmers. Pew contends that the answer to the problem is to smash A. F. of L. unions of drivers and other milk workers.

The Department of Agriculture was asked about the matter, and its reply was sharp and unequivocal. Consumers and the men who milk the cows, the department declared, are victims not of labor, but of an extortionate Milk Trust, whose main wings are the National Dairy Products Corporation and Bordens, Inc.

Incidentally, the department merely confirmed an indictment leveled at these concerns a few months ago by the Federal Trade Commission.

Government figures show that the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar has steadily declined during the last two decades. To illustrate, in 1920 the farmer got 55 cents for every dollar paid by milk users. Year after year the price was whittled down by the trust, until at the present time the farmer's share is only 38 cents.

The Department of Agriculture insists that from 38 cents must be deducted for transportation, handling charges and other check-offs. The result is that the farmer earns less than 2 cents an hour for his labor and nothing for his investment. The New York State College of Agriculture has found that the more prosperous dairymen of the Empire state had an out-of-pocket loss of 12 cents a hundred pounds on the milk they produced in 1938.

Now let us see what the department has learned about the myth of labor profiteering. The most accurate and authoritative audit of distributor costs, made by the Federal government in Milwaukee, shows:

The salaries and commissions paid to milk drivers and ALL OTHER employes engaged in distributing milk by two large distributors was 7/100 cents a quart. The costs for smaller distributors was only 2/100 cents.

The large distributors, the department learned, were using aggressive tactics to expand their business and had higher selling costs. Yet neither group ***paid even one mill*** per quart for labor.

When the "Farm Journal" objects to what it terms "excessive salaries of $30 a week" for milk drivers, it does not mention that in 1938 National Dairy paid its president, Thomas H. McInnerney, $150,400. The Federal Trade Commission declared that salaries paid to Milk Trust officials "could only be described as scandalous."

The Department of Agriculture, in its Milwaukee audit, found that handling charges of milk were only about 1 cent a quart, after including materials, insurance, salaries, wages, depreciation, power, taxes, repairs and automobile expense.

Nevertheless, the department discovered, the difference between the farmer's price and the consumer's price ranges from 5 to 13 cents a quart.

That is why the Federal Trade Commission was provoked into saying that the profit of milk distributors is greater than that of other food processors, and that it has maintained and increased during every year of the depression.

The commission also emphasized that the price to the consumer has steadily increased while the returns to the farmer were decreased.

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Organize Labor Unionists to advertise Union Label merchandise and to patronize Union merchandisers.

A. F. of L. Lauds Labor Press

A STRONG commendation of labor newspapers and periodicals which support the principles of the American Federation of Labor in connection with its publicity program featured the report of the Executive Council of the Federation to the annual A. F. of L. convention. The Council said:

"Two years ago the American Federation of Labor established a new publicity bureau under the direction of Philip Pearl, a former Washington newspaper correspondent. This bureau has functioned effectively during a period of great stress when public support of the policies of the American Federation of Labor was of vital importance.

"As a result of the educational campaign conducted through the media of the daily newspapers, magazines and the radio, the American public today has a better understanding of the democratic principles, structure and procedure of the American Federation of Labor than ever before. Polls conducted by the Institute of Public Opinion, a nationally accredited independent organization, show that the vast majority of the American people prefer the American Federation of Labor to the CIO and favor the policies of the A. F. of L. over those of the CIO.

"The labor press, which supports the philosophy and policies of the American Federation of Labor, has been of inestimable value in countering efforts of the CIO to undermine the loyalty of American Federation of Labor members.

"The dual, secession movement flooded the country with false propaganda in an attempt to create the impression that the membership of the A. F. of L. had split on important policies, such as the need for amending the National Labor Relations Act. This deceptive propaganda has been offset in large measure by publication of the truth in the labor press.

"Because the labor press refused to be hoodwinked, the CIO shifted to a new tack and through one of its organizations, the American Newspaper Guild, sought to capture and control these papers by offering to cooperate with them. President Green promptly issued a warning against this underhand campaign and the Guild effort failed.

"The Executive Council deeply appreciates the loyal support of the labor press and pledges to it in return the full backing of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor and all its constituent organizations."

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State Law Forces Michigan Lawyers to Pay Dues to Bar

Recently according to the Detroit News, every court in Michigan, from the highest to the lowest, was notified by the state bar association that 400 Michigan lawyers were no longer eligible to practice.

What crime had these gentlemen committed? They had neglected to pay their dues to the State Bar (the lawyers' union). About three years ago the lawyers induced the State Supreme Court to adopt "regulations" prescribing that the 6,000 lawyers in Michigan must join the State Bar. The court added the pleasant little postscript that if anyone failed to pay his dues he would have to discover some other way to earn a living—perhaps connect with a WPA job.

Talk about the "closed shop" and the "sacred right to work"!

What would happen if a labor union were to suggest a law compelling men to join certain unions The question answers itself.

More than 400 New AFL Charters

JUST pride in their achievements in organizing many thousands of working men and women into bona fide trade unions during the past year was expressed by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in their report to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Included among the notable gains were over 400 new local trade and federal unions chartered by the A. F. of L.

Wages were raised and living standards advanced for thousands of workers through the medium of agreements negotiated with employers.

In outlining the general achievements of the A. F. of L. organizing campaign during the year, the Executive Council said:

"Earnest, aggressive and continuous efforts have been put forth in the organizing campaign which has been carried on by the American Federation of Labor during the past year.

"Along with national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor a most successful campaign has been waged among the unorganized workers of the nation.

"The success of this campaign is reflected in the increase of the membership of the American Federation of Labor. Hundreds of thousands of new members have been added and agreements have been negotiated between newly organized workers and their employers.

"In many instances these agreements represented the first contracts which had been negotiated between employers and employes through collective bargaining.

"Through this procedure wages have been increased, living standards have been lifted to a higher level, and thousands of workers have enjoyed for the first time the exercise of their right to be economically free and to negotiate agreements with employers in accordance with democratic procedure and in conformity with the principles of collective bargaining.

"As reported to the convention held in Houston, Texas, during the month of October 1938, an Organization Department was created and a Director of Organization placed in charge. This administrative procedure has proved to be quite successful.

"Organizing work has been carried on in every field. We have first organized workers who do not come under the jurisdiction of national and international unions into local trade and federal labor unions. When a sufficient number of local trade and federal labor unions have been formed, national councils are set up.

"Through such a process organizing work has been coordinated, uniformity in the establishment of wage scales and working conditions has been facilitated and the economic interests of thousands of workers have been promoted through collective action.

"Over four hundred new local trade and federal labor union charters have been issued during the past year. These unions have been established among cement, beet sugar, aluminum, fabricated metal, textile, agricultural, cannery and citrus, chemical, distillery, and miscellaneous industries as well as office and white collar workers."

There is nothing so strong or safe in an emergency of life as the simple truth. —Charles Dickens.

U. S. Must Stay Out of War

THE United States must stay out of the war in Europe and maintain neutrality both "in spirit and in act." This was one of the outstanding demands made by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in their report to the annual convention of the Federation.

While condemning the various persecutions instituted by the totalitarian governments in Europe, the Council called upon the nations to use "the instrumentalities of peace in the settlement of international disputes," and held that "we should take a firm stand for peace and against involvement in European wars."

On the subject of American neutrality and the duty of the United States to remain outside of the present conflict in Europe, the Council said:

"The President of the United States has issued two proclamations, one establishing our neutrality under international law and the other putting into effect the arms embargo made mandatory by the neutrality law. The embargo lists the goods prohibited and lists the nations affected.

"The President has declared his intention to call an extra session of Congress to consider neutrality in the light of European developments.

"The American Federation of Labor protests against the aggression which precipitated war among the nations in Europe. We protest against the persecution of minorities in totalitarian nations. We protest against racial persecution and the development of racial hate. We plead for the substitution of freedom, democracy and tolerance among all people and in all nations throughout the world.

"We are unalterably opposed to our own nation becoming involved in European conflicts. We favor the exercise of neighborly and mediatorial influence by our government in all efforts to promote peace and to compose differences between nations. But, in doing this, we insist that our government shall pursue a judicious policy, exercising care and caution and a firm determination to avoid involvement in European conflicts or in European wars.

"It is the opinion of the Executive Council that the fifty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor should emphatically and decisively declare itself against autocracy in government, let it be Nazi, Fascist or Communist.

"We call upon nations of the world to utilize the instrumentalities of peace in the settlement of international disputes. We plead for the substitution of conference, negotiation, and the settlement of controversies in the conference room, in place of war and war preparations.

"We as a part of the institutional life of the nation, declare that it is our firm and unalterable purpose to serve in every possible way in the preservation of our democratic form of government, the protection of our free institutions, the enjoyment of the right of free assemblage, free speech, free press and religious freedom.

"We call upon all people who share this point of view to join with us in the protection of our liberties and in the achievement of these honorable purposes.

"We as an American people have a responsibility for peace that will test our capacity for self-government.

"Maintenance of neutrality in the promotion of peace will not be a simple matter but will be complicated by propaganda and by pleas in the interests of many causes. Nevertheless the American Federation of Labor believes that at this time we should take a firm stand for peace and against involvement in European wars.

"To demonstrate our belief in liberty, peace and self-government, it is our inescapable duty to observe scrupulously the spirit and letter of neutrality and to think, act and live the spirit of peace, and to do all in our power to cooperate with men of good will to bring hope and understanding into relations between all countries.

"Despite propaganda or persuasion to special partisanship, labor in the United States appreciates its responsibility in this national emergency to do its full part in maintaining neutrality. Continuance of this policy in good faith by all is our immediate duty.

"Many of the forces shaping situations we shall have to meet are quite beyond our control, but it also is possible for each citizen to direct his activities and influence so that practices of freedom and democracy shall be honored and strengthened.

"Our allegiance to principles of democracy shall remain dominant.

"We favor our nation offering our mediation services for peace, and hope that warring countries may be prevailed upon to accept them.

"But with that we refuse to go farther.

"As for our own country we demand that it stay out of the European conflict, maintaining neutrality in spirit and in act."

20 Million Dollar Housing to Begin In Gotham

Following the adoption of a formula by the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, representing the building trades unions, and the Associated General Contractors of America, representing the building industry, designed to eliminate work suspension because of jurisdictional disputes among the building trades unions, Mayor La Guardia of New York City announced at the World's Fair City Hall that $20,000,000 of new housing projects would go forward under the terms of the formula.

The Mayor said that the projects had been held up pending an agreement between the various construction trades unions that they would not stop work because of inter-union disputes. Under the new arrangement no cessation of work will occur in a jurisdictional controversy. Instead, the matter will be adjusted by John P. Coyne, newly elected president of the A. F. of L. Building and Construction Trades Department.

Mayor La Guardia said the new agreement would be applied immediately to five public housing projects in his city, involving a total cost of $20,000,000. The units will house 4,000 families, or about 15,000 persons. Three of the five are known as Vladeck Houses, Vladeck City Houses and South Jamaica Houses in Queens. The two Vladeck developments, named after the late B. Charney Vladeck, will be built in Corlears Hook, on the lower East Side of Manhattan. The Mayor said the two additional developments would be announced shortly and would be built without delay.

"All parties hope that this formula will make possible the elimination of stoppages of work due to jurisdictional disputes," said Mr. Coyne, standing with the Mayor as the latter anounced the plan.

He explained that the trade union claiming jurisdiction would retain that jurisdiction until he made his decision. Alfred Rheinstein, chairman of the New York City Housing Authority; Edward F. McGrady, former Assistant Secretary of Labor, and Thomas A. Murray, president of the Building and Construction Trades Council, also were present for the announcement.

Mr. Grady said the new plan was "the greatest step forward in the building industry in a generation."

"I think it is a real progressive step," said Mr. Murray. "I am quite sure that it will be a great help to the building industry in this locality."

CIO Leaders Held Responsible

THE Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in their report to the annual convention of the Federation presented incontestable evidence that the disunity in the labor movement has been promoted solely by the leadership of the CIO.

Tracing the developments of the controversy from the time when, following the 1935 A. F. of L. convention, Lewis and his associates established the CIO in an attempt to make effective a policy overwhelmingly defeated by the convention, the Executive Council brought the scheme of the CIO up-to-date with the recent pronounciamento by Lewis announcing the determination of the CIO to raid the Building Trades Unions, which are already strongly organized in the American Federation of Labor.

In regard to this proposed raid and the truth it reveals to the real purpose of the CIO, the Executive Council said:

"Here the chieftain of the rebel CIO movement has made his position and the position of said rebel organization clear, explicit and definite. The mask of pretension that the rebel CIO was formed for the purpose of carrying on a campaign of education among organized and unorganized workers and to organize the unorganized employed in the mass production industries, was cast aside.

"Surely the most unsuspecting of the membership of the American Federation of Labor can see and understand that it was the purpose of the CIO to carry on a relentless industrial warfare within the ranks of labor, to raid established American Federation of Labor unions and to organize those who have been associated with old, long-established unions into rebel fighting, warring camps.

"Could anyone who believes in our solidarity within the ranks of labor and who truly holds the interests of the workers above all other considerations either embark upon or pursue such a policy of division, rebellion and destruction within the ranks of organized labor?

"Those who place the social, economic and industrial interests of workers above and beyond personal consideration and ambition, those who hold the common welfare of the masses of the people as paramount, will endeavor to create solidarity, unity, harmony and accord within the ranks of labor.

"Such action represents the correct interpretation of the age-long aims and purposes of the men and women of labor.

"The people of the nation have presented to them an object lesson: On the one hand, the American Federation of Labor endeavoring to establish one solid brotherhood of labor in the United States and Canada, a movement whose strength lies in unity, an organization made invulnerable and indestructible because it was knit together by a common, united, solid bond of brotherhood and fraternity; on the other hand we behold the formation of the CIO, in a field where the organized labor movement as developed by the best thought, judgment and experience of the members of said labor movement, was already functioning; formed for the avowed purpose of destroying solidarity and unity, of substituting force for voluntary action, and the control of the labor movement through autocratic and dictatorial methods as a substitute for democratic control and democratic procedure.

"The men and women of labor as well as all their friends may judge from the record made and from the policies which have been pursued.

"The Executive Council disavows any responsibility whatever for the war which is being carried on within the organized labor movement and for the division, discord and hatred which prevail within the ranks of labor. To the contrary we charge that the rebel CIO was originated and formed by one man and his limited associates who were moved by a consuming ambition to control and dominate the labor and political movement of our country through the exercise of force and domination. The responsibility rests with those who formed and launched the CIO out of organizations created by the American Federation of Labor and affiliated with it.

"In spite of all the opposition which the American Federation of Labor has encountered both from irreconciable employers and the CIO, we have gone forward, increasing the membership of the American Federation of Labor and the wages of millions of working men and women.

"We have organized thousands of unorganized, established new international unions, created solidarity, unity and harmony within the ranks of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor, and pushed forward a legislative program which has been of great benefit to the membership of organized labor and those dependent upon them.

"We increased our paid-up membership from 3,623,087, as reported to the Houston Convention in October 1938, to 4,006,354, as reported to this convention.

"There are 105 National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, a State Federation of Labor in each and every one of the 48 States of the nation and in Puerto Rico. There are 806 central bodies functioning in the cities and towns of the nation. There are 1563 directly affiliated local trade and federal labor unions established and functioning in industries over which national and international unions do not exercise jurisdiction and control.

"The value of the service rendered by the American Federation of Labor to labor and to the nation can not be adequately appraised. As we have carried on our organizing work and our organizing campaign during the past year we shall continue to press it more vigorously and aggressively during the coming year."

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The Reds and The Record

UNANIMOUS approval was given by the delegates attending the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor to the report of the Resolutions Committee of the convention endorsing the work of both the Dies Committee authorized to investigate un-American activities and the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee, whose field is the investigation of practices used by anti-union employers to prevent trade union members from exercising the civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

The report called attention to the fact that the charges originally made by trade unionists affiliated with American Federation of Labor that many Communists were salaried employes of the CIO were thoroughly sustained by the testimony of competent witnesses before the Dies Committee, many of them officials or ex-officials of the Communist Party, and that testimony was also given supporting the claim that Communists formed and dominated a number of so-called "popular front" groups, whose function is to spread Communist propaganda disguised as liberalism.

The text of the report of the Resolutions Committee which the A. F. of L. convention adopted follows:

"The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. reports upon its efforts to secure an additional appropriation to continue the work of the La Follette Sub-Committee, which was authorized by the 74th Congress to investigate violations of civil liberties.

"Your Committee notes that the A. F. of L.'s efforts to secure the appropriation of $100,000.00 for the continuation of the committee's work were not wholly successful, but that largely as a result of A. F. of L. efforts an additional appropriation of $50,000.00 was secured to further assist the committee in its work.

"Your Committee would call attention to the fact that the Executive Council gave every assistance possible to securing a continuation of the Dies Committee, with a sufficient appropriation to more adequately enable it to continue its work.

"The results of the committee's investigations this year have become widely known through the public press, in addition to an immense number of official documents proving Communist, Nazi and Fascist activities in our country.

"The Dies Committee had before it in connection with Communist activities, such outstanding officials of the Communist Party in our country as Earl Browder, its Secretary; William F. Foster, its President; Benjamin Gitlow, former Secretary, and Joseph Zach, a charter member of the Comunist Party in this country, a Communist official in immediate charge of activities of the Trade Union Unity League, an American representative of the Party in Moscow, and Moscow's representative for a period in South America.

"The collective evidence of these officials, supplemented by other witnesses who were or had been members of the Communist Party, definitely established the fact that Communists in this country adopt only the policies given to them by Moscow, and face immediate expulsion when these policies are deviated from.

"Zach's testimony verified what American trade unionists had believed from the time that the Trade Union Unity League was established, it was wholly financed from Moscow, the collective testimony further proving that Moscow has continued to subsidize the Communist Party in this country.

"The testimony of these witnesses proves that one of the functions of the Communist Party was to organize so-called popular front organizations through which Communist purpose and Communist policy could be carried into effect without the knowledge of much of the membership.

"They changed the name of the League Against War and Fascism to that of the League for Peace and Democracy, particularly in recent years securing the support of large numbers of Americans who were unaware of the Comunist control and direction, but who were ardent believers in both peace and democracy. All told some two hundred organizations with attractive but non-Communist names were brought into existence as a result of instructions received from Moscow.

"Of particular importance to the American Federation of Labor is the testimony of prominent Communist officials already named, which proved their change in policy so that they could make full use of the CIO as an additional medium through which to carry on their propaganda.

"Statements made by responsible trade unionists at previous conventions of the American Federation of Labor to the effect that several hundred members of the Communist Party were on the pay-roll of the CIO as salaried organizers, who, in addition to working under CIO direction, also worked under that of members of the National Committee of the Communist Party, have been fully sustained.

"The testimony of these outstanding officials of the Communist Party describe the methods by which these Communist organizers manipulated newly organized local unions in such a manner as enabled members of the Communist Party to become local officers.

"The testimony furthermore indicated the method by which a minority of Communists in a local union were enabled to secure trade union action which carried out the instructions of the National Committee of the Communist Party.

"The American Federation of Labor from the origin of Communist activity in this country, registered its stern disapproval and applied itself to prevent Communists from securing any foothood in the great American trade union movement.

"The record shows that the American Federation of Labor was successful in these efforts, and has remained so.

"In the interest of maintenance of American institutions, as well as that of a trade union movement which is based upon sound American institutions, it is deplorable that a minority section of an American labor movement should have permitted itself to cooperate with Communists, and to have associated itself with Communist activities.

"Your Committee recommends that approval be given the Executive Council's effort to assist the La Follette and the Dies Committees in the continuation of its most necessary investigation of a condition within our borders which was becoming more and more intolerable."

A Book Worth Reading

THE primary requisite of a book worth reading is that it be written by an author who knows the subject he attempts to treat. This test is met in a volume which came off the press with the arresting title, "Wasted Manpower— the Challenge of Unemployment."

The author, Corrington Gill, is a former newspaper man turned statistician. For nearly six years he has been at grips with the problem which he discusses in an impressive and penetrating manner. During all that period, as assistant WPA administrator in charge of accounting and research, he has directed the preparation of voluminous reports based on the most exacting investigations to determine not only the extent of unemployment, but its causes and possible cure.

From the facts painstakingly assembled, Gill has reached a number of conclusions, some of them of a startling nature.

Of one thing Gill is quite positive—that unemployment is by all odds the nation's gravest problem.

Yet, for all that, he points out the almost unbelievable confusion that exists as to what kind of problem unemployment actually is. What causes men to lose their jobs? How many jobless are there? Does the machine create or destroy jobs? What is the ultimate remedy? All these and other pertinent matters are discussed without heat in "Wasted Manpower."

About the remedy, Gill voices the very positive conviction that it demands nothing short of the complete overhauling of our economic and social system, to the end that the purchasing power of the masses may be increased.

Stated another way, Gill insists that more money must go into pay envelopes and less into dividends—and that is a contention with which organized labor will agree up to the hilt.

The nub of the problem, he says, is that unless the people have money to spend our highly developed industries cannot hope to prosper, but will continue to wallow in the stagnation that has gripped them for 10 years.

Unemployment, according to Gill, is not a phase of the depression. On the contrary, it has been with us ever since the turn of the century, and has become acute since the close of the World War, reaching its intensification during the last 10 years.

The old question of whether the egg or the chicken comes first is raised by Gill. Is unemployment the result of the depression or the depression the result of unemployment? The reader will find plenty of argument in support of the latter suggestion.

Between 1921 and 1929, Gill shows there were never less than 2,500,000 idle workers, and at times the figure reached upwards of 5,000,000. During the boom years of the Coolidge-Hoover regimes there were more than 3,000,000 workers vainly looking for jobs.

Just how many men are idle now even Gill, for all his charts and graphs, does not know. He considers it disconcerting that we have provided elaborate machinery to inform us at a given time how many pigs there are in the country, but practically nothing has been done to determine the number of human beings whose very lives are at stake.

The best estimate that Gill can make is that there are between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 men and women out of work. Of every 100 persons who have been on WPA rolls, he says, 25 have been idle less than a year, 25 have been idle from one to two years, 25 have been idle at least four years, 15 between four and six years and 10 over six years.

If this estimate is correct, then the unemployed and their dependents constitute a group greater than the entire population of the country in 1850. It contains more people than the entire New England states, with New York and New Jersey thrown in for good measure. It is more people than reside in the nation's 10 largest cities.

To return all these people to work Gill contends, means that national production must be between 25 and 30 per cent greater than in 1929. Unfortunately, the author sees scant chance that anything like that is likely to happen in the near future.

Many things are responsible for unemployment, Gill says. The machine, of course, has been the principal destroyer of jobs. The increased efficiency of workers has also played a large part. Citing the railroad industry as an example, Gill shows that the average railroad employe is now turning out 75 per cent more work than in 1920. He emphasizes that unemployment has been greater among railmen than in any other group.

"The increase of efficiency of railroad workers is not a new thing," Gill asserts. "In the 25 years following 1900 this efficiency doubled. After 1923, efficiency grew faster than traffic. As a result, men were laid off.

"In 1936 the railroads had little more than half as many men engaged in maintenance and similar work as they had in 1923. Oxacetylene and electric welding cut down the labor required for some jobs by 60 to 95 per cent. Washing and painting work was reduced more than 90 per cent by using spraying machines instead of hand brushes.

"In 1936 there were only two-thirds as many employes in train and engine service as in 1923. Freight train speeds became higher. Locomotive runs were increased from about 150 miles to between 400 and 700 miles. Because of the increase in the length of train runs, labor requirements have been cut as much as one-half."

As labor became more efficient, and the number of machines multiplied Gill emphasizes, the profits of industry increased and a larger percentage was appropriated by those who owned the machine. The pay envelope, the prop which holds up the entire economic system, was no longer adequate to support the load.

What is the remedy for this hydra-headed problem? There is no rule of thumb, Gill insists, contending there are a number of things that must be done if the toppling system is to be returned to a firm foundation.

The beginning of wisdom, Gill says, will be recognition that too much wealth has been flowing into the hands of the few and too little into the hands of the many.

This worked all right, he adds, when there were ample fields for investment of huge aggregations of wealth, but now there is less opportunity for investment. Every dollar unjustly taken from the worker is but another nail in the coffin of the economic system, he declares.

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Frey Condemns Labor Board Bias

DEFINITE progress made by metal trades unions despite untoward conditions, constructive efforts to provide employment in private industry for the jobless, condemnation of the National Labor Relations Board for its administration of the Labor Relations Act against the interests of the American Federation of Labor and in favor of the CIO, a vigorous attack on Communism, and the charge that John L. Lewis definitely prevents peace in the family of organized labor, were outstanding keynotes of the report of the officers of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor submitted by President John P. Frey to the thirty-first annual convention of the Department at the Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, O.

"In spite of all handicaps thrust upon them, the international unions affiliated with the Department have continued to forge ahead," Mr. Frey said. "This condition is all the more satisfactory in view of the depression with its large volume of unemployment, which still remains one of the nation's principle problems.

"The records indicate that agreements with employers expiring during the year have all been renewed, that the wage scales have been maintained, and in numerous instances increased.

"All of the local metal trade councils have shown their capacity to maintain themselves and function in the interests of their membership."

In discussing the problem of unemployment Mr. Frey said:

"The continuance of the depression; the failure of millions of American workmen to secure employment; the inability of large numbers of young people graduating from our high schools, colleges and universities to secure employment, has given political demagogues, professional patriots and propagandists for theoretical schemes to save humanity an exceptional opportunity for their activities.

"Men who cannot secure work, who see their families suffering and who have little hope for the future, are frequently like drowning men grasping at straws to support them. It is a time when political programs for the impossible, or those with impractical radical objectives, attract the inexperienced."

Condemning in emphatic language the policy of the National Labor Relations Board to administer the National Labor Relations Act in opposition to the A. F. of L. unions and in favor of the CIO unions, Mr. Frey said the amendments proposed by the American Federation of Labor to the act were warranted by the facts.

"It is impossible in this report," he declared, "to review the N. L. R. B. cases which the A. F. of L. presented to justify the amendments, for they run into the hundreds. The evidence presented proved, among other things, that in numerous instances the N. L. R. B. had postponed elections requested by A. F. of L. organizations, these postponements giving the CIO an additional opportunity to break down A. F. of L. membership or secure recruits among the unorganized.

"It was proved that the National Labor Relations Board had declared bona fide trade union agreements entered into with employers null and void, and that Federal Courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States, had held that the Board was in error and unjustified in its efforts to vacate these agreements.

"It was proved that in many instances when the A. F. of L. desired to have subpoenaes issued to secure the presence of witnesses, that the N. L. R. B. had refused to issue them.

"It was proved that in numerous cases the Board had so prepared the ballots for election to determine the unit for representation, that A. F. of L. unions were barred.

"It was proved that in many instances the National Labor Relations Board in its decision had refused to permit A. F. of L. unions to be parties to cases coming before it.

"It was proved that a number of examiners had shown themselves wholly incompetent and unfit to serve in that capacity.

"It was shown that in many cases A. F. of L. unions had been dealt with unjustly, and in a prejudiced manner, the proof being the decisions which had been handed down by United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and the United States Supreme Court itself."

Mr. Frey also attacked the activities of the Communists in their attempt to undermine American institutions and assailed the CIO and its political adjunct, Labor's Non-Partisan League, for the persistent policy of disruption in the labor movement.

Asserting that the Communist party is energetically attempting to secure a measure of control within the membership of the A. F. of L. unions, and "seeks to destroy the American wage earner's faith in American institutions and in the policies of the American trade unionists," Mr. Frey declared that "it becomes necessary that we should defend our principles and policies by tirelessly and vigorously exposing the undercover, subtle and deceptive, as well as the open propaganda being carried on against us by the Communist party, and those others in our country who give it support."

Citing the sincere attempts made by the American Federation of Labor to settle the controversy between the A. F. of L. and the rebel CIO, Mr. Frey said that a statement by John L. Lewis, chairman of the CIO, terminating further conferences with the A. F. of L. committee "blasted the hope of peace at this time between the two organizations," adding:

"Undoubtedly much of the membership of the CIO desire to have a united trade union movement. Unquestionably many members of the A. F. of L. are strong in their desire to have an end to the division in the ranks of labor which has created so much confusion, so much ill feeling, and has given unfriendly employers the opportunity of taking full advantage of the situation.

"The major financing of the CIO comes from the treasury of the United Mine Workers of America, and as long as this condition exists the chairman of the CIO will be in a position to veto any proposition for labor unity which does not meet with his personal approval and personal ambition."

Research with Wood

By Carlile P. Winslow

Director of the Forest Products Laboratory, Forest Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

THE technical and scientific work of the Forest Products Laboratory, combined with economic and private research work, has led to some very definite trends in wood utilization in the United States. Though the trends are apparent in the entire field of wood utilization, such as logging and milling, pulp and paper making, and wood chemistry, this article deals only with the trends in the field of wood construction.

Established in 1910 at Madison, Wisconsin, the Forest Products Laboratory is the sole wood research institution maintained by the United States Government. It purpose is to aid the nation's forestry program by increasing the usefulness of wood, making it a more adaptable, efficient, and satisfactory material for the requirements of modern life.

Throughout the world, wood must be placed on a firm technical foundation in order to compete successfully with other materials that are today contesting practically all its markets. The determination of the strength and related properties of commercial American woods and their correlation with use requirements is rapidly leading to the acceptance of wood in the United States as a modern engineering material. More efficient grading rules and improved formulae for design have made possible increased working stresses for timber and increased safety in design, thus removing chaos in this highly controversial field and promoting efficiency in the use of timber.

Poor seasoning has been the cause of much dissatisfaction with wood, and has resulted in a heavy loss of markets. Great advance in recent years has been made in the United States as the result of the Laboratory's pioneer work in the seasoning of wood. Both artificial seasoning in dry kilns and natural seasoning in the open air are involved. The design and development of lumber drying kilns, and the establishment of suitable operating schedules, have stimulated commercial practice so that today more than 20 billion feet of lumber are annually kiln dried in the United States. This work coupled with the determination of the proper dryness for seasoned wood for use in dwellings and other structures in different climates, has enabled lumber manufacturers and other wood-workers to dry their products to the degree that will result in the most satisfactory service.

American sawmills and conversion plants have in general kept abreast of the most modern developments in machinery and methods. The losses in slabs, edgings, trimmings, and kerf have been reduced to the point where further reductions are extremely difficult. Factors affecting the machining of hardwoods have been found to lie in the control of the moisture content, speed of feed, and speed of cutting tool, thus making possible the dressing, shaping, turning, and otherwise working of woods that had previously been considered unsatisfactory. The efforts of the Laboratory and private industry in improving treating methods, accompanied by stimulation of the public to take advantage of the economics of wood preservation, have resulted in an increase in the use of treated wood in the United States from 43 million cubic feet to 362 million cubic feet in the 20 years from 1909 to 1929.

The prefabrication possibilities of wood have been explored rather carefully since 1935, with a system based on the stressed-covering principle borrowed from aircraft design. The system employs wood glued to framing in the construction of unit panels for walls, floors, and roofs. Two demonstration houses were erected at the Laboratory last year. The engineering features of these houses have been proved sound, and the unit panels well adapted to factory production. Important features of the system have already been adopted by a number of commercial housing concerns, and recognition of the merits of wood in prefabrication is becoming widely established in the United States.

Plywood is a commodity that is destined to a greater share in building the world of tomorrow. Starting at the humble level of chair backs and bottoms, it has constantly gained strength and climbed to a higher position in the house interior, in its sheathing, sub-flooring, and furnishings. By means of synthetic resins a technique has been developed of giving plywood a new non-cracking, waterproof surface, with or without the use of paints or coatings. Treatment consists in impregnating veneer, or other thin material, with a water-solution of phenolformaldehyde and a catalyst, drying them slowly, and finally heating, which causes the formation of resin body within the wood's innermost structure. Treatment of face plies alone appears to be sufficient for weatherproofing purposes.

Wood in many heavy structures has been rapidly forced in the background due to the inability to dry large timbers satisfactorily by mechanical or natural methods. Recognizing this problem, attention has been given during the past few years to the seasoning of such refractory items by first soaking the wood in a chemical solution for a period of from half a day to a week or more, and then, removing the wood from the chemical bath, air drying or kiln drying it by conventional methods: In initial tests of the method under commercial conditions, heavy Douglas fir timbers of various sizes and grades were seasoned with phenomenal reductions in drying time and seasoning degrade. The significance of chemically seasoning large timbers may be better appreciated when it is known that even in this first commercial demonstration, 16 in. by 24 in. walking beams for oil derricks, were so satisfactorily seasoned that this particular structural field, which was seriously threatened by substitute materials, is now opened to wood on an equivalent basis with other competing materials.

Aside from the foregoing types of work, and the conducting of fundamental research on the chemical and physical properties of wood, the Laboratory is active with many others, such as improving logging and milling practices, fiberboard shipping containers, and painting practices for wood; determining the water resistance of resin glues; devising chemical treatments for fire-proofing wood; formulating design details for modern timber connectors and other points and fastenings in wood; evaluating the strength of little known species; and identifying various commercial woods.

Oppose Army Leaders In Civil Posts

STRONG opposition to the growing tendency to appoint naval and military officials to administrative positions outside of arsenals and navy yards was expressed by the delegates to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The matter came before the convention in a resolution introduced by Delegate Kenneth I. Taylor of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor. The resolution deplored "the trend at the present time to appoint in administrative positions officers of the armed forces of the United States, in control of purely civil activities of our government," which "is contrary to all principles of government by the people," and declared that this military and naval domination of "civilian activity is detrimental to the rights and continued liberties of the organized as well as the unorganized workers."

In addition, the Massachusetts resolution urged the American Federation of Labor to "seek legislation which will prevent army or navy officials being placed in control or supervision of any government activity performed by civilian workers."

In acting on the resolution submitted by Delegate Taylor, the Resolutions Committee of the convention submitted a report, which the convention adopted, decrying the practices complained of and asked the convention to refer the matter to the A. F. of L. Executive Council with instructions to take any necessary action to prevent the supervision of civilian workers by persons who are not civilians.

The text of the Resolutions Committee report which the convention adopted follows:

"This resolution refers to the control and supervision of civilian labor by Commissioned Officers of the Army and the Navy.

"Your Committee is advised that there is upon the statute books a provision that Army and Navy Officers shall be limited in their supervision and control of civilian labor, particularly in the naval and marine establishments, such as navy yards and arsenals.

"Your Committee is further informed that there has been a definite tendency in recent years on the part of naval and military officers in control of arsenals and navy yards, to ignore this law, and to place Commissioned Officers in charge of labor direction and control which should properly, and under the law, be confined to civilians.

"Your Committee further finds from information brought to it that there is a steady tendency for this supervision and control of labor by Army and Naval Officers to extend itself to civilian labor outside of navy yards and arsenals.

"Your Committee notes that in connection with public works and the administration of labor legislation that more and more Commissioned Officers of the Army and Navy are being appointed to executive and supervisory positions, bringing the atmosphere of military discipline, military orders and military control where civilian control alone should exist.

"So that this growingly serious situation may be adequately handled, your Committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council with instructions to make such study and take such steps as are necessary to prevent any development of supervision and direction of civilian labor other than by civilians.

"Your Committee approves of the purpose and principles of the resolution and therefore recommends adoption of the Committee's report."

AFL Membership Over 4 Million

THE steady and constant growth of the membership of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor was instructively set forth in the report made by Frank Morrison, retired secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L., to the Federation's annual convention which revealed that the paid up membership totals 4,006,354. Of this number, 383,267 workers took out union cards during the year, while during the past three years the increase in membership totals 1,566,299.

In summarizing this remarkable achievement Mr. Morrison said:

"The total paid memebership of the affiliated national and international organizations and the directly chartered trade and federal labor unions for the month of August, 1939, was 4,006,354. This represents a gain of 1,566,299 members since the ten international unions were suspended.

"National and international unions and local trade and federal labor unions are required to pay per capita upon their full paid-up membership and, therefore, the membership does not include the members who were unemployed during the fiscal year."

Included in Mr. Morrison's report were figures showing the average paid-up membership of the American Federation of Labor since 1897, when the membership was 264,825.

In 1900, the membership had risen to 548,321, and in 1902 jumped to over one million, the exact figure being 1,024,399.

In 1910 the membership was 1,562,112; in 1914, when the World War broke out, 2,020,671; in 1917, when the United States entered the World War, 2,371,434; in 1920, 4,078,740; in 1928, 2,896,063; in 1929, 2,933,545; in 1933, 2,126,796; in 1934, 2,608,011; in 1935, 3,045,397; in 1936, 3,422,398; in 1937, 2,860,933; in 1938, 3,623,087; and in 1939, 4,006,354.

Mr. Morrison's report also included a chart showing the number of the various unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The chart included 105 national and international unions with 33,744 local unions; 1,536 local trade and federal labor unions directly affiliated with the A. F. of L.; 49 state federations of labor, and 806 city central bodies.

In addition, there are four departments (Metal Trades, Building and Construction Trades, Railroad Employes, and Union Label Trades) with 942 local department councils.

With regard to division of the membership between national and international unions and directly affiliated unions, Mr. Morrison's report said:

"The August 1939 paid membership of the national and international unions is 3,802,985 and the paid membership of the directly affiliated local trade and federal labor unions of the American Federation of Labor is 203,369. Total membership, 4,006,354."

Hope For Victims Of Dread Diseases

New hope for victims of two of the deadliest diseases—cancer and pneumonia—is provided by announcements at two conventions of physicians and public health officials.

Pneumonia, which kills over 100,000 persons a year, is now being successfully prevented by a new vaccine, and in many cases is being cured by new drugs, speakers disclosed at an American Public Health Association meeting at Pittsburgh.

At Philadelphia, medical scientists told the "annual congress" of the American College of Surgeons that 30,000 cases of cancer have been cured by improved poreation methods, by a radium gas called "Radon," and injections of "hormones."

Editorial

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

NAZI-COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY FOR POLAND'S DESTRUCTION

THE despicable conspiracy between the Nazi government of Germany and the Communist government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to conquer and appropriate Poland and the contemptible support given by Communists in the United States to this use of force to subjugate a nation were strongly condemned by President Green of the American Federation of Labor in his address before the American Legion convention in Chicago.

Pointing out that for a considerable period another war in Europe seemed inevitable because of "the rise of dictators in European countries, the establishment of totalitarian states and the substitution of autocracy for democracy in the administration of governmental affairs," Mr. Green said:

"The preparations of war which were going on in the Nazi and Communist states, during the last two or three years, made it clear to all thinking and observing people that the clash was inevitable. The seizure of the neutral zone established in the Rhineland, by the Versailles treaty, the invasion of Austria, the subjugation of Czechoslavakia, the demand for the surrender of Danzig and the Polish Corridor—all taking place in consecutive order—revealed the determination of the German Dictator to destroy the independence of Poland and annex a large portion of it to the German territory.

"We were told by leaders of the Communist movement in the United States that an irreconcilable conflict existed between the philosophy of Naziism and that of Communism, and that no basis of accommodation could be established between them.

"Now, we learn that a secret agreement was reached between the dictators of Germany and Russia which provided for the partition of Poland. There was no clashing over political philosophies.

"The so-called dictatorship of the proletariat and the dictatorship of so-called national Socialism are the same. The dictators of both countries were brought together in a common cause and for a common purpose. They are comrades in arms robbing the helpless people of Poland of their homes and their Homeland and are guilty of launching a war which may mean the destruction of modern civilization.

"How contradictory is the position assumed by Communists in the United States! They now approve and attempt to justify an action which only a short time ago they loudly denounced. They praise and approve the pact which Stalin and Hitler made after declaring a short time ago that it never could be made."

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OVER TWENTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS PAID IN TRADE UNION BENEFITS

THE tremendously important service performed by trade unions in protecting their members from want caused by unemployment, various types of disability and in provision for their dependents in case of death is strikingly visualized in the report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the annual convention of the Federation held in Cincinnati, Ohio. The report showed that during the twelve months covered by the Council's report "$25,586,288.58 was paid by National and International labor organizations to their members in out-of-work, disability, pension, death, sick, and miscellaneous benefits." Commenting on this creditable achievement, the Executive Council said:

"This vast sum of benefits paid, however, does not cover the total amount paid by all National and International organizations and local unions during the past year. It represents the amount paid by National and International organizations and other organized units which reported to the American Federation of Labor.

"Many local unions chartered by organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and federal unions, chartered directly by the American Federation of Labor, have established funds out of which benefits were paid locally. Thus there should be added to the total amount set forth in this report of benefits paid to members of organized labor, many millions of dollars more paid by organizations not reporting and by local unions chartered by National and International organizations which have established local benefit funds for the protection of their membership."

A breakdown of the total of $25,586,288.58 which the Executive Council reports the unions paid in benefits reveals the following items: Death benefits, $13,125,853.38; sick benefits, $1,306,767.79; unemployment benefits, $2,582,542.87; old age benefits, $5,334,206.54; disability benefits, $1,641,090.88; miscellaneous benefits, $1,595,827.12.

It is evidenced from these figures that the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are vitally concerned with a much larger field than that encompassed by wages, hours, and work conditions.

"WHAT CAN A UNION DO FOR ME?"

THAT decent wages and trade unionism go hand in hand in American industry, is revealed in striking fashion by figures in one of the publications of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Here's the table:

Branch of Industry.	Per Cent Unionized.	Hourly Earnings.
Skirts	90	$1.25
Coats and suits	97	1.21
Embroidery	75	.91
Dresses	83	.80½
Rainwear	72	,68½
Belts	64	.63
Neckwear	85	.58½
Bathrobes	74	.57½
Blouses	84	.54
Buttons	38	.51½
Corsets and brassieres	24	.49½
Underwear and nightwear	32	.49
Infants' and children's wear	34	.47½

When the A. F. of L. issued the first charter to this organization, about 40 years ago, the making of women's apparel was a "sweated" industry—operated by frightened refugees from Europe, who worked unbelievable hours for wretched wages. The table printed above shows the workers are not entirely "out of the woods" in many parts of the industry, but it also demonstrates the immense benefits which have followed unionization.

At the bottom of the list, where only from 24 to 34 per cent of the workers are organized, they get from 47½ to 49½ cents an hour. At the top of the list, where they are organized from 75 per cent to 97 per cent, they get from 91 cents to $1.25 an hour. That's a splendid answer to those who say: **"What can a union do for me?"**

To accomplish anything, money has to be mixed with brains, as gasoline has to be mixed with air.—Channing Pollock.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
4155 Lakeshore Blvd., Jacksonville, Fla.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

STAYAWAY NOTICES

Local 627, Jacksonville, Fla., writes that work is scarce in that vicinity.

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Work is hard to get in the vicinity of Cornwall, Ontario, Local 2307 writes.

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Reports that there is plenty of work in Jamestown, N. Y., are false.

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Local 734 of Kokomo, Ind., advises all traveling members that work in that district is scarce.

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Port Huron, Mich., Local 1067 informs all traveling members that work is very slack in that area.

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Providence, R. I., Local 94, writes that work is slack there and many members of the Local are unemployed.

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Traveling members seeking work are advised to stay away from Sherman, Texas, Local 197 writes.

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According to a notice from Atlanta, Ga., there are no jobs available on slum projects under construction in that district. Low cost housing projects are being spread over a period of time to give work to local labor.

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Work in the jurisdiction of Local 74, Chattanooga, Tenn., is not sufficient to employ all Local members.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF INDIANA STATE COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS

The twenty-second Annual Convention of the Indiana State Council, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, convened at the Labor Temple, Hammond, Indiana, Thursday, September 14, 1939. The meeting was called to order at ten o'clock A.M. by temporary chairman George Hanson of L. U. 599, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Local Union. Delegate Hanson introduced the Reverend Horton who delivered the invocation. The Honorable Frank Martin, Mayor of Hammond was next introduced by Brother Hanson and extended a hearty welcome to the members, on behalf of the City. Brother Hanson then turned the meeting over to the President of the State Council, Brother Charles Coombes, who declared the Convention officially opened for the transaction of business.

Resolutions follow:

Resolution No. 3—regarding unemployment compensation by employer—that payment start when one or more are employed; that exemption be reduced from 20 to 10 weeks, as stated in Act governing Building Tradesmen. The Legislative Committee concurred in this Resolution and upon motion duly made and seconded, the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Res. No. 4—concerning unemployment problem in U. S.—Resolved that the State Council work for the passage of a law to shorten the work day, so as to create more employment. The Legislative Committee disapproved this resolution but offered a substitute—to have all kindred organizations establish a 6 hour day, 5 day week for the purpose of absorbing the unemployed. Upon vote, the motion to concur in the substitute resolution was adopted.

Res. No. 6—regarding establishment of an organization of building mechanics in a mass or universal unit, contrary to our belief.—Resolved that vigorous effort be made to forestall such formation. The committee concurred in the resolution and moved its adoption. Motion carried.

Res. No. 5, referring to scale for labor on home building units lower than that on larger construction—Resolved that the State Council go on record as being opposed to this movement. The Committee concurred in the resolution, which is against two scales being put into operation. A motion was made, seconded and carried that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Res. No. 1—that the crafts of the building and construction trade industry concentrate their efforts toward a cooperative program. The Committee concurred in the resolution and moved its adoption. Delegate Omar Ditzenberger, L. U. 60 stated, as a member of the Committee, he was not present when this resolution was concurred in and moved to amend the motion to the effect that the second be stricken out, as it is in the nature of a censure to the carpenters; and its deletion will not interfere with the meaning of the resolution. Amendment seconded. Amendment to the motion carried. Motion, as amended, carried.

Second Gen'l Vice-President Meadows of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, was one of the principal speakers and made an interesting address pertaining to the welfare of the carpenters and the labor movement in general.

Delegate Walter Harris, L. U. 1236, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, read Resolution 8—regarding International Organizations having given jurisdiction of their work to Locals out of Indiana, thus working to the disadvantage of members of the crafts in this State. The Committee concurred in the resolution that the Carpenters condemn both the theory and practice of such actions. The Committee's report was adopted, on motion duly made, seconded and carried.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

1699	Salem, Ind.	2520	Klamath Falls, Ore.
457	Prairie du Chien, Wis.	466	Sitka, Alaska
458	Plymouth, Wis.	468	Pikeville, Ky.
463	Jacksonville Beach, Fla.	2523	Cloudcroft, N. Mex.
464	Williston, N. Dak.		

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Brother Fred Sperling, Studio Local 946, Los Angeles, Cal.

Brother Fred Sperling was born May 14, 1865, and initiated into the Brotherhood in Spokane, Washington Local No. 98, November 11, 1905, and had remained in good standing continuously.

In the passing of Brother Sperling, the Local and the Brotherhood has suffered a sad loss.

We who knew him best cannot express the esteem in which we held him as a Brother and a worker in our ranks. He had long been a member of our Local and up to a few years ago, when his advanced age had forced him to curtail his activities, had been a very active member.

The deceased brother will be remembered by many of the old-timers through the Western states, as he was long active in the construction field as a building superintendent and was in charge of some of the largest construction jobs in that part of the United States.

Despite the fact that Brother Sperling had many a big job, he never forgot he was a Union man. He would never run a non-union job although many times he had offers to do so that would have advanced his personal interest very materially if he had accepted the offer. His trade unionism went deeper than his personal interest, amounting almost to a religion and he carried those principles onto the job with him no matter his position.

He was a member of old Local No. 1692 and helped to carry the fight at a time when there were few members and when being a Union man was not exactly popular in the studios.

Throughout our years of trouble and struggle, he remained steadfast and dependable and his advice and counsel could always be depended upon to carry us into smooth sailing again. He had occupied several positions of trust within the Local and also served as Trustee two terms.

J. W. Vance, Recording Secretary.

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Brother William Wood, Local 103, Birmingham, Ala.

Local Union 103, Birmingham, Ala., is sad to report the death of one of its charter members, William Wood, who died June 26. Brother Wood was 84 at the time of his death and had been in the Brotherhood since he was initiated into Local 75 of Birmingham, May 21, 1901.

Brother Wood was held in highest respect by his fellow members and they extend their heartfelt sympathy to his relatives.

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BROTHER JAMES CARTRIGHT, LOCAL 1882, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Brother James Cartright, loyal member of Local 1882, Chattanooga, Tenn., died September 30.

A resolution was passed by the Local in tribute to Brother Cartright.

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BROTHER MICHAEL J. TOUHEY, LOCAL 149, IRVINGTON, N. Y.

Brother Michael J. Touhey, member of Local 149, Irvington, N. Y., died September 13. He was a brother in good standing and a faithful union member. Brother Touhey was for many years business agent for that district.

BROTHER WILLIAM HEATLEY, LOCAL 751, SANTA ROSA, CAL.

Local 149, Santa Rosa, Cal., is sad to report the death of Brother William Heatley. A resolution was passed paying tribute to Brother Heatley by the Local and the charter was ordered draped for thirty days in his memory.

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BROTHE L. A. MEEK, LOCAL 943, TULSA, OKLAHOMA

The annual convention of the Oklahoma State Council of Carpenters passed in a resolution paying tribute to Brother L. A. Meek, of 943, Tulsa.

The resolution declared that "in the death of Brother Meek the Brotherhood has lost a loyal, tried and true member and the community suffers the loss of a model citizen." The charter of the Council was ordered draped for duration of the convention.

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BROTHER JAMES E. FRAZIER, Local 1877, PIQUA, O.

Brother James E. Frazier, age 70, veteran woodworker and member of Local 1877, Piqua, O., died September 31, of a stroke.

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BROTHER SAM PALM, LOCAL 1774, TAFT, CAL.

Local 1774, of Taft, Cal., is sad to report the death of Brother Sam Palm, Brother Palm was 84 years old, a staunch union supporter and fine workman.

Work to Begin on Northwestern U. Building

Carpenters will receive an estimated total of 238,480 man-hours of work in the construction of a new $4,920,000 Technological institute at Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill.

The building is to be erected on the universitys Evanston campus with part of a $6,735,000 gift of the Walter P. Murphy foundation of Chicago which established the institute. It will be used for training a student body of 800 in civil, chemical, electrical, and mechanical engineering.

About January 1, 1940, ground will be broken for the building, which is expected to be ready for use by the fall of 1941. It will be four stories in height, 500 feet long, and will contain approximately 5,500,00 cubic feet. To make room for the structure, which will be the largest on the campus, it was necessary to move three buildings.

University engineers estimate that preparation of the wood to be used in the institute will require 137,500 man-hours of work, and installation will require another 82,860 man-hours. The cooperation of more than thirty other industries will be necessary in the construction of the building, which is expected to create a total of 4,564,290 man-hours of work in the shop and field.

Wood Burning Busses

War in Europe has brought wood back as bus fuel.

With the crude oil supply endangered because of war, French auto manufacturers have developed a type of bus and truck capable of running on ordinary wood or charcoal.

It is therefore no novelty over there to see the driver get out of his cab long enough to stoke up or shake the furnace of his conveyance, so that he can get up steam to continue his trip.

If sixty thousand marchers join a New York parade for the Union Label, it should get some followers in every American city.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up!

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Local Union 8, Philadelphia, Honors Its Pioneers

If the adage that reminds us that reminiscing is the sign of old age, then the members of Local Union 8 of Philadelphia, Pa., are pleased to know that they are growing old gracefully, as was demonstrated on the occasion of the celebration in honor of the old timers, held in the Carpenters' Building, September 18.

Local Union 8 set aside the regular meeting night to honor those who have held continuous membership for more than forty years, and the entire membership was pleasantly surprised to learn that we greatly enjoy reminiscing with the Old Timers, who have so faithfully made the many sacrifices, in order that our organization might prosper.

HONOR GUESTS AT OLD TIMERS' NIGHT

Front left to right: August Spohn, A. L. Roberts, P. J. McLaughlin.

Standing—James L. McDevitt, President, Pennsylvania Federation of Labor and James J. Knoud, American Federation of Labor Representative in Pennsylvania.

President Kane, who also serves as Senior Business Representative of the Philadelphia District Council of Carpenters and first Vice-President of the Philadelphia Building and Construction Trades Council, called the meeting to order, and after expressing his appreciation to the veterans for their unselfish efforts and many sacrifices in the past, called on the members who were present to give serious thought to the debt of gratitude we younger members owe to those who laid the foundation on such firm principles that we as an organization have prospered and as individuals have received many benefits.

President Kane then called on Brother Frank Clarkson, who, as Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, acted as Toastmaster of the evening. Brother Clarkson spoke briefly on the history and accomplishments of Local Union 8 and expressed regret that we did not have the honor of having one of the charter members present; but asked that the assemblage rise and with bowed heads, pay our tribute to those who have passed to the great beyond.

Brother Clarkson then introduced the invited guests, including James L. McDevitt, President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor; James J. Knoud, American Federation of Labor Representative of Pennsylvania; William Collier, Special Representative of the Department of Labor, who substituted for Lewis G. Hines, Secretary of Labor of Pennsylvania, who could not be present due to a death in the family of Governor James; Frank Burch, Secretary of Central Labor Union, who is himself a veteran of more than fifty years in the Hat Makers' Union; James Mc Elroy President of the Bartenders' Union, another veteran of the early labor battles in this State; and, Warner Curry, Business Manager of the Photo Engravers' Union and former President of the Central Labor Union and Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.

PIONEERS OF LOCAL UNION 8

Front left to right: C. Frank Pierce, George E. Gardiner, Herbert Vreeland, C. C. Hooper.

Middle Row—A. S. Shultz, August Spohn, A. L. Roberts, P. J. McLaughlin, James Godwin.

Standing—John Nelson, M. J. McDermott, Harry M. Glover.

The speakers expressed to the membership of Local Union 8 appreciation for their keen and active interest in matters affecting the labor movement, and emphasized the fact that Local Union 8 has always accepted its share of responsibility and has cooperated for the benefit of the members of the American Federation of Labor.

Brother Clarkson then called on Brothers A. L. Roberts and August Spohn, who have held continuous membership in this Local for more than fifty-three years, and Brother P. J. McLaughlin, who has held continuous membership in this Local Union for more than fifty years. On behalf of the Local Union, Brother Clarkson presented to the three half-century members a medal of honor and a gold watch charm, embossed with the insignia of the United Brotherhood and engraved with a full record of membership.

Brother Clarkson then presented the following Brothers with medals of honor, suitably engraved:

	Years of Membership	Age
John Nelson	49 years	72
Herbert Vreeland	48 "	65
A. L. Shultz	44 "	85
James Goodwin	42 "	81
Wm. A. Ginther	41 "	68
George A. Hardiner	41 "	72
H. M. Glover	40 "	70
M. J. McDermott	40 "	66
C. F. Pierce	40 "	71

The thirteenth member to receive the medal of honor, Brother Valentine Schreader, was ill and unable to be present, and those present voiced their wishes for a speedy recovery.

After the presentation of the medals, Brother Clarkson asked each of the pioneers to address the gathering and their remarks were a revelation.

Brother August Spohn told of his early membership in a Cabinetmakers' Union and of the many advantages that were gained for the workers in grouping all woodworkers in the same union.

Brother Roberts spoke of his experiences, which were at times quite amusing, and recalled the many sacrifices that were made in order to uphold the principles of this organization.

Brother P. J. McLaughlin gave an interesting talk on the mechanics of the organization and of his experiences as Financial Secretary, which office he filled for many years, until his resignation in 1911. Brother McLaughlin was for many years building inspector for the City of Philadelphia, which prohibited him from serving as an officer, but never interfered with his active interest in Local Union 8.

Brother Nelson gave an interesting description of his long membership in Local Union 8, and despite his age is quite active and is a regular attendant at the weekly meetings.

Brother Herbert Vreeland, who migrated to Philadelphia from New York, and who claims that the present World's Fair is built on property that was his playground during boyhood, gave a very interesting talk on his experiences, gained through travel throughout the country, and we are grateful that Brother Vreeland journeyed from Long Branch, N. J., to be with us on Old Timers' Night.

Brother A. S. Shultz, who at 85 years of age, is the oldest member of Local Union 8, and who, until his recent retirement, served as Warden of Local Union 8, related his experiences as a member of the Knights of Labor as far back as the early 1870's, and through his long membership in Local Union 8 as an active member and official. Brother Shultz is an ardent admirer of, and was a personal friend of the late P. J. McGuire, and his discourse on the early history of the organization was enthusiastically received.

Brother James Godwin, retired, spoke of the friendly and helpful spirit that prevailed in the early days of the organization, and cited the record of the older members who have at no time been accused of violation of the principles of this organization.

Brother William A. Ginther expressed his appreciation for the many benefits that he has obtained through his membership and called to the attention of the younger members that they receive these same benefits without the effort and sacrifices that were made by the older members. He advised the members to take their Union membership more seriously and to protect the many advantages that have been acquired through the efforts of this organization.

Brother George E. Gardiner, who still works at the trade, gave his opinion of the many changes that have taken place and he served notice that any brothers present would have to take the consequences if anyone called him an "old man."

Brother H. M. Glover, who is still in harness as a carpenter foreman, told of his early experiences, and submitted his work card and the working rules that were in force in Philadelphia in 1889. Brother Glover surprised the entire group by his fine rendition of songs in a rich baritone voice.

Brother M. J. McDermott, General Representative, who, during his long career, served as Secretary-Treasurer of the Philadelphia District Council, Business Representative of the District Council, and since 1930, as General Representative of the United Brotherhood, gave a very interesting talk on his many experiences and outlined the progress made by this organization during the last forty years, and cautioned the membership to beware of false leaders and the many "isms" that seek to invade the labor movement today.

Brother C. F. Pierce, who now serves as Warden of Local Union 8, expressed his appreciation to the membership for the honor shown the Old Timers and for having the opportunity of chatting with some of his old friends whom he had not met for many years.

Toastmaster Clarkson then called on the Master of Ceremonies, who presented the program of entertainment while the membership partook of a buffet lunch.

The very enjoyable evening closed with an expression of satisfaction from all who attended and a vote of thanks to the Committee for the expert planning of this affair.

Old Timers' Night will probably be repeated often in the future as a means of honoring the pioneers of the United Brotherhood and to acquaint the younger members with the problems that confronted the organization in the early days of its existence.

John J. Cregan, Recording Secretary.

Beatrice, Neb., Local Eats Chicken On Labor Day

Editor, The Carpenter:

On Labor Day our Local 2002 of Beatrice, Neb., gave a fried chicken picnic dinner for the members and their families. Our membership has more than doubled in the last three months and we were able to make a union job out of our new auditorium building here.

The Local furnished the refreshments and the members took well filled baskets. Forty-nine people sat down as one happy family. I am enclosing a picture of the dinner.

Yours truly,

H. H. Horney,
Local 2002.

Hamilton, Ont., Local 18 Marks 58th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

The fifty-eighth anniversary celebration of Local 18, Hamilton, Ontario, September 20 was a happy re-union of union carpenters from most of the Locals in central Ontario.

"Sure! sure!" they wrote in response to the Local's invitation. Locals 27 of Toronto; 38 of St. Catharines; L. U. 498, Brantford; L. U. 2034, Dundas; L. U. 1940, Kitchener and L. U. 2173 of Guelph were all represented. Moreover we had the great privilege of a visit from the oldest carpenter member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in Canada, Al Williams, of St. Catharines, who has 56 years of membership.

General Executive Board Member Arthur Martel represented the General Office. Deputy Minister of Labor Jim Marsh; Director of Apprenticeship Fred J. Hawes and General Representative Andy Cooper were present. The smiling face of Ted Jackson was in evidence amongst old friends, because Ted was the first secretary of the Ontario Provincial Council and continued in office for 25 years before voluntarily handing over the reins; Bill Dunn, Vice-President of the Ontario Provincial Council; Fred Wright, Secretary of the Frontier Council and W. J. Coplan, its Business Agent; John Noble, represented the A. F. of L.; Wm. Burr the International Operating Engineers, and President Harry Hopper, of the Hamilton Union Label League ably represented their parent bodies.

With a background of the Union Jack, President Sid Cowling welcomed the visitors to Local 18, assuring them that Local 18 was very happy to be the host of those who had had the goodwill to attend the anniversary. Visitors from each Local, in turn, stood and received warm greetings from all present.

Recording Secretary Albert E. Edgington gave a brief history of Local 18 from its organization in 1881. He sketched the rise of the old Knights of Labor, a one-time powerful industrial union organization which failed because of the trend toward craft organization and which led to the forming of the American Federation of Labor. The year of 1881 also was important because of the organization of the Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Local 18 was organized December 18, 1881, and its charter was issued January 30, 1882. Wages were 17½ cents per hour and work was scarce but, in spite of that, the union men raised their wages to 20 cents an hour. Secretary Fogwell reported in August 1882, "If we can keep the union going for twelve months they will have confidence in it, and join it."

Secretary Fogwell was killed in an accident and left a widow and 6 children. In one week, over $500 was raised to aid the family, by the cooperation and fraternal spirit of the carpenters.

Ten hours were the usual day's work and the men worked six days per week. But in 1885, with the aid of General Secretary P. J. McGuire, the Saturday half holiday was established. In October 1885, Secretary Ed. Hancock commented: "Those who have gained the Saturday half holiday should refrain from doing jobs in the afternoon, or taking tools home."

An eight hour day was established in May 1907 and in 1929 the carpenters received one dollar per hour in Hamilton.

In 1933, at the depth of the depression, the Hamilton carpenters signed a wage agreement for 75 cents per hour and a forty hour week.

The roll was read of those who fell in the Great War by Don McFarlane, of L. U. 18.

Songs and recitations followed while the refreshment committee plied their wares.

G. E. B. Member Arthur Martel, as the speaker of the evening was given the floor.

Brother Martel spoke with intense earnestness, outlining the contrast between European conditions with those of the richest countries in the world in natural resources, Canada and the American continent.

A presentation was made to Archie Shaw, of Hamilton L. U. 18, as the oldest man present, by Frank Keeley, the Local's youngest apprentice.

Tickets for a prize draw were given to everyone and the prizes were well distributed between guests and members. Charly Moad, of Local 27, Toronto, won a clock, so he will be able to keep on time.

Ted Jackson who was the first secretary of the Ontario Provincial Council and stayed with the job for 25 years before he voluntarily retired, received quite an ovation.

Deputy Minister Jim Marsh gave an interesting talk and he was followed by Director of Apprenticeship Fred J. Hawes, carpenters all. John Noble, A. F. of L. representative; William Burr, International representative of the operating engineers; Ted Jackson; Harry Hopper, President of the U. L. L., Hamilton Local; Controller Lawrence and others, made brief remarks.

Everyone seemed to enjoy himself and a spirit of good fellowship prevailed. Our visiting artists and our own Don McFarlane gave good accounts of themselves in entertaining the company.

President Sid Cowling thanked the visitors for their splendid cooperation in making the evening a real success and hoped that the spirit of good fellowship would continue. Sid expressed his thanks and pleasure at the splendid teamwork of the entertainment and anniversary committee. The President omitted to add that he had worked nobly to make the affair the success it was—that was his reward.

The bewitching hour had passed before the party finally broke up and, even then, some stayed to tidy things up . . . or so they said.

Albert E. Edgington, Recording Secretary.

Front Royal, Va., Local Marks Second Year

Editor, The Carpenter:

August 20, Local 2033, Front Royal, Va., celebrated its second anniversary at the mountain resort in the George Washington National Park. The entire membership and families were present. An all-day picnic was held, and the wives of the members upheld in every detail Virginia's reputation for marvelous hospitality. After a sumptuous feast which was enjoyed by all, games were played by young and old. The members of Local Union 2033 did everything possible to entertain the wives and families of visiting members, and an enjoyable time was had by all.

A message of congratulation was received from General Representative Henry W. Blumenberg of Washington D. C., who expressed regret that the press of official business prevented him from attending.

Fraternally yours,

I. A. McInturff, Recording Secretary.

Don't Dodge Brother Dodge's New Camp

Editor, The Carpenter:

Would you please publish this item in the Journal.

After many years of continuous membership and active service both in the Brotherhood and organized labor in general, Brother George Dodge of Local 871 of Battle Creek, Mich., took out a resignation card and retired from carpentry, moving to South Branch, Mich., where he built several log cabins in the wilds of northern Michigan, where deer, bear and small game is abundant.

Surrounded by lakes and streams where all kinds of fish, both large and small may be caught at any time during the season, Brother Dodge has located in an ideal spot for a week-end vacation or a couple of weeks of hunting and fishing.

Any brother looking for a place to spend a vacation to fish, hunt or roam the wilds of a dense forest will find this an ideal spot, at a nominal cost.

Fraternally yours,

Asa C. Parks, Recording Secretary,
Local 871.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Local Holds Celebration on Famous Pier

Editor, The Carpenter:

It becomes my pleasant duty to inform you that the 39th anniversary celebration of Local 531, St. Petersburg, Fla., with an attendance of 350, held September 20, on the magnificent Municipal Pier overlooking Tampa Bay at St. Petersburg, was a huge success.

The guests included our Ladies Auxiliary No. 325, Chamber of Commerce, City, State, and national labor leaders.

The program of speakers, entertainment, and a big feed, was enjoyed by all. Norman Huckins, our President, said in his introductory speech: "The progress we are commemorating here is not so much one of strength and membership, but a progress of cooperation and better understanding of all civic-minded citizens who are working and planning to make our city one of the outstanding winter resorts of the nation."

The speakers were follows:

Burwell Neal, Manager of Chamber of Commerce.

Erich Lowe, Local 531, spoke on the history of the first twenty years, while D. Lem Bowers reminisced on the last nineteen years.

Mrs. Mathew Bishop, President of Ladies Auxiliary.

Roland Adams, Jacksonville, Fla., represented the General Office of the United Brotherhood.

R. D. Sommerkamp, St. Petersburg Building Trades Council.

H. O. (Doc) Warns, Central Labor Union.

B. R. Rainey, State Council of Carpenters.

Ed Lang, State Building Trades Council.

James Whitney, State Federation of Labor.

O. S. Jones, Trades Label Department of American Federation of Labor.

James L. Beeman, from Local 531, now at the Carpenters' Home in Lakeland.

The entire audience stood at attention in honor of P. E. Woodward, 86, our only living charter member. We missed Brothers Charles J. Evans and A. L. Payne, the other two members from our Local now living at the Lakeland Home, who were unable to be with us on account of illness.

Kenneth Adams, assisted by Mrs. Bishop on the entertainment committee, had a grand hour of entertainment for us.

The big feed and the general get-together climaxed the celebration at the Casino on the end of the Pier.

Fraternally yours,

Frank Pfeiffer, Committee on Publicity.

Crown Point, Ind., Local Looks Back on 32 Years

Editor, The Carpenter:

Members of Local 1938, Crown Point, Ind., celebrated their 32nd anniversary by having a family picnic at the Lake County Fair grounds. Composing the committee of refreshments were Ed Carlson, Fred Henderlong and Emil Lamberg. Entertainment committee included E. H. Westby, Nick Hoffman and Otto Bosel.

Luncheon was served by the Carpenters.

Brother Nick read the history of Local 1938 recalling the day of November 2, 1907. Charter members are Thomas Feser, Nick Hoffman, Livingston J. Malone, Louis Siems, Charles Faulkner, Jerry Feeser, Barton Dickinson, Fred Henderlong, Michael Henderlong, Joe Carl. Transferred were H. F. Siebach from 985 and Ed Ames from 599.

Our first officers were President Siebach; Vice-President Siems; Recording Secretary Joe Carl; Financial Secretary Hoffman; Treasurer Dickinson; Conductor F. Henderlong; T. Feeser, warden; Ed Ames, Fred Henderlong, Barton Dickinson, delegates to District Council.

Taken into membership in Local 1938 before closing of the charter June 18, 1908 were Joe Hoffman, John Hoffman, Roscoe Axel, Jacob Thomen, John Bauermister, Herbert Ball, George Lottes, Charles Skinner, M. J. Kramer, E. H. Westby, George Mangold. Honorary members included George Gosch, Fred Hoffman, John Dietel, William Martin.

In March 1908 the first committee on wages composed of Nick Hoffman, Jerry Feeser and Jacob Thomen set wages for Crown Point Carpenters at 35c per hour for a 9 hour day from 7 to 5 and 5½ day week. By March 1, 1909 the hourly wage was 40c per hour. June 1, 1925, wages increased to $1.25. During the depression the wages were reduced $1.00 to encourage building but failed to help. March 1, 1937 we set the scale of $1.25 again. In 1936 the 40 hours week was adopted.

Ed Carlson, Recording Secretary.

Edwardsville, Ill., Local 378, Observes 40th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 378, Edwardsville, Ill., celebrated its 40th Anniversary in the Brotherhood at American Legion Park Edwardsville, August 26. We made the affair a family outing for everybody to bring their basket lunches and spend the day with the boys. We had with us from headquarters Brother George Ottens as guest speaker. He gave a very interesting talk. Also had with us Brother Guy Richmond, Secretary of the Carpenters District Council, Tri-Counties, Ill. He also gave a very interesting talk in behalf of Local 378.

Local 378 still has three charter members who are active at the trade but only one was present at the celebration, Brother Fred Hauser. All those attending had a good time with plenty of refreshments and dancing.

Alois Marti, Recording Secretary,

Local 378. Edwardsville, Ill.

No Reds In Brotherhood, Local Members Told

No communist are members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Roland Adams, Executive Board Member of the Brotherhood, told members of Charleston, S. C., Local, No. 159 and others who attended the 40th anniversary dinner of the organization at Ashley Park.

"No sir," said Mr. Adams, "there are no communists in the ranks of our Brotherhood. We won't have 'em. We'd just kick 'em out."

Mr. Adams was the main speaker of the evening. Getting back to "organization" talk he told the more than 200 banqueters, including representatives from the various Locals in Charleston, all union men, of achievements of organized labor. He said besides increasing the pay scale and shortening the hours of the working men, that organized labor had been instrumental in obtaining the social security law; advocated the fight on child labor, was the first to make the fight for free books for the schools, improved conditions in working plants. "The Wagner law now gives you the right to boast you are a union man and your boss can't fire you for joining a union," he said.

Seated, left to right: Rowland Adams, Member of G. E. B.; R. C. Pogue, Recording Secretary, Local Union No. 159; J. C. Williams, President; Percy L. Kerce, Financial Secretary; Geo. C. Benton, Vice-President.

Standing—A. L. Eadie, Trustee; E. L. Herrington, Trustee; Raymond Reed, Trustee; E. J. LaChance, Conductor; James Coles, Business Agent; W. K. Jordan, Treasurer.

The speaker said that average wage scale for the carpenters of the United States was 97¾ cents an hour and the work a little less than eight hours a day. He compared this when he started working, approximately 40 years ago, and was paid thirty cents an hour and "you didn't need a watch because the sun was your clock. You went to work when you could see to hit a nail, knocked off when it got too dark to continue."

Recently the carpenters in Charleston advertised that the pay scale on January 1 would be $1 an hour.

Aloysius Flynn, president of the State Federation of Labor, brought greetings from his organization to the carpenters and urged them to remain true to the efforts of their organization.

Walter P. Hooker, representative of the American Federation of Labor, with an office in Moncks Corner, supervising A. F. of L. activities in connection with the Santee-Cooper project, said that "this job is union all the way" and "it means a big thing for your state."

Representing the Charleston county delegation, J. Wilfred D. Zerbst pledged his cooperation to the various union groups in supporting legislation in their behalf.

There were other brief talks, the speakers including the following: J. B. Williams, president of Local 159; Stanley Rounds, representative of the International Ironworkers union; A. C. McGranier, representative of the International Electric workers; R. C. Smith, PWA engineer; Thomas W. Young, W. Kenneth Powers, of the Plumbers and Steam Fitters Local; H. F. Owens, of the Charleston Building Trades Council; W. L. Brazell, union leader of Columbia; F. A. Miles, editor and publisher of the Labor Journal; J. J. Irwin, of the Federation of Postoffice Clerks; Tom Davis, of the Savannah Local 256; Paul W. Conant, of the Charleston chamber of Commerce and R. P. Edmunds, second vice president of the Chamber of Commerce.

James Coles, business agent of the carpenters and well known labor leader, presided. Besides Mr. Coles other members of the committee in charge of the event were George LaBrasca, chairman; H. M. Dennis, R. C. Pogue, J. C. Williams, F. L. Harrington, W. K. Jordan and L. R. Boland.

Waterloo, Iowa, Local Celebrates Its 32nd Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 1835 of Waterloo, Iowa, celebrated its thirty-second anniversary September 14 in conjunction with the Iowa State Council of Carpenters who's twenty-sixth annual convention was being held in our city September 13, 14 and 15.

Members and their wives, together with delegates to the Iowa State Council of Carpenters, numbering 333, were seated at a banquet in Black's Tea room, and afterward were entertained for two hours (thanks to the Committee in charge consisting of Virgil Dye, N. A. Schurter and Henry Ralston) with vaudeville and musical acts.

Some interesting talks were given by Andrew Leaf, representing the General Office; Brother Hathaway, Vice-President of the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters; A. A. Couch, President of the Iowa State Federation; Business Agent B. S. Morgan; S. P. McKenzy, Secretary-Treasurer of the Iowa State Council of Carpenters and Rev. Munger.

H. L. Errichson one of the 21 members who were installed on March 19, 1907 gave the history of Local 1835. Brother H. C. Hue and Charles Wolinsky are the other two charter members. Brother Wolinsky was not able to attend on account of sickness. It was a gathering long to be remembered by those who attended.

H. L. Errichson.

INFORMATION WANTED

"Information is wanted of SOL LEVINE who disappeared from his home in Brooklyn, N. Y. in July 1939, leaving his wife, Esther, and two minor children unprovided for and has made no effort to contribute to their support, as a result of which they are in destitute circumstances. Mr. Levine, who is a floor scraper by occupation, is 36 years of age, a native of Russia, 5 ft. 5 in. tall, weighs 150 pounds, has brown hair and blue eyes, a mustache. Anyone aware of his location is requested to communicate with the National Desertion Bureau, 67 West 47th Street, New York City."

Samuel Edelstein, Assistant Secretary.

Neighboring Brothers Help Tiffin, O., Local Mark 50th Year

Editor, The Carpenter:

Union members from Tiffin, Findlay, Bucyrus and Fremont, Ohio attended the Golden Jubilee celebration of Carpenters' Local No. 243 of Tiffin, Tuesday, September 12 at 8 p.m., at the Central Labor Hall, Tiffin.

John Erford acted as toastmaster, introducing Harry Schwarzer of Indianapolis, member of the International Executive Board who was the main speaker. Talks were also given by Joseph Goetz, president of the Tiffin, Local; Mr. Slaughbeck, of Findlay; Mr. Link, Fremont, and Henry Steinmetz of Tiffin, who has been a member of the Local for the last 40 years.

The affair also celebrated the Golden Jubilee of Andrew Weigel of Tiffin, who has been a member of the Tiffin Local for fifty years. Mr. Weigel, who is 88 years of age, is a charter member of the union. He served as Financial Secretary for 25 years, resigning his office about a year ago.

Cards and dancing to Tommy Cambell's orchestra formed the entertainment of the evening. Refreshments were also served.

The arrangement committee included Owen Shutt, general chairman; Rufus Zimmerman, Joe Goetz, William Reis, Clarence Miller, and Earl Puffenberger.

The officers of Local 243 are: David Goetz, G. P.; Wilbur Fox, V. P.; Earl Puffenberger, R. S.; J. Erford, F. S. and E. Jones, G. T.

About 100 attended.

Fraternally yours,
Earl Puffenberger, Recording Secretary.

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Parade and Picnic features Labor's Holiday

Editor, The Carpenter:

September 4 Local 2695 of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers of Loyalton, Cal., observed Labor Day with a parade and picnic.

The parade was held at 10 A.M., and marched in the following order: Equestrian leader, standard bearers (bearing the American Flag and the banner of Local 2695), the band, a number of floats—including one constructed entirely of various types of boxes and bearing the sign, "Demand Your Goods in Wood Boxes,"—and a large group of foot-marchers.

The picnic, which was held at Volunteer Firemen's Park, opened at 11:30 with the serving of barbecue, followed by a softball game at 1:30. At 3 o'clock a number of contests were held, including a greased pig contest, sack race and pie and cracker eating contests for children, and baseball throw and rolling-pin contests for women. From 4 P.M. 'til 8 P.M. there was dancing in the open-air pavilion under the trees.

Everyone seems to have enjoyed himself throughout the day and declared the Labor Day Celebration a success.

Fraternally yours,
Cecil Newton, Recording Secretary.

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Local 700 of Corning, N. Y., Celebrates 39th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

On Saturday September 16, Local Union 700 of Corning, N. Y., held a very enjoyable outing at the Fish and Game Club farm celebrating its thirty-ninth anniversary of our organization. Several of our charter members were present.

Brother John Ryan was present as a representative of the General Office and gave an appropriate address.

Refreshments were available from early forenoon until late in the evening. Entertainment consisted of cards, music, singing, dancing, stunts, etc.

Several members of the Masons and Painters Locals were present as guests.

Everyone seemed to enjoy himself and all pronounced the outing a success.

Fraternally yours,
C. J. Moore, Recording Secretary.

Montreal Council Awarded First Prize in Labor Day Parade

Editor, The Carpenter:

Enclosed, you will find the picture of our Labor Day Float with delegates of the District Council.

Delegates from left to right: B. Labelle, J. A. Ducharme, L. Freeman, E. Secours, J. Newton, J. A. Chamberland, E. Toussaint, H. R. Salter, E. Lanthier, E. Bernier, F. Doucett, N. L'Heureux, Jos. Remy, E. J. Raymond, L. G. Belair, T.Hamelin, E. Larose.

We are pleased to say that this float together with the fine attendance of our membership at the Labor Day Parade won us for the first time in the history of our Brotherhood in Montreal, the first prize cup, shown in the picture, for the best attendance and appearance on Labor Day.

Fraternally yours,

Edouard Larose, Secretary.

Wilton, Conn., Local Enjoys Clam Bake on Birthday

Local 1700 of Wilton, Conn., turned out in full force to celebrate the 27th anniversary of the founding of the Local in Wilton. The occasion was a clambake at Calf Pasture Beach.

The men met at the Fire House early in the morning, and from there went to the beach. During the morning, a chartered boat took the men out where they could fish and swim. Dinner was served by a caterer, hired for the occasion, after which sports and more fishing were indulged in.

Among those attending were Jacob H. Winnewisser, John W. Barker, David Dibble, Frederick Kuehnel, Chauncey D. Scribner, William J. Pryor, Stanley Scribner, Charles E. Olmstead, Paul Jernstrom, Samuel Andrews, Frederick Ranholm, Axel Ranholm, Otto Kramer, Everett W. Lounsbury, Frank Mosio, Livingston S. Morehouse, Jr., Joseph A. Varien, Paul Hirsh and Harry Bouton of Ridgefield.

Topeka, Kansas, Local Observes Its 35th Milestone

Local 1445, of Topeka, Kan., entertained members and families at a picnic August 26 at Gage Park Shelter House commemorating the thirty-fifth anniversary of the organization.

Curtis Brown, president of Local 1445, introduced the Master of Ceremonies, Ben Fox. He told of the early experiences of the Local and of its organization. Also the organization of the Ladies Auxiliary. The Auxiliary has helped a great deal with the social and welfare work and offered assistance to the Local whenever needed.

Other speakers were Ted Hiatt, and Sol Weaver, the only two remaining charter members of the group, and James G. Hayse, Research Director of the State Labor Department, and member of Local 165, Plumbers and Steamfitters, who with his family were guests of the evening.

Brother Weaver expressed gratitude at being able to be present at this special occasion and note the progress that the Local has made in the thirty-five years that it has been organized. From the small handful that had many a struggle to maintain their right to band together for better living conditions and a fair wage, it has doubled and redoubled its membership many times. Also since that time an Auxiliary has been organized which has given assistance and strength to the Brotherhood.

Mr. Hayse gave a short talk and congratulated the Carpenters on their growth, and stated that his desire was to see more of a unity between the different crafts who were affiliated with the A. F. of L., for even greater progress among the labor groups.

Kingston, Ont., Local Celebrates it 40th Anniversary

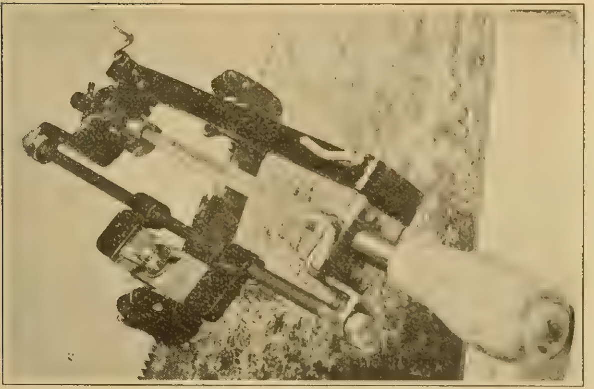
Editor, The Carpenter:

Officers and members of Local 249, Kingston, Ont., and their families held a picnic Saturday afternoon, July 22, to celebrate the Local's fortieth anniversary. About 200 were present. Games and dancing were enjoyed by all after which refreshments were served, ending with speeches from our president Brother McEachern and two of our charter members, Brother Dowler and Brother J. Davies.

We had a group picture taken. All the members have one and we are having one framed to hang in the Labor Hall.

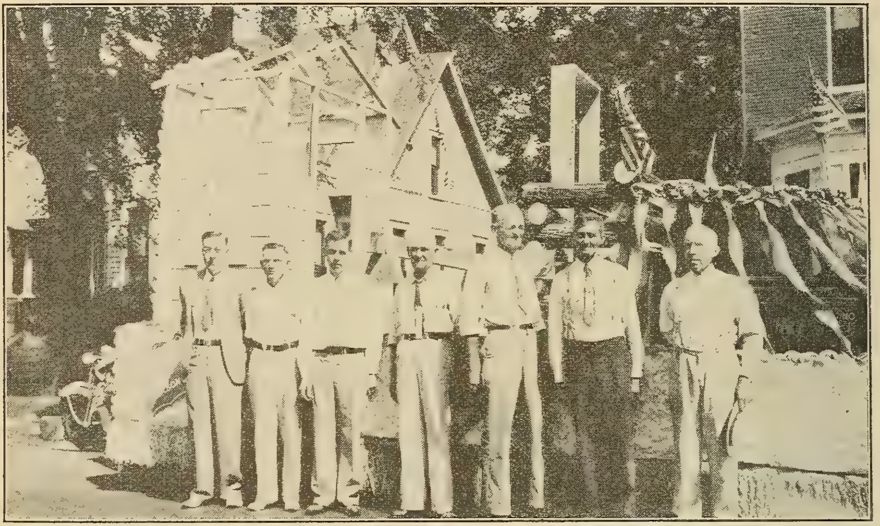
Fraternally yours,
W. Birmingham, Recording, Secretary,
Local 249.

Saw Filer Invented by Veteran Carpenter



Brother H. W. Scammon, a veteran carpenter, has invented a saw filer which he desires to bring to the attention of the Brotherhood members. The filer can be used on all hand and rip saws, according to Brother Scammon. The price is five dollars and instructions are included with the filer. Write H. W. Scammon, 881 Main St., Oshkosh, Wis.

Float of Jackson, Tenn., Local 259 in Labor Day Parade



From left to right are: President J. W. Rush, Vice-President Ed Burrus, Recording Secretary C. E. Davis, Financial Secretary W. J. Campbell, Treasurer E. P. Barnett, Conductor D. W. Allison and Warden J. H. Patiete.

Above is a picture of the float representing Local 259 of Jackson, Tenn., in the Labor Day parade in that city.

Manhattan, Kansas, Local Celebrates 32nd Anniversary

Approximately 250 members of Manhattan, Kansas, organized crafts of the American Federation of Labor were present at the community house to hear short talks by Mayor J. David Arnold, former Mayor Evan Griffith, Chamber of Commerce secretary Harry Bouck and Warren Morris, former president of the Topeka Federation of Labor. The occasion was the thirty-second anniversary of the founding of the Carpenters' Local of Manhattan.

Mayor Arnold spoke of the "fine community spirit in Manhattan" and expressed hope for "a continuance of the friendly cooperation here."

He attributed to this cooperation the fact that the city's new swimming pool was one of a very few in the state to "pay off" during the summer.

Chamber Secretary Bouck congratulated the carpenters' organization on its anniversary. He commented on the building and civic strides Manhattan has taken in the past ten years and told craft members he hoped that continued cooperation among the various working groups would enable Manhattan to maintain its pace.

Griffith discussed his experiences as director of Kansas highway department and his dealings with contractors and labor. "When difficulties arose," he said, "organized crafts could always be depended upon for sound advice and aid in settling disputes."

In discussing organized labor's principles, Morris called attention to the democratic policy of procedure in electing union officials. "When intelligent and efficient officials are elected," he said, "the organization moves forward. Otherwise it moves backward."

Morris presented to the meeting "labor's plan to relieve this country of major depressions and unemployment."

40th Anniversary Celebrated By Local 599, Hammond, Ind.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local Union 599 of Hammond, Ind., celebrated its fortieth anniversary on the evening of September 14.

President Dave Pulliam opened the meeting of the fortieth anniversary celebration of Local Union 599 and gave a short talk on condition of local affairs after which he introduced the chairman of the entertainment committee, Charles A. Coombs, who gave a short introductory talk, and who then introduced the speakers for the evening.

John R. Stevens, President of the Chicago District Council delivered a short but impressive address. He dwelt and commented on the friendly relations that exist between the Chicago District Council and the Lake Co. Indiana District Council of which Local 599 is an affiliate.

Brother John Grace, a member of Local Union 599 since 1907, was next introduced, and gave an interesting review of the Local's history and activities from that date to the present.

General Representative C. A. Shuey gave a short and impressive talk which was well received.

Brother Charles Dowdell, a member of Local Union 599, and President of the Lake County District Council, was next introduced by the Chairman and also gave a brief talk.

At this time the chairman took the pleasure of introducing our Second General Vice-President, S. P. Meadows, who gave a report of statistics as compiled by our General Secretary, Mr. Frank Duffy, and who also gave a short talk on the Brotherhood in general, and toward the conclusion of his address, he introduced and presented, the Badge of Honor to Brothers Wesley A. Kirk, and Urvin Spafford, who are charter members of Local Union 599, and who have retained continuous membership in good standing to the present time.

Brother Kirk is still active enough at the age of 78 years that he still works now and then and also holds office in the Local Union.

Brother Urvin Spafford who was the first Financial Secretary of Local Union 599, has been inactive for the past four or five years on account of ill health.

Brother Spafford made a short but interesting talk which convinced the membership present that he still had the interest of the organization at heart.

Brothers Charles A. Coombs, member of Local Union 599 and Business Agent of the Lake County District Council of the western division, at this time introduced a number of officers of several Locals throughout the state, and officers and business representatives from the city of Chicago, and also requested all delegates who were attending the Convention of the Indiana State Council of Carpenters to stand and be recognized.

After the speaking we had a 40 minute musical entertainment which was presented by Mr. and Mrs. Norndorf and their eight children ranging in age from 3 to 16 years who entertained with music and dancing which was well received, and after the conclusion of this, sandwiches and refreshments were served.

We sincerely want to thank all the Officers and representatives of all visiting Locals including those who attended from the City of Chicago. We also wish to extend our thanks to the Chicago District Council for postponing their regular meeting in order that the President and Officers and Delegates could attend our anniversary celebration. We also want to thank the General Officers for their cooperation and assistance in making our fortieth anniversary celebration a success.

Herman Fiebelkorn, Recording Secretary.

Smoker and Talks Mark Frankfort (Ky.) Local's Birthday

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local Union 2058, of Frankfort, Kentucky, celebrated its 20th anniversary October 2 with a smoker and talks by several charter members.

Brother W. N .Triplett, our treasurer, and Wm. S. Choate, trustee, both made interesting talks on the history of our Local, showing how we had advanced from

10, 15 and 20 Cents per hour when we were granted a charter in 1919 with a handful of members, to the present 90 cents per hour minimum and about 75 members in good standing.

Short talks were made also by Brothers G. Sharp, Tom Grayam, and our secretary, Charles E. Clark. Brother George L. Weaver, our Business Agent, thanked the brothers and officers for their loyalty to him the last two years and our organizer, J. R. Weyler; the State commissioner of labor, Mr. Burrows; Edward H. Weyler of the Kentucky State Federation of Labor; Mr. Kirk, of the State Building Trades, for their cooperation with us. He also urged all members to keep their dues paid up, and instructed the Steward on jobs to allow no one to work unless they had their working card punched for the month they were working in.

Our Local was chartered in the summer of 1919, and has struggled along through thick and thin, numbering today about 75 members in good standing, and in good financial condition.

Robert Rogers, President.

Labor Day Outing Features Local's Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Of the many celebrations of Labor Day, one of the most unique and successful was the Old Fashioned Outing at Rubin's River Estate, sponsored by Local 627 of Jacksonville, Fla., in commemoration of its thirty-ninth Anniversary. The fact that the event were so thoroughly enjoyed was due to the committee which worked tirelessly for the benefit of the hundreds of members present.

The able Master of Ceremonies, President J. A. Yankey opened the affair with a short address of welcome. Then followed events which the members shall long remember. These included old fashioned races and contests of yesteryear such as, men's three legged race, nail driving contest, men's tug-of-war, fat men's race, ladies' nail driving contest, old men's race, wheel barrow race, sack race, women's husband calling contest, egg race, potato race, balloon blowing contest and many others. The members competed in such numbers and with so much enthusiasm that most of the events had to be run off in heats, while the spectators cheered on their favorites and roared their approval..

As the setting sun turned the entire west into a riot of beauty and all had eaten their fill, we all gathered around the speaker's rostrum for the closing events.

In his introductory remarks Brother Yankey gave a short review of our recent membership drive in which we added more than 100 new members to our rolls. These were formally welcomed with the reminder that they were now members of a great organization, Their Organization, and to stick to it through thick and thin for the ultimate benefit of all.

Brother Roland Adams, fourth district executive board member, was then introduced as the speaker of the evening and he delivered an inspiring talk as only Brother Adams can. He brought out forcibly the hardships experienced by the pioneers of our Brotherhood, paying tribute to P. J. McGuire, the founder of our Brotherhood and the "Daddy" of Labor Day.

Brothers R. E. Mauch and F. M. Rice, the only living charter members of Local 627, were lauded for their loyalty and the part they played in laying the foundation of this Local.

The last events were the gate prize and a prize for the largest family in attendance. President Yankey commented on the spirit of brotherly love and enthusiasm reaped by this get-together. He also complimented the committee on arrangements for its work and planning to make this a never-to-be-forgotten day and truly their work had not been in vain for many were the enthusiastic comments of the members that they hoped this could be an annual event to which they could look forward to with joyous anticipation.

The very able committee was composed of Brothers, J. P. Myers, C. S. Wemp, C. W. McQuarry and J. Maxim.

Fraternally yours,

F. C. Moore, Secretary.

Palo Alto, Cal., Local Observes 39th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 668, of Palo Alto, Cal., celebrated its thirty-ninth Anniversary September 16, with a dinner dance, at which there were about 175 people. The Local was chartered September 12, 1900.

Brother "Lou"

Although we have no charter members left, Brother L. A. Weichselfelder, who was present, was initiated May 14, 1901. He served as Treasurer from 1904 to 1916, then as Financial Secretary in 1916 and 1917. Brother Weichselfelder was then re-elected to the Treasurer's job in 1920 and has held that office since. Though in his seventies, "Lou" as he is called, still is active and goes about on his bicycle.

We also had a letter from Brother J. A. Hagerty, who due to illness was unable to attend. Brother Hagerty was initiated into Local 4, June 13, 1892. The wage scale was 30c per hour, and the boys took turns following lumber wagons to try to get jobs. Thirty-seven years later Brother Hagerty worked in the same city (St. Louis) for $1.50 per hour. Brother Hagerty has represented the Brotherhood at three general conventions.

E. J. Campbell.

Brother Bosser Explains His Problem

Editor, The Carpenter:

Recently I received a few answers on my sphere problem, 4-3 times radius times radius. The brothers claim that isn't quite correct. But, as I know and since it has been stated, this is positively correct.

Decimal, we call "Euclid" and fractions we call "Algebra." First, in which way can we figure more correctly by "Euclid" or by "Algebra."

Now I shall prove:-3-10 qeual 3.333 etc. That isn't correct, since it shall never stop. In Algebra will divide 3-10 equal 3⅓, this is correct. In Euclid we can figure only four numbers correct and these numbers are 2-4-5-8. In Alegbra we can figure with every number.

Now to prove the sphere: A circle with 7″ diameter, the Circumference 22 inches is absolutely correct.

Now, I should like to prove which is more correct 3.1416 or 3 1/7. To find the correct number we divide 22 by 7 equals 3.1428571. As you see 3.1416 is not enough. In Algebra we divide 22 by 7 and we get 3 1/7. This is correct. Now a circle with 14″ diameter (doubled up 7 plus 7 equals 14) is 44. That circle doubled up is 10.5 diameter. The circumference to be correct is 33 inches. Everything which you can double up is correct.

A square you can only figure up to one number. 4 by 4 equals 16 (doubled up is 32″.) 5 67/102

577 times 577 divided by 102 times 102 equals 332929 divided by 10404

332929 divide 10404 equals 32.000001 the square in a circle of eight inches equals 5 67/102

A square of 6 inches doubled up equals 6 times 6 equals 36 times 2 equals 72. Square root of 72 equals 8 33/68 577 times 577 divided by 68 times 68 equals 332929 divided by 4624 332929 divided by 4624 qeuals 72.00001

The square in a circle of 12 inches is 8 33/68

A square of 12 inches doubled up equals 12 times 12 equals 144 times 2 equals 288 square root of 288 equals 16 33/34 577 times 577 divided by 34 times 34 equals 332929 divided by 1156

332929 divided by 1156 equals 288.000001

The square in a circle of 24″ equals 16 33/34. The square area of a circle has to be figured the same way. Radius times radius times 22/7.

Wm. Bosser.

Oil City, Pa., Local Observes Its 38th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

In celebration of its thirty-eighth anniversary, Local 830, of Oil City, Pennsylvania, honored the installation of its charter with a banquet and floor show at the City Hotel, August 28 at 6:30 p.m. commemorating the memory and service of their veteran members and others who aided in the early affairs of this Local Union.

President George Amy opened the banquet and introduced local architect E. E. Bailey, who acted as toastmaster and took charge of the entire program. He called for a few songs and then asked Brother J. F. Leyda, one of the Local's oldest members, for the invocation.

Following the invocation a full course chicken dinner with all the trimmings was served and a popular local orchestra rendered several selections during the meal.

A floor show was next on the program and consisted of several songs and dances by the Snider sisters and the applause and cheers are still ringing in the ears of the large gathering present.

The Toastmaster, after putting over a few remarks on some of the brothers, called upon Brother Harry S. Weiser who gave a very interesting history of the Local from its beginning. His history was received with great interest and applause.

Brother George Wuenshel of Erie, Pa., the principal speaker of the evening was next called upon. In his remarks he put great stress on demanding the Union Label when purchasing goods. He also spoke on the benefits derived from membership in the American Federation of Labor.

After this several of the brothers made a few remarks.

We extended our invitations to the local contractors as well as to members of the Central Labor Union and the Building and Construction Trades Department and many attended showing the cordial relations prevailing between the employers and employes in this district. In brief remarks they all stated that they hoped we would have these gatherings more often.

There are three charter signers still living but only one, Sam Day, still belongs to the Brotherhood. He is spending his remaining days at the Home in Lakeland, Florida and was unable to attend the dinner.

Dinner plates were arranged for 115 guests—these all being filled and the occasion was such a success it will no doubt be continued in the years to come.

Dancing and cards were enjoyed for the remainder of the evening.

Fraternally yours,

Raymond S. Echenoz, Recording Secretary.

Alameda, Cal., Local 194 Marks its 41st Anniversary

Local 194 which was chartered January 15, 1898, in Alameda, California, celebrated its forty-first anniversary Saturday evening, September 23, at the Eagles Hall in Alameda. A fine dinner at neatly decorated tables was served members and their invited guests, whom were as follows: J. H. Quinn, President of the Construction and Building Trades Council of Alameda County; D. H. Ryan, Secretary of the Bay District Council of Carpenters; G. A. Hess, Local No. 1158; W. F. Drury, Local 36; Ed McGuire, Local 1473; Walter O'Leary, Local 550 and Harry Grady Local 1186.

After dinner had been served the old timers of Local No. 194 were called on by Toastmaster Al Hansen.

The oldtimers were as follows: P. J. Moffatt, February 18, 1898; A. W. Jenkins 1901 and Otto Curdts, 1902. The guests were called on for a few remarks and Brother Quinn made the final speech, after which a program of music and entertainment was provided.

Members of the committee which arranged the celebration were, Al Hansen, chairman; G. W. Jenkins, P. J. Moffatt, J. Y. Ulhyte and A. R. Perry.

S. A. E. Hansen, Recording Secretary.

The Yarnin' BASKET

Greetings from Auxiliary 223, Grand Junction, Colo.

Editor, The Carpenter:

The ladies of Auxiliary No. 223 of Grand Junction read with interest the many activities of other auxiliaries told through the Yarnin' Basket.

No. 223 organized ten years ago but we had a struggle to keep going. We started out just fine and had quite a few members but one by one they dropped out until there were just twelve of us left and at times we thought it useless to carry on, but there were a few faithful members who wanted to keep on trying so we did and now we have more than thirty members. Most of them we have taken in within the last three months.

We are now planning a big picnic for the husbands and families to celebrate our tenth anniversary.

We try to have a get-together meeting every month or two and we have a covered dish supper and afterwards dance and play games.

We remember our sick members with flowers or cards and in long illnesses we give a sunshine box. Each member puts in a little gift and they are numbered or dated and each day the sick one takes one gift out of the box which helps to pass the long hours away.

We have our business meeting the first Monday night in each month and then we have a Social Meeting the third week in the month and this meeting is held at some member's home and we piece quilts or quilt. We have made several quilts. Some we have sold and some we have given to the poor. Our last one we raffled off and got fifteen dollars for it. We are working on one now which we expect to have ready for sale this fall.

At Christmas time we have a program and Christmas tree and treats for all the children and some for the poor children. We always try and help two or three poor families each winter by having pound showers of groceries and canned fruit and in some cases we tack a comfort and give. We receive many helpful hints and ideas from reading about what other Auxiliaries are doing.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth Mooney,
Grand Junction, Colo.

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Auxiliary 340, Corpus Christi, Texas

Ladies Auxiliary No. 340 of Corpus Christi, Texas, would like to add their needles in your Yarnin' Basket.

We have been organized since July 10, 1939. We meet the third Monday night of each month for our regular meeting in the Carpenters' Hall. We also meet each first, second and fourth Monday nights in each others homes for a little social.

We helped the Carpenters with their social last July and it being such a success they have asked our help for a social the last Monday night in October.

We are starting a membership drive. We have a Sunshine Club which sends flowers to the sick.

We look forward to reading the Yarnin' Basket each month and find it a great help to us.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. O. R. DeSalme, Recording Secretary.

Auxiliary 338, Roseville, California

In May wives of the carpenters of Local 1147, Roseville, California, met to discuss the forming of an auxiliary. They received a charter and were ready for a regular meeting in July, from which time they have held regular monthly meetings.

During the heat of summer there was not a very large attendance, but two parties for the women have been held and one for husbands.

We have sent for and received some literature in regard to the Union Label, a subject on which the members wish to be better informed. This material will be distributed among the women as rapidly as it is read.

There are many activities being considered and a larger membership is hoped for to make these events possible.

Our Auxiliary, 338, would be glad to hear from any groups or individuals who may wish to write and give us suggestions.

Mrs. Susie Holmes, President,
203 D St., Roseville, Calif.
Mrs. Laura Bourdon, Recording Sec.,
93 Parry St., Roseville, Calif.

Auxiliary 83, Tulsa, Oklahoma

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 83, Tulsa, Oklahoma, adds its bit of yarn to The Yarnin' Basket.

We are reorganizing our Auxiliary and since we are new, our efforts so far have been devoted largely to securing new members. We have a good territory to work in and are hopeful of building our organization into a large and active one.

We meet each Tuesday in the evening, with the exception of the first Tuesday in the month. On that date, our hall is not available, so we hold an all-day social meeting with a covered dish luncheon at the home of one of the members.

We have three delegates who represent us at the weekly meetings of the Trades Council, and who bring us reports on the labor conditions throughout the city. We are making every effort to patronize firms that are using organized labor.

Since we are new, we would be appreciative of letters from our sister auxiliaries, and feel sure that we would benefit from such contacts.

Sincerely yours,

Letitia Lauer, Recording Secretary.

Buy Union Label Christmas Gifts

I. M. Ornburn, Secretary-Treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, has announced that he had sent out notices to officials of all National and International Unions, State Federations of Labor, Central Labor Unions, Union Label Leagues and Women's Auxiliaries urging them to inaugurate a Union Label Christmas Gift buying campaign.

Local Union Label committees were instructed to call on all local firms presenting them with a copy of the 1939 Union Label Catalogue-Directory so that merchants would place their orders for merchandise with manufacturers whose products are Union-made and whose services are Union.

In his statement the Secretary-Treasurer of the Union Label department declared that if American consumers would confine their purchases to American-made and Union Label goods it would be more effective than an embargo because if the belligerent nations of the world can not sell their products in America then they will not be able to obtain the cash and credit to buy war munitions. Buying American is a boycott against nations at war. It is economic starvation for belligerent nations. Let's be Americans first and let's be Labor Unionists all the time. Buy only American-made, Union Label products for Christmas gifts and use only Union services.

IMPORTANT

The Federal Postoffice Department now requires extra postal charges when they notify International Headquarters of any change in address of members on The Carpenter mailing list.

These changes are literally coming in by the hundreds and the expense is a considerable item. This expense can be avoided if all members use the form below, to notify us of change of address. Just fill out the form and drop it in the mail addressed to Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

This is an important matter and it is requested that all members notify International Headquarters of change of address IMMEDIATELY.

(Date) ____19___

Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Please change my address on Journal file.

From ____________________________________**Street**

City _________________________**State** ____________

To ____ **Street**

City _________________________**State** ____________

Name in full __________________________________

L. U. No.______, **City**_______________ **State**______

It is suggested that you cut out blank if you have changed your address and paste it on a one cent postcard to save postage.

Members are not entitled to the Journal if they or their Local are in arrears. Honorary members required to pay one dollar yearly subscription rate.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 137

The old rim lock is so out-of-date that we will deal with it in this lesson only in the text. Occasionally still carpenters are called upon to put on a rim lock, or even more than one, but those occasions are rare. The mortise lock is so much better than the rim lock that little is gained by using the rim lock. Besides that the rim lock is unsightly and does not give nearly as satisfactory service.

Installing a rim lock is not hard. The lock is located about as any other lock, keeping the spindle of the knobs 3 feet above the finish floor. Then a hole for the spindle is bored and another for the key, which must be finished with a keyhole saw. Then the lock is screwed to the side of the door, keeping the front edge flush with the edge of the door and making the spindle and key holes correspond respectively with those bored into the door. The keeper, which is a housed keeper, usually requires a part of the casing to be cut out where it is to be fastened; that is, in cases where the door is hung so its surface will be in line with the edge of the jamb, otherwise the keeper is fastened to the casing.

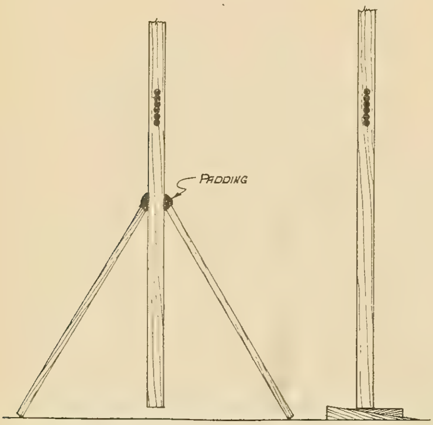

Fig. 1

The lock problems, speaking of installing and adjusting mortise locks, are innumerable. Many of them could not be illustrated satisfactorily, while others are found only on certain makes of locks.

Locks usually come from the factory put together for right-hand doors, but most of them are reversible. To reverse a lock, it must be taken apart. The workman should study the combination before removing any part of it, so that he will get it together again in its reversed order, otherwise he might find himself with a sort of jig-saw puzzle to solve.

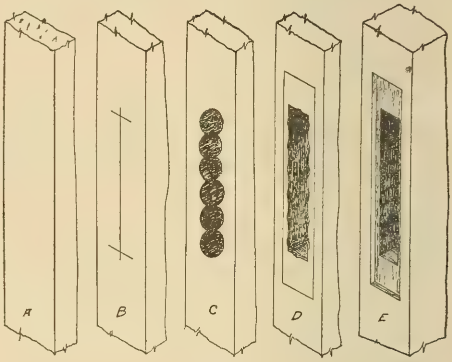

Fig. 2

The illustrations of this lesson deal with mortise locks only. Fig. 1 shows two ways of holding a door while the lock is being installed. To the left we are showing the door held with two sticks. These sticks have one end padded so as to keep from marring the door. To the right the door is shown held with two wedges, a big one and a little one. These drawings represent the door before the finish floor is laid. When the locks are installed after the finish floor is down, many carpenters use a chisel to wedge the door instead of wooden wedges. We have used all of these methods of holding doors, and in our opinion, the wooden-wedge method protects the door more than the others.

Five stages in the process of mortising for a lock, are shown by Fig. 2. At A is shown the part of the edge of a door where the lock is to be installed. At B we have the center of the edge marked for boring with two horizontal lines showing the width of the lock. At C the boring has been done. At D the house for the lock is completed and the mortising for the escutcheon is marked. At E the job of mortising is ready to receive the lock. The lock in place is shown to the left in Fig. 3, with the hole for the spindle and the keyhole cut out. To the right is shown the completed job with the escutcheons and knobs in place.

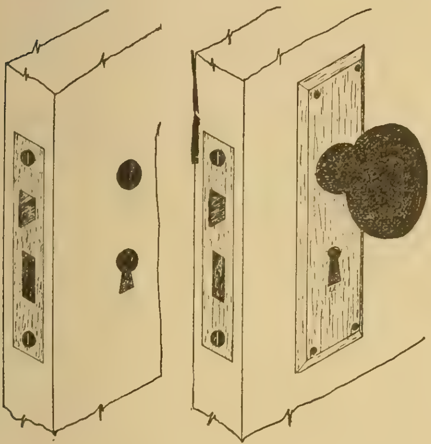
Fig. 3

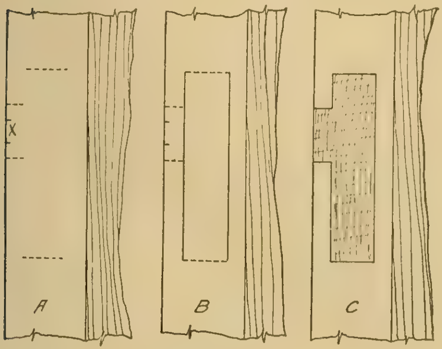

Fig. 4

Before we take up the next figure let us call attention to the screws. They are all shown with the slots in a perpendicular position, or running up and down. That is as they should be. Some architects insist on the slots of all exposed screws on the elevations to be in a perpendicular position. The slots of exposed screws on the plans should run in harmony with the most prominent lines.

Putting on the keeper of a lock requires more skill than one ordinarily presumes. Few carpenters are able to always get the keeper of a lock so nearly perfect that it will hold the door just right. At little too much play is as much of a fault as not enough. In Figs. 4 and 5 we are showing five stages in the process of installing a keeper for a mortise lock. The first thing to do is to mark the location of the latch plunger on the jamb. This we are showing at A, marked X. Then we hold the keeper as nearly in the right position as possible and mark the horizontal lines, which are shown dotted. This done, we set the gauge for marking the perpendicular lines somewhat as shown at B. Having these lines, we are ready to mortise for the keeper. At C the mortising is shown completed. At D, Fig. 5, we are showing the keeper fastened to the jamb with screws. The mortising for the plungers we do with the keeper in place, leaving the finished job as shown at E.

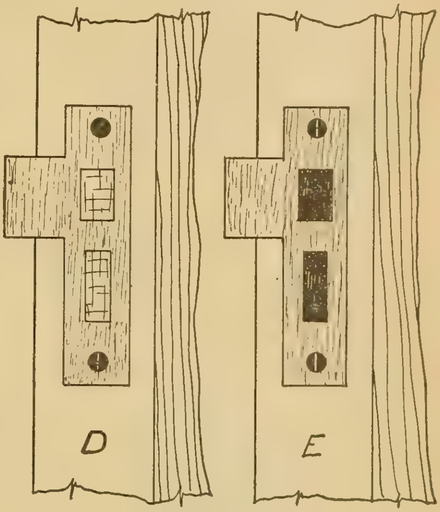

Fig. 5

Some carpenters mortise for the plungers before fastening the keeper, which is all right if it is carefully done. We have seen carpenters bore holes into the jamb for the plungers and cover them with the keeper, but we do not like that method at all.

At A and B, Fig. 6, we are showing two exaggerations of what should be avoided in installing mortise locks. The dotted lines emphasize what is the matter with the locks.

Whenever a lock is left with one or both of the faults shown in Fig. 6, even if the fault is not noticeable, you will find the lock plunger-bound. Or, putting it in another way, whenever you find a lock plunger-bound, that is to say, the plunger sticks, you will find something about the lock is more or less cockeyed.

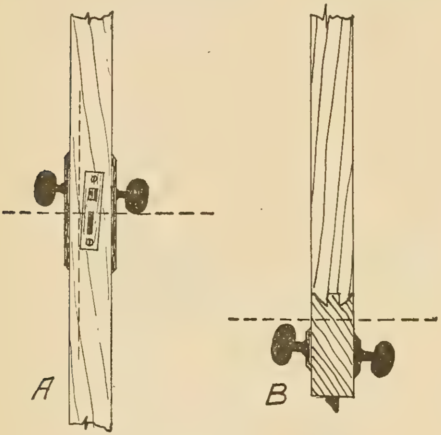

Fig. 6

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Termite Prevention

By L. Perth

In certain sections of the country, more particularly, in the Southern and Pacific Coast States, lumber in service is greatly damaged by "termites." These are wood-eating insects often erroneously called "white ants."

These termites for the most part live in the ground; they are blind and shun the light. They possess a keen appetite for wood fiber and they attack not only buildings but other forms of lumber as well.

To attack the wood of a house, they build slender shelter tubes up the walls from the ground to the sills and joists. The destruction of these tubes through which they obtain moisture to sustain them will kill all the insects above in a termite infested building.

There are several methods whereby termites may be destroyed in an existing building. However, before the presence of these insects has been discovered considerable damage already has been caused and the measure tends only to stop further action of this destructive element.

In order to insure new buildings against the infestation by termites preventative methods have been developed which when properly applied, will not only make the building immune to their attacks but will, in a measure increase the life of the lumber as well.

These preventative methods consist of the treatment of the wood by certain chemicals or as they are called "wood preservatives." These methods which were developed by the various wood preserving organizations have withstood actual tests for a period of years and have proved to be effective.

However, the mere subjection of wood to the treatment with a preservative material will not produce the desired results unless effective methods of injecting it into the wood are followed.

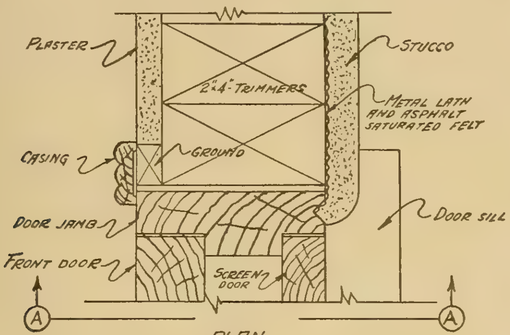
Surface spraying or painting with wood preservatives does not protect wood against such attacks, as the termites usually penetrate the inside of the timber. It has been definitely established, however, that wood treated under pressure with the proper kind of preservatives according to accepted and tested standards whereby the chemical is forced into the inside of the wood is absolutely effective against any attacks by these wood eating parasites.

Wood preserving is by no means new in industry. The first large users of preserved wood were the railroads who began the extensive use of "Creosoted" railroad ties many years ago. Other industries are also using to a great extent wood preservatives. Telegraph, telephone and power poles are chemically treated and timbers used for the construction of docks, piers, highway bridges are treated in the same manner.

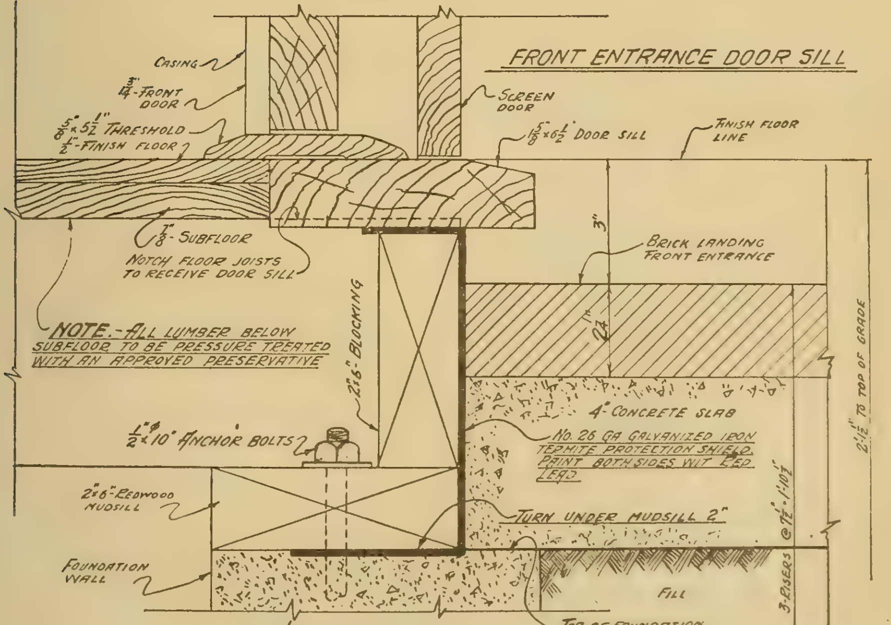
Today with the great development of building activities throughout the country there is a marked tendency on the part of the agencies directing or regulating these activities to include in their program of developing high grade construction standards—the practice of using treated lumber in wood construction.

The features and merits of wood preservation which have made it so useful for large industries make it even more desirable for building construction, which is today one of the largest if not the largest industry in the country.

Many municipalities have incorporated this practice in their Building Codes and the Federal Housing Administration prescribes this measure in all termite infested areas.


PLASTER
STUCCO
2"x4" TRIMMERS
METAL LATH AND ASPHALT SATURATED FELT
CASING
GROUND
DOOR JAMB
DOOR SILL
FRONT DOOR
SCREEN DOOR
A
A

PLAN


CASING
1 3/4"-FRONT DOOR
5/8"x5 1/2" THRESHOLD
1/2"-FINISH FLOOR
SCREEN DOOR
1 5/8"x6 1/2" DOOR SILL
FINISH FLOOR LINE
7/8"- SUBFLOOR
NOTCH FLOOR JOISTS TO RECEIVE DOOR SILL
3"
BRICK LANDING FRONT ENTRANCE
24
NOTE.-ALL LUMBER BELOW SUBFLOOR TO BE PRESSURE TREATED WITH AN APPROVED PRESERVATIVE
2"x6"-BLOCKING
2'-1/2" TO TOP OF GRADE
4"-CONCRETE SLAB
1/2"ϕx10" ANCHOR BOLTS
NO. 26 GA GALVANIZED IRON TERMITE PROTECTION SHIELD. PAINT BOTH SIDES WIT RED LEAD
2"x6"-REDWOOD MUDSILL
TURN UNDER MUDSILL 2"
3-RISERS @ 7 1/2" - 1'-10 1/2"
FOUNDATION WALL
FILL
TOP OF FOUNDATION WALL

FRONT ENTRANCE DOOR SILL

SECTION "A-A"

SCALE 6"=1'-0"

The use of treated lumber in house building is limited to the portion of the structure in contact with or near the ground, in damp and poorly ventilated basements or in contact with other timbers or with masonry girders, joists, stringers and sub-flooring.

In such municipalities on the Pacific Coast where this treatment is mandatory all lumber used for the understructure should be treated by an approved wood preserving method. This includes: Mudsills, underpinning, posts, girders, floor joists and bracing.

Among the accepted preservatives

and treatments the most commonly used are: Creosote oil, Zinc chloride and Wolman salts. Through the efforts of the National Committee on Wood Utilization a movement has been inaugurated in Ohio whereby retail lumber yards will carry treated lumber in sizes suitable for house construction. As the public learns of the economic advantages of treated lumber for use in damp localities or in contact with the ground the demand for such lumber will result in as country-wide use as it now has for bridges, trestles and pier construction.

In addition to the above described chemical treatment of lumber there are in general use in many localities mechanical methods of termite protection. These consist in the installation of continuous noncorrodible metal termite shields with tight seams and soldered joints. The accompanying drawing represents an illustration of one of these methods.

Three Drop Leaf Table

By Charles A. King

A table of rather unusual design but which will fit nicely into family uses and always be ready for a game of cards. This table may be made of mahogany or maple for the type of its design was originated about the middle of the eighteenth century when furniture of similar characteristics was just coming into popularity.

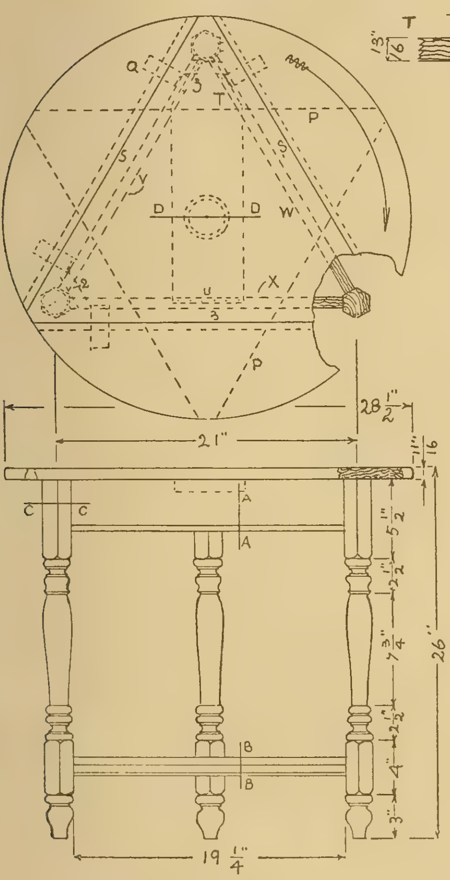
In making this table the craftsman will have problems that grow out of gluing at an angle which is shown by the dotted lines Z of Section C. It is evident that clamps cannot be easily used in drawing the rails to a joint with the legs, hence we will simplify matters by making the squares hexagonal in section so the clamps may have a firm bearing. Get the turning square billets out 1¾″ x 1¾″ x 25/16″; lay off the length and location of the squares to receive the top and foot rails. Place the leg in the lathe, roughly turn the shaft and the foot; remove the leg from the lathe and glue pieces ¼″ x 1½ upon the squares. When hard, plane the squares to the hexagonal shape indicated which will give good holding for the clamps and replace in lathe; center the leg exactly. Turn the ends of the squares slightly rounding and finish turning the shaft and foot of each leg.

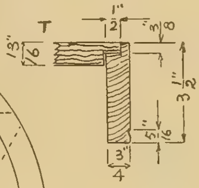
Get out three top rails ¾″ x 3½″ x 19¼″ and three bottom rails ¾″ x 1½″ x 19¼″; mold edges as suggested. Bore holes for ⅜″ dowels; note that these holes are so placed that the dowels will not cut each other off and thus weaken the joint. The holes in each end of rail X may be bored as in X1. Bore the holes in end 2 of rail V as at W1 and in end 3 as in X1. The holes bored in the square to receive the dowels of end 2 will pass through the dowels of rail X but will not weaken the construction appreciably. Place the dowels in rail W as in W1. Glue the top and foot rails X and the legs of that side together. When set, glue the dowels into the ends of the other two sides V and W and fit them into the other leg. It will be a good idea to use casein glue in the permanent assembly for this will allow more time for working than will hot glue. Be sure the glued sides are square and that they set straight. Get out the turntable board ¾″ x 5″ x 17½″; cut rabbets at T and U, fit the board into them and glue and nail strongly.

Glue the triangular top as shown making the base of the equillateral triangle at the end wood; this brings the other two edges at a better angle with the grain of the wood than if one edge were parallel with the grain. In order to work the triangle out with enough wood for the table joint it must be made 28″ on each side. (Verify all dimensions.) The face joint at S should be about 24″ long at 1⅛″ from the face of the top rail, 7/16″ being added to allow for the table joint at R. Make the three leaves 11/16″ x 7″ x 24″, and roughly shape them to the arc of a circle of 14¼″ radius. Make the triangular top the correct size and shape without cutting the apexes of the angles. Mold the round part of the joint on the edges of the main table top, and the hollow part of the joint of edge of each leaf as at R. Draw the circle of the table top by holding the leaves in place and making it all at the same time. Work to a true edge and make the flat round edge as shown. Hang each of the three leaves to the main top with table hinges set flush with the bottom side with the pin center 7/16″ from the edge of the round of the joint. Cut a 2½″ circle through the turn table board in the exact center of the triangle formed by the center of the legs as in Section D.

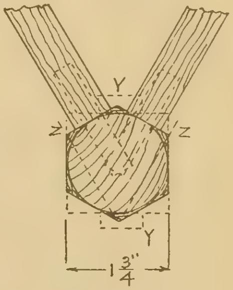
Make a cut in the top edge of the top rails as suggested by dotted lines to allow the table top to be swung around without the hinges dragging. It is plain that when the top is placed as in the sketch the unsupported leaves will drop but when the top is turned around until in the position of the dotted lines P, the legs of the table will support the leaves.

We will take it for granted that all visible surfaces have been smoothed and sandpapered as the work progressed and that we can now go ahead with the finishing. Finish in natural wood or stain as preferred. Three coats of well rubbed shellac polished with wax will make a suitable and pleasing finish. Several coats of boiled oil and turpentine 50-50 well rubbed in and wiped dry with a soft cloth once a week will make an excellent finish; this is the kind of finish the craftsmen of the eighteenth century often used on their best work.

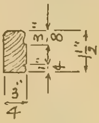




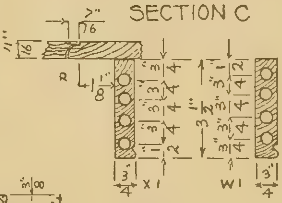
SECTION A



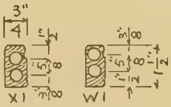
SECTION C



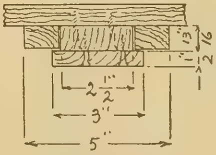
SECTION B



DOWELS IN TOP RAILS



DOWELS IN FOOT RAILS



TURNTABLE SECTION D

Two-Way Ladder

Did you ever stand in line waiting to go up or down a ladder, because there were other men on the ladder coming in your direction? If so, what you needed was a two-way ladder, something like what we are showing by the illustrations on the next page.

Fig. A shows to the left how to mark the steps of the ladder on the three uprights. To the right we are showing a face view of the ladder. The arrows show how to use it so as to prevent jay-climbing. We are giving the width as thirty inches, which should be considered as the minimum. In other words, a two-way ladder should never be narrower than thirty inches, and can be as wide as four feet. We are showing the steps twelve inches from top to top, which is the standard height for ladder steps. Never, never, never make a ladder with steps higher than twelve inches. It will take more time to go over a ladder with steps of sixteen or eighteen inches than it will to go over one with standard steps.

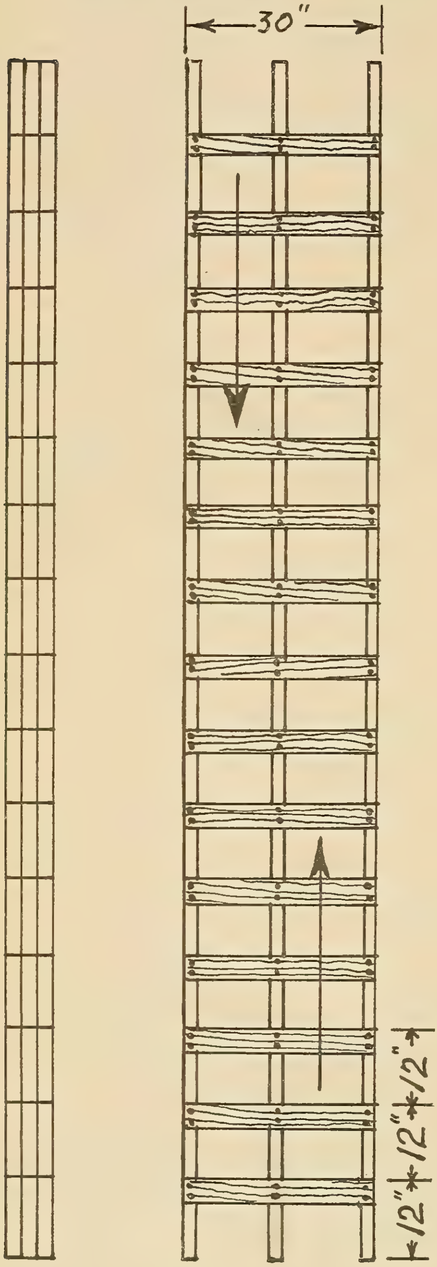
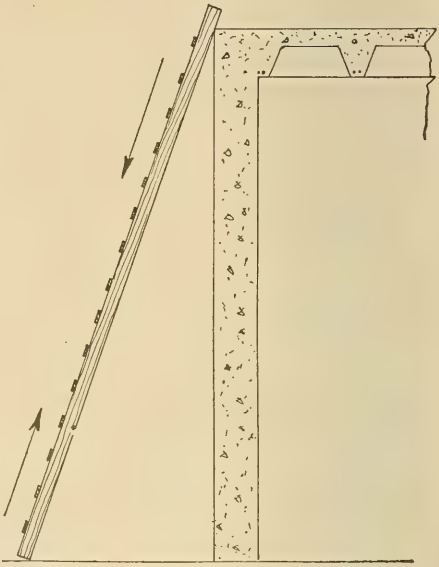


Fig. A



B

There are occasions when the steps of ladders should be made even lower than twelve inches. For instance, hod-carriers want very low steps for their ladders. In such cases the man who has to use the ladder should be consulted before determining the height of the steps. But speaking of carpenters, we repeat, never make the steps higher than twelve inches.—(H. H. Siegele)

A Handle

There is perhaps no other vocation that has so many constantly-coming-up new situations as carpentry. Every day the carpenter works with his tools, brings him face to face with some problem he has never dealt with before. This is especially true with the mechanic who keeps his mentality clear, and uses it to simplify his various tasks and to systematize them wherever and whenever it is possible to do so.

Not so long ago my buddy and I were placing joists that rested on corbels somewhat as we are showing in Fig. 1. Each of us took an end and started to carry the joists, one walking on one wall and the other on the other. But we found it wouldn't work. The joist was just a little too short to carry that way with safety. We solved the problem by nailing a handle on one end, as I am showing in Fig. 1, to the left. Fig. 2 gives two details of the handle, showing how it is fastened to the joist, leaving the nails partly undriven so they can readily be pulled with a claw-hammer when the joist is put down. The handle is then carried back and fastened to the next joist in the same way, and the joist is placed. This operation is repeated until the joists are all in place.—(H. H. Siegele)

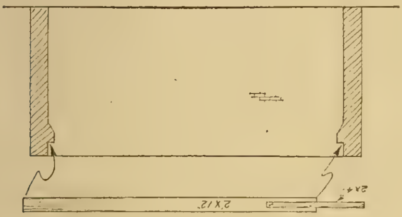


Fig. 1

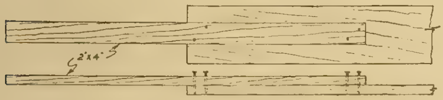


Fig. 2

HAND SKILL A COMMON GIFT

Rarely, in fact almost never, is any man or woman totally without some degree of hand skill. Because of lack of opportunity or initiative many have never tried to make anything with tools and mistake their inexperience and resulting lack of confidence for the absence of a natural aptitude for hand work. Nearly all such will be surprised and pleased when, with no more help than may be found in a magazine article describing processes of using simple tools they make a necktie rack, a foot rest or a bird house. It needs only an incentive and enough gumption to open a fascinating field of interests which promises many happy hours and worthwhile results.

Made of Wood

A member from California sends this suggestion for us to fix up into a craft problem article. He writes:

"I saw the article in the May Carpenter showing a saw clamp to be used with a vise. Here is a sketch of a saw clamp made of wood, which any carpenter can make. It will hold both hand saws and crosscut saws."—J. G. C.

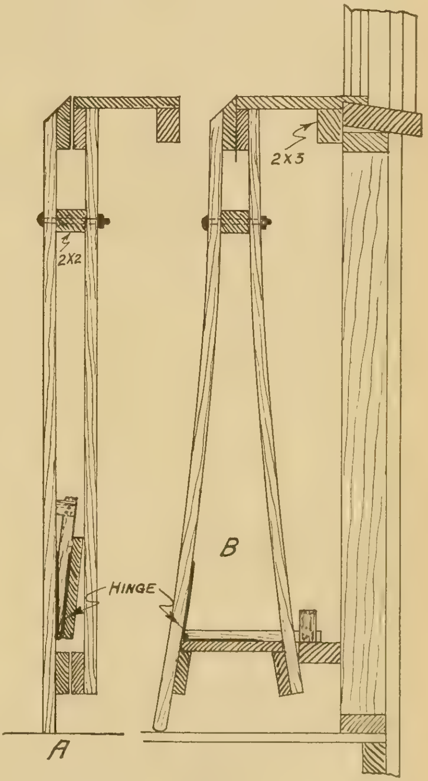


Fig. 1

We are glad to get these suggestions and dress them up, as it were, into little articles.

Fig. 1, A, shows a cross section of the clamp folded, and B shows it holding a saw blade. The strap hinges pointed out with arrows, let the spreader with the foot-pedal fold back when the clamp is not in use. See front view.

The clamp should be located so as to receive north light. The parts shown in B, Fig. 1, and not in A, were not shown in the pencil sketch.

Fig. 2, A, shows a front view. The dotted part-circles to the upper left and right show how the corners of the jaws are housed to receive the handle of the saw. At B is shown a top view. The criss-cross lines are guide lines, showing the proper angle for filing saws. Use 7 and 12 on the square to mark the guide board.—(H. H. Siegele))

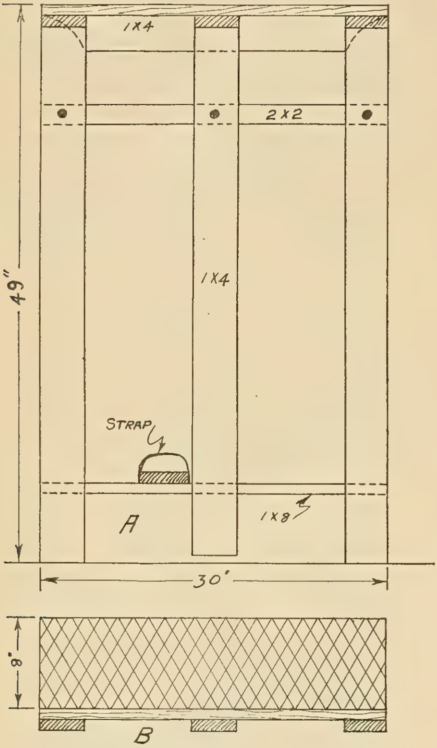


Fig. 2

Horns For Horses

We quote below a letter that came with a pencil sketch from California for us to work into an article:

"Here is an idea on saw horses:

"Fig. 1 shows how they are usually made excepting the nailed-on 1x2, which is the idea.

"When a carpenter saws a board he usually leans the saw against the horse, and if made in the usual way the slightest vibration caused by planing or hammering will cause the horse to shake and the saw falls to the floor. After picking up my saw in this way several times, I got the idea and nailed a piece of 1x2 on the horse to hold the saw—it worked. When making new horses I eliminated the 1x2 by leaving the projection as shown in Fig. 2.

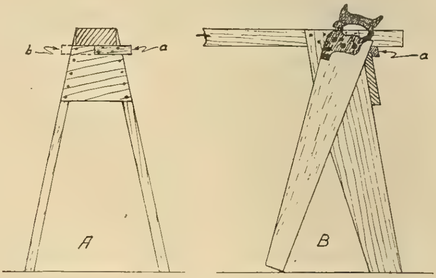


Fig. 1

"This idea may not seem like much to some, but if it saves bending over and picking one's saw up fifty times a day, it is worth the time it takes to do it."—J. G. C.

This brother has a practical idea that should interest every carpenter. In Fig. 1, A, we are showing at a where the 1x2 is nailed. At b by dotted lines we are offering a suggestion, which is to say, why not have two horns at each end of the horse? At B we are showing a side view with the saw leaning in its usual way, but held up by the horn pointed out at a.

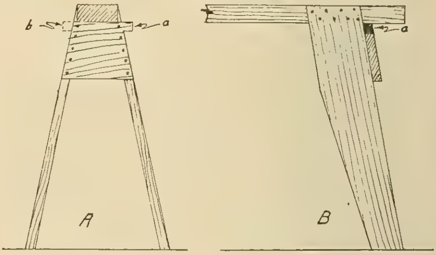


Fig. 2

Fig. 2, A & B at a, shows the horn idea for new horses. The dotted lines at b is our suggestion for a full set of horns.—(H. H. Siegele)

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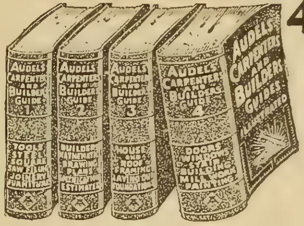
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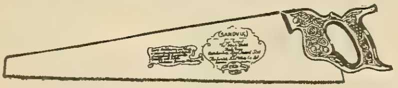

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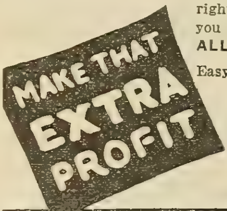

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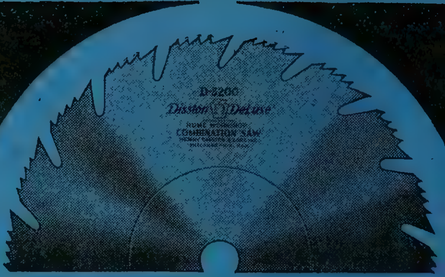

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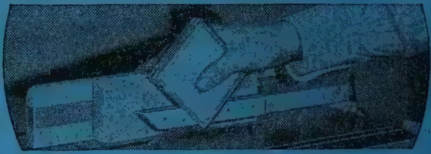

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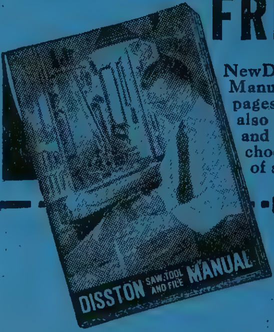

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Elected First Vice-President
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
At 59th Annual Convention, Cincinnati, O., October, 1939

December
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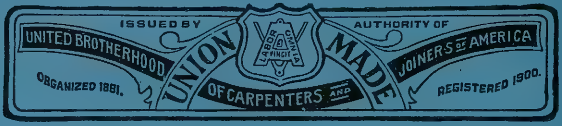

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INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1939

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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THE indictment of the General President, General Representative George C. Ottens and J. A. Callahan and Joseph A. Klein representing our St. Louis District Council was called to the attention of the General Executive Board.

The Board authorizes the publication of same in the journal for the information of the members of the Brotherhood.

It is apparent to the Board that the indictment was the result of the efforts of the General President, and others mentioned in the indictment, to retain and maintain for the members of our Brotherhood work that comes under the jurisdictional claims of our organization, and the Board authorizes the General President to take all steps necessary to protect the interests and welfare of our members, and to maintain the jurisdiction of our Brotherhood.

* * * * *

Copy of the indictment in full will be found on page 22.

Insects In A Huge Business Spiderweb

EIGHT "interest groups," with the House of Morgan as the head of the list, influence and in large measure dominate and control America.

And here is what the National Resources Committee says about these eight groups in a report to President Roosevelt:

They control industrial and bank assets of $61,025,000,000. That is 62 per cent of the assets of the 200 largest industrial concerns and 50 largest financial concerns in this country.

The eight groups, thus dominating the industrial and financial power of the country through these 250 corporations have control of 96 per cent of the assets of all railroads, 75 per cent of the assets of all public utilities, 48 per cent of the assets of all commercial banks and 34 per cent of the assets of all manufacturing corporations in the country.

Eighty-three men, directors in these eight groups, hold 405 directorates in corporations. Their interests and their affairs are so interwoven and interlocked that all but a very few of the 250 largest corporations in the country could be brought together under one gigantic "interest group."

The House of Morgan controls railroads, utilities, banks and industries in general, with assets of $30,210,000,000.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., is largely interested in railroads, but also controls utilities and banks with total assets of $10,853,000,000.

The Rockefeller group is interested in oil and one bank with total assets of $4,262,000,000.

The Mellon group is interested in oil, aluminum, coal, some manufacturing corporations, utilities and banks, with total assets of $3,332,000,000.

A Chicago group, interested in industries and utilities and banks in Chicago, has assets of $4,266,000,000.

The duPont group is largely interested in duPont companies, General Motors, some other corporations and banks, with total assets of $2,628,000,000.

A Cleveland group has industries, utilities and banks centering in Cleveland, with total assets of $1,404,000,000.

A Boston group has manufacturing concerns in that part of New England, utilities and banks with total assets of $1,719,000,000.

On some questions of business interests there is very marked distinction between these groups. Where their business interests conflict, as they often do, there is competition. But on other questions, such as those of government, of politics and of labor relations, there is a very closely affiliated interest running through each of the groups and into most of the other 250 corporations studied in this report.

As an example of the thoroughness of the committee inquiry, the report on the House of Morgan is discussed here.

A Morgan partner usually sits on the board of directors and more or less directs the affairs of the corporations which Morgan controls. The bank assumes a personal interest and a personal responsibility and asserts a personal and direct power. The policy is different in the Kuhn, Loeb group, where actual representation on boards of directors is not sought.

The Morgan group has under its wing the following industrial concerns: Pullman, Inc., General Electric, United States Steel, Kenecott Copper, Phelps Dodge, American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corporation, Continental Oil, Montgomery Ward, National Biscuit, Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron, Baldwin Locomotive Works, Glen Alden Coal, and the St. Regis Paper Company.

Morgan also controls the following utilities: American Telephone and Telegraph, International Telephone and Telegraph, Consolidated Gas of New York, and United Corporation, which controls Commonwealth and Southern, United Gas Improvement Company, Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, Niagara Hudson Power Corporation, and Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation. The group also controls Electric Bond and Share, which controls American Power and Light Company, American Gas and Electric, National Power and Light and Electric Power and Light.

In the railroad world Morgan controls such important properties as the New York Central, Lackawanna, Rutland, Chesapeake & Ohio, Missouri Pacific, Erie, Big Four, Pere Marquette, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Wheeling & Lake Erie, Denver & Rio Grande Western, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Burlington, Spokane, Portland & Seattle, Gulf, Mobile & Northern, Santa Fe, Southern, and Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.

The banks controlled are the Guaranty Trust, New York Trust, Bankers' Trust, and the parent financial companies, J. P. Morgan & Co. and the First National Bank of New York.

Thus this group controls the largest corporations in the country, American Telephone and Telegraph, with assets of $3,998,300,000 and the United States Steel, which is close to the top of the list with assets of $1,822,400,000.

Thus is the story of domination by a few of the masses in this country.

But there's another story and it is pointed out in another report to the president by the National Resources Committee and its disclosures tell just how these eight "interest" groups hold consumers in their grasp.

This story reveals how consumers are helpless to protect themselves from a system where prices are fixed for them by manufacturers who are able to dictate because of their concentrated industrial and financial power.

The administration has shifted to consumers the responsibility for protecting themselves against the rapid increase in the cost of living.

In the first part of this article above was shown in a small part, the interlocking financial setup of these powerful organizations.

The ensuing paragraphs will show how prices are fixed and the consumer is helpless to combat such tactics, according to the report of the National Resources Committee.

The report declares that, even in the depression years, when excess production and a starved consumer pocketbook should have caused price competition and helped the consumer, the manufacturers fixed the prices for their products and the consumer had to pay the bill.

If that condition existed when conditions were somewhat favorable to the consumer, what chance would the consumer have during war expansion or inflation?

"To a major extent," the committee reported, "the prices of goods are formed on an administered basis rather than on the basis of a free market."

About the only prices which are not fixed are those for raw or unprocessed foodstuffs. Thus the farmer gets no advantage from the price control system.

The committee report emphasizes that a comparatively few farmers are organized, and then only to market one product, such as milk or butter or citrus fruits. For the mass of farmers who operate the 7,000,000 farm units in this country, the price they get is established by competition.

The picture drawn shows that "the good old days" have disappeared and the country is faced with an airtight economic system where the large manufacturers employ most of our workers and then fix the prices the worker must pay for the products of his toil.

The "good old days" as Jefferson understood them and desired them were related to a nation of freemen who lived on the farm. "As recently as 1870," the committee states, "53 per cent of our workers were employed in agriculture. But in 1930 only 21.4 per cent were so engaged."

The worker has had to turn to industry and there he has found power gradually concentrated in fewer and fewer hands. More than 20 per cent of our workers are now employed by only 100 of our largest corporations.

Those 100 corporations produce more than 32.4 per cent of the value of all things manufactured in this country. About 12 per cent of our workers are employed in industries each of which hire more than 10,000 persons.

But, if that is not enough evidence of concentrated industrial power, the report adds that 200 of our largest corporations control more than 46 per cent of our entire industrial wealth, approximately 60 per cent of all the physical assets of all non-financial corporations and more than 19 per cent of our entire national wealth.

This concentration is increasing from year to year. The committee shows that in 1929 those 200 corporations owned 49.4 per cent of the assets of all corporations. In one year, this figure jumped to 54 per cent, and by 1933 it had jumped to 57 per cent.

Incidentally, the committee points out what may be indicative of the future. The newer industries show a greater tendency to become concentrated.

"Automobiles and parts, rubber tires and tubes, cigarettes, rayon and refrigeration are all concentrated to the point where 40 per cent or more of the value of products in 1935 was produced by four companies," according to the report.

The four largest companies which make motor vehicles, bodies and parts controlled more than 60 per cent of production in that field. In meat packing, steel works, electrical machinery and railroad repair shops the four companies controlled from 30 to 60 per cent of production.

The committee contends that the ability to dictate prices and destroy the free market does not give absolute monopolistic control to also fix profits. Even when competition is absent and various groups of industries get together to decide what the consumer must pay, consideration must be given to certain general economic conditions. In some fields, it is shown, the determination of industries to establish and maintain a price regardless of whether sales are made has resulted in curtailment of profits.

Another Economic Cure-All Exploded

THE opinion expressed by many that the war in Europe will be a cure-all for our economic ills is rapidly being discounted by facts and figures.

We are now experiencing a war boom as the result of hostilities across the sea.

Reliable business reporting agencies disclose that industrial production is now above the level of 1929 with every indication of going higher.

Still, according to the Department of Labor, approximately ten millions of workers are still seeking jobs that aren't to be had.

Employment has risen to a small degree, but this contrasts with the fact that relief rolls are increasing.

During the latter part of October, the first authoritative information on the extent of employment since the start of the European war showed that between the middle of August and middle of October more than 500,000 jobless had returned to mills and factories. This figure is considerably smaller than was anticipated by the Department of Labor which issued the report.

The fact that 500,000 idle were returned to work is important news but this is cancelled almost immediately by a statement by Colonel Frances C. Harrington, in charge of federal relief rolls, that relief rolls increased by 172,645 during the same period!

Lest labor be misled into thinking that this country is on its way to a boom era as the result of Europe's chaos, let's take a look at what Labor, the official publication of the railroad unions, thinks of the situation.

An editorial, quoted in part, follows:

"In spite of rising employment, relief rolls continue to expand. The Social Security Board reveals that during September demands on state and local relief funds increased 4 per cent, with 41 per cent increases in some cities. That news would be a disquieting sign at any time. At this particular moment it is downright dangerous.

"It is a problem that merits the attention of what President Harding once called our 'best minds.' It is a problem that should have the sincerest consideration of the administration, members of Congress, industrialists and all others who are concerned about maintaining the American 'way of life.'

"What a travesty it is to talk about a possible $80,000,000,000 annual income while thousands of men, women and children are actually suffering the pangs of hunger! Relief agencies in many cities have warned that unless heroic measures are taken actual starvation will stalk in the larger cities this winter.

"It would be a tragic mistake to assume that unemployment is going to cure itself. The jobless won't be absorbed by foreign buying. They won't be absorbed by the big defense program planned by the administration.

"At the risk of being tiresome, LABOR again emphasizes what many economists have contended that unemployment can be wiped out only by lifting production about 30 per cent above the previous high mark. The most optimistic forecasters dare not hope for anything like that.

"There is not a chance that the ideal of a "job for every man" will be reached until there is a great deal more purchasing power than exists at this time. Machines cannot operate steadily unless there is a market for the goods they produce.

"The 10,000,000 workers whom nobody wants and who are in danger of being forgotten must have jobs—if not in private industry, then on public projects. The alternative is to maintain them on relief.

"Jobs, of course, are preferable. Organized labor has proposed that everybody be put to work by reducing hours as far as necessary without reducing present earnings. If there is a better solution, it has not yet been suggested."

Another editorial on the same subject has this to say:

"Additional evidence that there is something 'screwy' about the present business recovery was supplied (this week) by the Federal reserve Board.

"In its monthly survey, the board sounded a warning that there is great danger that the nation is being built up for a drastic letdown. Production, the board said, has increased amazingly during the past few weeks, the total gain being greater than for any similar period in history.

"But—and this is the fly in the ointment—neither employment nor consumption has been able to maintain the same pace.

"Although employment has turned upward since the outbreak of the European war, the number of men returned to work has been relatively small in comparison with the number still vainly seeking jobs. More disquieting still, in the board's opinion, is the fact that during recent weeks, while business indices continued to mount, there has been a 'noticeable decline' in the demand for additional workers.

"The board makes it entirely clear that the additional purchasing power resulting from the re-employment of about 1,000,000 workers is more than offset by the spectacular rise in prices. Every penny added to living costs, of course, is a penny taken from the pay envelope, and, consequently, is a penny less for consumption.

"An illuminating light is thrown on this question by the report. It contends that industrialists, in anticipation of a big demand for war materials, started to increase production and raise prices at the same time. Apparently business men failed to realize that they were killing the 'golden goose..'

"Roger Babson, whom some business men regard as an oracle, shares the view of the Federal Reserve Board that something must be done to boost consumption if present business gains are to be preserved.

"'Unless retailers keep their cash registers clanging,' Babson argues, 'the industrial boom will peter out. In order to maintain our current rate of production, goods must move along to customers, so that new orders can be placed with manufacturers.'

"But how can customers buy if workers are not permitted fully to participate in the upswing? If consumption, the off-horse pulling the economic machine, is not able to pull its share of the load, the machine will bog down and there will be another and deeper depression.

"The answer—and the only answer—is that a larger share of the rewards of industry must find its way into the pay envelope. Wages mean consumption for 85 per cent of Americans. Consumption is lagging production because wages are not sufficient. That's as clear as the nose on your face, and the sooner business men realize it the better off all of us will be."

To any person who has kept astride of our economic problem as the result of long and widespread depression and unemployment, the above facts speak boldly for themselves.

Another significant conclusion concerning labor emerges from a study made by the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics covering the early years of the last World War.

According to this survey, if history repeats itself, labor is very likely to lose more than it gains from a war boom.

While conditions then were not entirely parallel with the present situation, the bureau contended, they were a warning of what workers may expect out of the current European conflict.

Labor's consuming power will suffer the most from war "prosperity," the report indicated. That's where labor was hit in the last military mixup.

Between 1913, the year just preceding the war, and 1917, after America entered, the cost of living jumped 38 per cent, the bureau pointed out. Food prices zoomed higher, going to 57 per cent above the 1913 level.

On the other hand, union wages for the four years inched up only 14 per cent, or about one-fourth the rate at which prices advanced, the study showed. Non-union scales lagged even further behind.

Every year of the war labor's buying power dropped, until by 1917 the wage earner's dollar was worth only 72 cents, as compared with the 1913 wage dollar, the bureau declared.

The survey likewise threw cold water on the widely-held belief that production of war supplies would lead to the rapid absorption of the unemployed.

In 1913, as now, the United States had a big army of jobless on its hands. But even though war broke out in Europe early in 1914, employment did not go up at once. In fact, except for some war industries, the total of employed workers fell off between 1914 and 1915, the bureau's tabulation disclosed.

Not until early 1917, after the conflict had waged for three years, did employment reach a substantial figure, the government figures showed.

Jobs are even less likely to shoot up now, because of many new factors in the picture, the bureau emphasized. It cited the fact that 1,300,000 workers have been dropped from WPA rolls and that most of these have not yet been absorbed in private industry.

Also, American industries are much more highly mechanized now than in 1914 and can go into capacity production with many less workers.

"Improved machines and techniques are readily available for vastly increasing the productivity of labor whenever the demand for the product warrants more extensive use." the bureau set forth.

In other words, machines are destined to take the place of manpower as factories speed up output.

Furthermore, the warring nations haven't the money or the credit facilities to buy heavily from the United States as they did back in the last war, the bureau explained. On top of that, there are the "uncertainties as to the length and fortunes of the war," which are none too encouraging for a production boom, according to the bureau.

Boiled down, the indicated judgment of the bureau's expert is that anyone who thinks the war will solve America's unemployment problem had better take off his rose-colored glasses and get down to earth.

Labor Wants Permanent Gains

(American Federation of Labor Business Review)

THE tragedy of Europe has become a more powerful "shot in the arm" to business in America than any pump priming attempted by the Administration in the past seven years. Union executives and members will do well to study the events of the last two months so that they will be ready to act constructively and lend their influence to prevent the present war boom from collapsing into a business recession as did the boom of 1937.

War in Europe requires an immense readjustment of trade over the entire world. The warring nations, with their man power engaged in fighting, must turn to other countries for supplies of war materials, food, and other necessaries as their reserves and home manufactures become inadequate. Also, the supplies of goods which these nations have been sending to neutrals will be largely cut off, and in the case of Germany, the British blockade will practically eliminate the shipment of German goods to South America and elsewhere. If the war continues, the United States is likely to fall heir to a large part of this foreign trade. The enormous volume of trade which will be relinquished by warring nations can be pictured from figures on one industry—steel. In one year (1936), nations now at war shipped 6,000,000 tons of iron and steel products to other countries, an amount three times the average annual exports of these products from the United States in recent years. If the United States were to fill even part of this need, as well as similar needs for other products and the additional war needs of belligerents, our industrial production would exceed any previous peak in our history.

The probability of huge volumes of new orders for American industry changed the business outlook in this country the moment war was declared. Hesitation turned overnight to confidence. Business men who had been buying "hand to mouth," for immediate needs only, at once placed large orders, stocking up for future needs in fear of price increases. Industrial production rose to unexpected levels. The Federal Reserve Board adjusted production index surpassed the 105 mark which had been forecast for September and rose to 110. New orders continued to pour into manufacturing plants throughout industry, so that production volumes exceeding 1937 peak levels are practically assured for the rest of the year. Forecasters now expect the production index to reach 125 by December, equalling the all time peak reached in June, 1929, and exceeding the 1937 peak by 6 per cent.

This rise in production, one of the most rapid in history, is due almost entirely to orders received from American business firms and consumers. Foreign orders have not yet come to us in any volume. Business men realized that an enormous demand for steel, steel products and machinery from England and France was in prospect, and that later there would be need for oil, textiles and foodstuffs. Consequently, firms having tentative plans to retool or expand their plants, immediately ordered machine tools and other machinery. The machine tool industry was booked to capacity for months ahead. Similarly, shipbuilders foresaw an enormous need for new merchant vessels; orders were placed for forty-nine new ships in September, which compares with twenty-eight placed in the first eight months of 1939. Shipyards were booked to capacity.

To supply the resulting demand for steel, shipments of ore increased 21 per cent in September; thirty-one blast furnaces were brought into operation. Railroad freight carloadings rose above the 1937 peak, as the roads transported coal, ore, fluxing stone, manganese, finished steel and other products. Since the railroads were equipped to carry approximately 800,000 carloads of freight per week, the rise of freight loadings to 806,000 in mid-September and 845,000 in the week of October 14, forced them to order new cars and equipment. September freight car orders totalled 24,600, doubling orders of the previous eight months, and adding 500,000 tons of steel to mounting demands on the steel industry; September orders for rails required another 280,000 tons of steel.

The new rush of business for steel mills came after automobile manufacturers had already booked an increased volume of steel for fall production. It raised the nation's weekly steel production to a new all time peak, exceeding even 1929 volumes. Steel plants are now operating at 91 per cent of capacity, which compares with 45 per cent last May, and 63 per cent in August.

Although steel and heavy industries have led the present war boom, other industries have also increased production rapidly. For the last year and a half, retail stores, jobbers, wholesalers, and manufacturers had been reducing their inventories of goods on hand to the lowest possible levels. Manufacturers' inventories which had risen to a very high level in the 1937 boom, had been drastically reduced in 1938 and 1939 until by summer of 1939 they were almost back to the lowest 1936 levels. Inventories of retailers and wholesalers had declined even farther than those of manufacturers. Therefore, with the prospect of a business boom ahead, jobbers, wholesalers, and retailers alike hastened to restock. Consumers, too, remembering the last war, stocked up on sugar, flour, and other staples. The resulting flood of new orders to manufacturers raised production in a number of industries, in addition to steel, to the highest levels in history.

The buyers' panic of the first weeks caught suppliers short of goods. It gave them an opportunity to raise prices drastically. Also, shortages were especially feared in goods which come largely from foreign sources, such as rubber, tin, silk, wool, hides; the exceptional price increases in such commodities were due also to higher shipping and insurance rates. The 6 per cent increase in the general wholesale price average which took place between August 26 and September 30 was one of the sharpest in history. It exceeded even the sharp rise of 1936-7.

It must be recognized that the exceptional business increase this fall is due chiefly to expectation of large orders from foreign countries in the near future. Business firms have built up their inventories, as they did with disastrous results in 1937. We have no way of knowing what the demand from abroad will be. If belligerents continue the "war of waiting" demands for heavy materials will probably be very much below expectations. We can only count surely on our own home market, which depends on the buying power of American wage earners. Forecasters are now expecting first quarter 1940 business to be 10 per cent below the last quarter of 1939. For unless we have very large orders from abroad we cannot maintain our heavy industries at present production. The buyers' panic has subsided and domestic orders are decreasing.

Rising production means decreasing unit labor costs, enabling industry to pay higher wages. It is essential that labor receive its full share of the increasing national income if recovery is to be maintained. Wage increases must, however, be based on decreased labor costs per unit of production, for labor wants permanent gains. No general rule can be laid down for the amount of wage increase which will give labor its just share. This must be determined by examining the operating records of each company.

Earnings of leading industrial corporations for the full year 1939 are expected to be 70 per cent above 1938 and close to 1936 and 1937 levels. Especially in the following industries, earnings may be expected to improve: Aircraft, chemicals, machinery, metal fabricating, non-ferrous metals, petroleum, railroad equipment, shipbuilding, steel, sugar, automobiles, automobile parts, paper, railroads, retail trade and textiles. Unions should plan for wage increases which can be sustained over the long term by a gradual and continuous industrial rise. The increase in basic minimum wages which has just gone into effect under the Fair Labor Standards Act, is most timely and necessary. It is estimated that 690,000 wage earners were due to receive increases, and 2,382,000 to receive a 42 hour week. The minimum wage for all companies engaged in interstate commerce was raised from 25 to 30c per hour and hours reduced from 44 to 42 on October 24, 1939.

The outlook for prices is also vital to union members, and unions can be of important help in preventing undue price increase. A rapid rise in prices of food and other necessaries could cancel workers' increasing income and keep buying power at its present low level. Labor Department figures show that retail prices of 15 basic foods in 12 cities were 11 per cent higher on the average October 17 than they were on August 15. There has apparently been price profiteering in some of the recent price increases, and by price profiteering we mean raising prices more than enough to cover legitimate costs.

For the first time in history, definite efforts are being made by a number of groups to prevent price profiteering. Consumers are organizing for this purpose and business men in several industries have acted to check undue price rises. It has been suggested that a government agency may be set up to receive complaints and investigate whether price increases can be justified by costs. The Consumers' National Federation, the Business Advisory Council of the U. S. Department of Commerce (composed of business men) are preparing for action, and one government agency has already received several hundred complaints from consumers, farmers and business men on price increases in flour, sugar, lard, meat, wool, fuel oil, hides, cotton goods and other commodities.

Union members can perform an important service by reporting to the American Federation of Labor any undue price increases in the goods they buy. There is no shortage of food in the United States, and supplies of practically all important staples are ample. Except in cases where prices are below production costs, there can be no excuse for large increases. Union members now have a special opportunity to act as consumers and help to make the present business recovery a steady, balanced revival, preventing price inflation and its unavoidable sequel of economic collapse.

Much will depend on constructive action by unions (1) to raise wages in proportion as labor costs are reduced; (2) to help prevent undue price increases. Increased buying power is essential to make this a permanent recovery.

◆

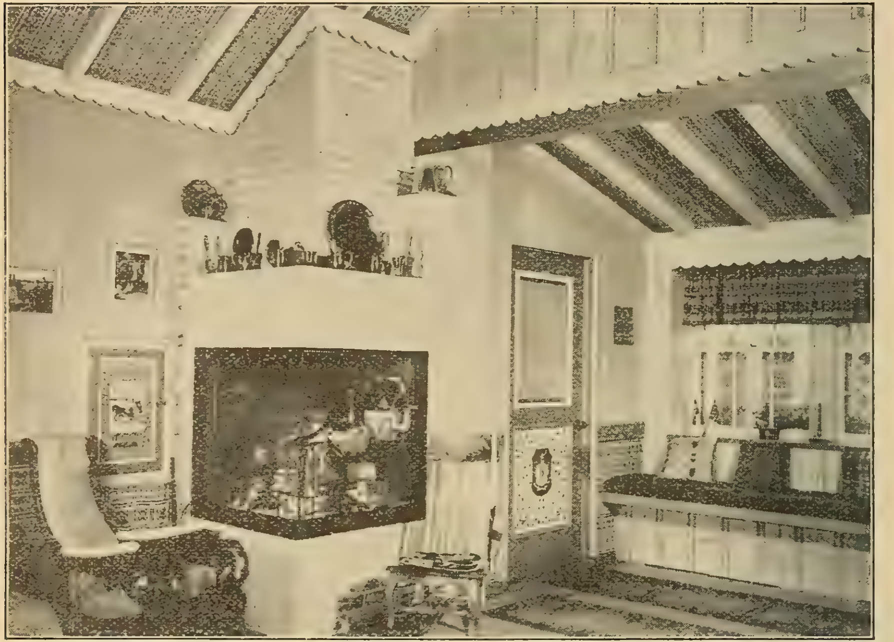
Demand the Union Label and you'll hear more about Union-made products over your radio.

Old Garage Becomes Playhouse And Studio

A transformation of an old garage into a fascinating Scandinavian guest house has been conjured out of the imaginations of Mr. and Mrs. Caradoc Rees of Los Angeles with the aid of a little paint, cloth and Celotex can fiber insulating board.

Finding themselves with an unused garage on the back of their lot, this family decided to do something about it. As a result of their efforts, they were rewarded with a combination guest house, playhouse and studio that has charm and originality.

Transformation activities began with the ceiling of the garage where Celotex cane fiber insulating board was applied. This material which will keep the room cooler in summer and warmer in winter, was covered with an inexpensive cotton fabric printed in a quaint peasant pattern in blues, reds and beige. Rafters were painted white. Celotex can fiber Interior Finish Plank, painted, was used for decoration in appropriate places to help achieve room design effects.



The walls were plastered and finished in a fine brush-stippled glaze of gray-beige tone, above a dado of the same cotton print material used on the ceiling. This same gray-beige tone was used on all other wood work and finish plank in the room, and all grooves were striped in red and blue lines.

In one corner was built an inside chimney and fireplace of whitewashed brick. Windows were installed across one end of the room with a window seat the entire length. The opposite end of the room was given over to a large double-bed-size built-in bunk under which are cupboards which hold two collapsible six-foot drawing tables which also serve as dining tables on party occasions.

Throughout the room, scalloped molding made of the same cane fiber material as that used in the ceiling was used in typical, gay Scandinavian decoration.

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Closed Shop Agreements Cover 3,000,000 Workers

Three million union members in the United States are working under closed shop agreements with employers, according to a report by the United States Department of Labor.

War and Prices

THE upward swing of retail prices has—at least temporarily—come to a halt. Consumers will have to wring what comfort they can from that fact. The solace it provides, however, will be meager so long as prices hold at their present level, which is substantially higher than that of August.

Today it takes $1.10 to buy the same amount of food that could be purchased for $1 before the outbreak of the European war.

Furthermore, additional increases are in the making. In the wholesale field, silk, cotton, rayon, wool and leather goods are on the way up and the advances taking place will hit retail products sometime between now and early next year, affecting almost all items of clothing and many household furnishings. Talk of higher prices for household equipment, including refrigerators and radios, is also going on.

Another cause for concern is the signs that various types of consumer goods will be cheapened in quality. Trade reports indicate that, although present price levels of women's handbags, women's hats and men's neckwear will be maintained, quality will be cut. Already a leading firm is giving advertising emphasis to a new line of blankets made from 80 per cent rayon and 20 per cent wool; in yard goods flannel made of 65 per cent spun rayon and 35 per cent wool is being sold.

But there are several factors which may act as a partial brake on the upward movement of prices.

In the first place, business itself is leery of a too rapid or too general price advance. The recent skyrocketing was due primarily to the manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers who, anticipating high war prices, rushed to lay in supplies. As yet there has been no corresponding increase in consumption of goods. If business is not to be stuck with the large inventories it has accumulated, prices must permit present stocks to move into the hands of consumers.

In the second place, the large orders from foreign countries on which business was gambling when it boosted prices haven't as yet come in. And commercial interests are beginning to realize that if and when they do come in, a number of forces are at work to keep them substantially smaller than during the World War.

Third, business is increasingly aware of the consumer movement and is not anxious to incur its opposition by advancing prices too uncautiously. Editorializes the ***Journal of Commerce:***

> "Unlike past periods of expanding demand and rising prices, a good deal of organized resistance now exists to sharp increases in prices of consumers' goods. Wholly apart from any action that the Government may take . . . consumer bodies, which have made a good deal of progress in recent years in perfecting and expanding their organizations, constitute a force to be reckoned with."

Because some of the price increases in raw materials have not yet reached the consumer, it cannot be emphasized too strongly that consumers must continue to keep a sharp watch over prices. If, during 1940, prices on a number of commodities climb sharply and the advances which have already taken place on other consumer goods are still holding, the standard of living of low and middle-income families will suffer drastically.

From now on the situation will be less dramatic than during September when the advances were so rapid and so great that they immediately aroused tremendous concern on the part of consumers throughout the country. But consumers will make a big mistake if they allow their initial interest to die prematurely. Rather, they must prepare themselves for a vigil of many months.

All price advances must be scrutinized. In addition, consumers should watch carefully to see if drops in wholesale quotations are reflected in decreased retail prices. Once prices have gone up, all those in the long line from producer through retailer show extreme reluctance to take any part in bring them down again, no matter how much conditions may warrant such action. Consumers will have to exert enough pressure to overcome that reluctance.

Wool clothing prices, as a case in point, will warrant close observation. An advance on Spring lines seems inevitable. But at present the price of raw wool is beginning to drop slightly and if this trend continues there will be no justification for Fall and Winter clothing in 1940 being maintained at Spring levels.

Cotton goods—and probably cotton garments—are also going to bear careful watching. By the middle of October, the price of raw cotton had dropped to a point lower than the August level. In contrast, for every pound of cotton content, the wholesale price of many types of gray goods (unfinished cloth which must still be printed, dyed or otherwise treated) still holds at a price 4¼c above that of August.

Nor should consumers unquestioningly accept the increased cost of raw materials as an excuse for sharp advances on manufactured commodities, inasmuch as the price of such commodities represents the cost of labor, overhead, middlemen's commissions and a variety of profits in addition to that of materials. In many products the cost of raw materials contributes only a small amount of the total price. As ***Business Week*** recently commented: "There's only one pound—10c worth—of cotton in a $1.50 broadcloth shirt."

Similarly consumers should not be taken in by attempts to label increased labor costs the villain in the piece. During the World War wage advances lagged so far behind price rises that the purchasing power of American workers in that period was 10 per cent to 20 per cent less than in 1915.

In their watch over the price structure, consumers are going to need the help of experts. Fortunately, there are several sources to which they may look for aid.

The Consumers National Federation (110 Morningside Drive, New York City) has appointed a special committee to maintain a continuous price check on a variety of consumer goods, to disseminate price information, and to cooperate with appropriate government agencies.

In September the Federation sent a letter to President Roosevelt asking for increased governmental activity in providing price information to consumers urging the establishment of a Consumer Protective Commission, and calling for consumer representation on government agencies working on price matters. The Federation has announced that it is anxious to establish relations through its price committee with as many local consumer groups as possible, toward the end of developing a program of consumer resistance to price increases both nationally and locally.

There are two things consumers can do now about unjustified price increases.

1. Complain to the retailers, who are in a position to put pressure on manufacturers and wholesalers to keep prices down. Retailers have already assured the Administration of their intention to resist unwarranted sharp upward trends. They should be held to their pledge.

2. Send price complaints direct to the President asking that action be taken. The formation of a government agency to deal effectively with undue price rises may be partially dependent upon the need and desire which the public shows for service of this kind.

In addition, it may be said that further price rises in silk stockings may be in the offing and that buyers should not look for substantial markdowns on Winter clothes in this year's January sales.

"Labor and Democracy"

WILLIAM GREEN, President of the American Federation of Labor, presents the case for organized labor as "the keystone of democracy in our national life" in a new book, entitled "Labor and Democracy," published by the Princeton University Press.

The book tells the dramatic story of the progress of the American labor movement in the last half century as seen by a man who grew and developed with it. After tracing the early struggles of unions to organize workers, to develop collective bargaining, to supplement union gains with legislative protection of wage-earners and to overcome employer opposition and court injunctions, the book takes up labor's present-day problems in peace and war.

Mr. Green stresses the American Federation of Labor's contributions to the nation's well-being—economically, socially and politically. He pictures organized labor as the primary factor in raising the American standard of living, as a stabilizing influence over industry through the spread of collective bargaining, as the spearhead in the drive for social security legislation and as the most powerful protector of American democracy against Fascism and Communism.

In describing the conflict between the American Federation of Labor and the CIO, Mr. Green submits a strong brief in support of his conclusion that the real issue involved is democracy versus autocracy in labor.

Of special interest is the book's final chapter dealing with the present war crisis. Democracy, says Mr. Green, "cannot be gained on the battlefield." The very nature of war, he insists, is "hostile to democracy" because emergencies cancel normal liberties.

Therefore, although he admits his personal sympathies are "the reverse of neutral," Mr. Green urges that "we in the United States should maintain strict neutrality in act and in speech with respect to the war in Europe."

After submerging personal convictions to the needs of the times, Mr. Green declares that while he would like to see this country refuse to traffic in arms and munitions, a more practical safeguard for our neutrality would be the adoption of the cash and carry plan. He urges also that war profiteering be curbed by the Government and that conscription for service in foreign countries be banned.

But whether in war or peace, the "major obligation we have as a people," Mr. Green emphasizes, is to maintain democracy within our own boundaries. Although we have not realized fully the possibilities of democracy and still deny to many equal opportunity for progress, the vision of what democracy offers to human beings keeps us loyal, proud to be citizens and strong in spirit, the author says.

To safeguard American democracy, Mr. Green outlines a five-point policy:

1—A strong voice for labor in industrial relationships, in Government councils and in all fields of human welfare, coupled with labor's responsibility to keep unions free, devoted to the ideals and practices of democracy and dedicated to the well-being of wage-earners.

2—Collective bargaining on a contractual basis in private or public industry under a peace or a war economy.

3—Adequate representation for labor on all governmental control or policy-making agencies.

4—Strengthening the nation by preventing the causes of social and economic unrest.

5—No Government control over the media of molding public opinion or over the dissemination of information.

Declaring the American Federation of Labor has earned the right to its acceptance as a "tried American institution," Mr. Green thus summarizes its accomplishments over a sixty-year period:—through union organization and collective bargaining it has created agencies for justice and progress in the economic field, thus laying a foundation for a democratic way of life; through legislation and political action it has used lawful, Constitutional methods to promote the welfare of all citizens; under all circumstances it has opposed regimentation and arbitrary control and tried to coordinate labor's welfare with the whole of social progress; in the World War its members served in the military forces and in industry and through the Federation's wartime policies it helped maintain democratic procedure even under war emergencies; in peacetime prosperity it developed union-management cooperation and union-industrial partnership; and in the world depression the Federation clung to American Principles and served as a bulwark against Fascist or Communistic tendencies.

These are some of the reasons why Mr. Green comes to the conclusion that "the American labor movement, with all its shortcomings and imperfections, is the keystone of American democracy" and why he is "proud to be in its service."

The author's interpretation of the labor movement gains significance from the fact that he started out as a boy of sixteen as his father's helper in the coal mines of Ohio and within a short time became active in the miners' union. First he served the United Mine Workers Union in local and district capacities and then was chosen secretary-treasurer of the national organization. During this time he also served two terms in the Ohio legislature and introduced progressive measures—such as a model workmen's compensation bill and legislation prohibiting certain industrial abuses against miners—which he succeeded in getting adopted. Later Mr. Green was elected for ten successive years as a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and upon Samuel Gompers' death in 1924 he was chosen President of the A. F. of L.

Mr. Green discloses that he and Mr. Gompers differed basically on social security legislation. Mr. Gompers, fearful of Government control over labor, was unwilling to expand labor's legislative program beyond workmen's compensation, while Mr. Green held out for the enactment of a broad social security program on a national basis and helped materially to bring it about.

The book reveals a striking continuity in the policies Mr. Green advocated for union progress from the time when he first set out to organize miners in his youth down to his present-day advocacy, as President of the American Federation of Labor, of union-management cooperation.

"Labor and Democracy" is a record of vigorous union growth under responsible leadership.

Editorial

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

"PEACE ON EARTH, GOOD WILL TO MEN"

THIS should be a Christmas editorial. By all tradition I suppose it should be decked out like a Christmas tree, in tinsel, colored lights, gay decorations, holiday food, presents, and all the other various things which go into making a Christmas beautiful. That was the idea as the paper was rolled into the typewriter.

Somehow or other as I pondered over this it became increasingly difficult to get into the spirit of Christmas. It may be that it's because Christmas is still a little more than a month away. It is necessary to prepare articles a month in advance to meet our publication date. Maybe when Christmas arrives I'll feel differently about all this. But I doubt it. It is more likely that Christmas will serve to bring these thoughts more glaringly to mind.

"Peace on Earth, Goodwill to Men." That is truly a beautiful thought. It is the spirit of Christmas. It is sad indeed that this thought which is flashed in electric bulbs, which meets our eyes in print, catches our ears from the pulpit and is the spirit behind our shouts of "Merry Christmas" to our friends, acquaintances and those persons who throughout the rest of the year are just of a nodding recognition, isn't an ideal of our every day lives. But it is true.

As was said before, I may feel differently about this by Christmas. But I'm afraid that Christmas for me will find me pondering these same questions and seeking, without success, an answer.

Why, in this great, wealthy, nation, should people be cold, hungry, destitute? Why should millions be jobless? What future is there for our youth of which there are more than four millions out of school and out of work?

In this great industrial country, the greatest in the world, production is gaining but fewer men are being returned to jobs. Meanwhile the rich are becoming more wealthy while the poor are rapidly being plunged into the limbo of mounting debts in an increasingly daily difficult struggle to eke out the bare necessities of living.

Somewhere, someone has the answer to all this confusion and destitution as it exists today. The material is present to work with. Natural resources, fertile farms, giant industrial plants, industrious, brave, God fearing people whose ancestors carved this nation out of wilderness, fought for independency and as sons and daughters carried on to make us the stockholders in the most enviable country in the world. Yes, we're all stockholders. Although that fact apparently has been forgotten. A nation floundering in the midst of plenty, lost in an economic wilderness and our guides, or leaders, are just as lost as we are.

Christmas Day will find the majority of the cold and hungry enjoying the rare privilege of warmth and good food. The spirit that prevails that day will see to that. But what of the other 364 days of the year?

Recently two reports came to my desk. One was from the American Federation of Labor and the other from the National Resources Board.

Outstanding in the latter report were the astounding facts that two-thirds of our population just manage to exist while the top third is able to buy half of all the food consumed, enjoy all the privileges of this great nation and lay aside ten billions of dollars yearly!

The American Federation of Labor report, commenting on the fact that industrial production in October stood at 118—just one point below the highest peak reached in 1929—disclosed that this tremendous output had been accomplished with 995,000 fewer men and women than were employed in 1937, when the production index was only 102! So a war in Europe will put our idle man power back to work?

The gravity of the trend toward greater production with fewer workers was emphasized in the report which pointed out that during the last two years, 1,126-000 persons were added to the working population for whom there are no jobs!

While we're at it we might as well stick some more pins in balloons labeled "Boom Times," and released by prosperity-is-just-around-the-corner propagandists.

The report of the National Resources Board sets out very vividly the problem that is paramount in this country today.

The Board undertakes to show how the $59,300,000,000 income of the American people in 1936 was divided among and spent by 29,400,000 families of two or more persons and by 10,058,000 unattached individuals.

The results will astound.

Dividing all consumers into three groups of approximately 13,000,000 units, the board found that the group at the lower end of the economic scale had incomes of less than $780 yearly. Members of the second group received between $780 and $1,450, while the incomes of those in the top third ranged from $1,450 to over $1,000,000.

Only one-half of 1 per cent of all families and individual consumers had incomes of $15,000 and over. While insignificant in number, this group played a tremendous but disastrous role in the life of the nation.

The 13,000,000 families and individual consumers with incomes under $780 spent about $7,000,000,000 on current living expenses—or 14 per cent of the total outlay. This amounted to $550 per consuming unit.

That this was far from enough was emphasized by the fact that only $6,000,-000,000 of the total expenditures was covered by current income. The remaining $1,000,000,000 was met from savings of previous years or by going into debt.

Stated another way, a third of American families and individuals lacked sufficient income to provide rock-bottom necessities of life. For the whole group the average income fell $92 short of meeting a budget of living which the report emphasizes was far below what is regarded as a decent standard.

For the middle third of the nation consumption expenditures were almost twice as great as those for the lower third, amounting to nearly $14,000,000,000, or 28 per cent of the national total. When people have more, they spend more!

But, although a large proportion of the families and individuals in this American "middle class" were twice as well off as the lower third, they were still unable to provide themselves with decent living standards, and they likewise were unable to make ends meet. Their average income was $20 short of being sufficient to provide bare essentials, and, of course, there was nothing for luxuries or for savings.

> **Thus, the report makes clear, for two-thirds of the nation the income during 1936 was too low to cover the absolutely indispensable current outlays and millions of persons were able to manage at all only by mortgaging the future with debt.**

But what a different story is told when the upper third of the population is surveyed! As a group, these 13,000,000 consumer units, with incomes of $1,450 and over, spent $29,000,000,000 for current consumption. That was 58 per cent of the total expenditures by all the families in the country and four times as much as was spent by the lower third.

Considering the income groups within the upper third, it was found that there were 6,000,000 families and individuals—almost half of the entire group, it should be emphasized—with incomes between $1,450 and $2,000. These consumers were compelled to use more than 90 per cent of their incomes to meet bare living expenses. That, the report makes plain, is the smallest income an American family should be asked to accept, but it does not cover all items regarded as necessities, and it leaves no margin for savings.

The proportion of expenses to incomes dropped sharply as the report moved into the upper income scale. It was shown that 178,000 consumer units—the small but fortunate group of one-half of 1 per cent with incomes of $15,000 or over—devoted less than 40 per cent of their incomes to consumption purposes.

> **This one-half of 1 per cent received nearly 10 per cent of the $59,000,000,000 income—almost as much as the whole third of 13,000,000 units.**

However, its expenditures for consumption—and this is so important that it should be printed in capital letters—ACCOUNTED FOR ONLY A LITTLE OVER 4 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL EXPENDITURES, IN COMPARISON WITH THE 14 PER CENT EXPENDED BY THE LOWER THIRD AND THE 28 PER CENT SPENT BY THE MIDDLE GROUP.

Since the one-half of 1 per cent had received about 10 per cent of the total income, or approximately $6,000,000,000, and accounted for only 4 per cent of total consumption, or about $2,000,000,000, it follows that this handful of people had about $4,000,000,000 to put into savings accounts after supplying themselves with all necessities and luxuries denied the lower two-thirds.

How long can a nation of democratic government survive the viscious cycle shown in the above paragraphs?

By what right can anyone argue, after reading the above, that the wages of labor are stifling capital?

Yes, those questions will haunt me Christmas Day just as they should every American whether he be in that very select upper third or that majority two-thirds.

What about the answers?

To that I would say they will be taken care of when the majority of that upper third has the Christmas spirit within as well as without, keeping in mind "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men," towards all wage toilers 365 days of the year.

C. S.

LOOP-HOLES IN THE NEUTRALITY ACT

DESPITE all the assurances of the present administration that the Neutrality Act as passed is the right path for the United States to take in staying clear of the European war, some grave doubts persist in fogging the horizon.

Latest of these is the State Department's action in putting its official stamp of approval on the extension of war credits to the Allies by American business firms.

A recent analysis of the Neutrality Act by the State Department confirms the opinion of many observers that the measure is full of loop-holes which could and probably will be used to give war aid to Great Britain and France and might eventually engulf this nation into a repetition of the 1914-1918 debacle.

Simultaneously with the reluctant and belated admission by the State Department of loop-holes in the act, was the statement that there would be no objections by the present administration to the extension of credit to belligerents.

Two provisions are made by the State Department, neither of which, according to observers, are worth the proverbial paper they are written on.

The first proviso declares that credits could be extended to individuals or firms, but not to governments of belligerent nations.

Insignificant importance is attached to this. Observers are of the opinion that credits will be just as helpful to the Allies whether they are given to French or British corporations or directly to the two governments.

The second proviso says that credits can not be given to cover arms and ammunitions.

Food stuffs, raw materials like oil, gas, cotton and scrap iron are just as important as munitions and can be sold under the Neutrality Act to firms in Great Britain and France on credit.

Still another loop-hole in the act takes care of munitions and arms credits. For example, foreign securities held in this country can be used instead of cash to negotiate deals.

The State Department analysis also declares that the credit ban on munitions does not apply to neutral states unless they are acting directly in the interest of the belligerent nation. This apparently leaves plenty of leeway for firms in neutral nations, or even neutral governments, to get all the munitions credit they can command for corporations in belligerent countries. This would ostensibly not be acting for belligerents.

The State Department, in stamping its approval on loans to individuals or firms in belligerent countries, said in its analysis: "The Neutrality Act does not forbid the extension of credit to any person in a belligerent state who is not acting for or on behalf of a belligerent government or any political subdivision thereof."

The State Department admission of loop-holes in the Neutrality Act comes some time after the passage of the act and when Congress is safely away from Washington rather than when the heated debates concerning American neutrality were going on.

Admission of loop-holes endangering American peace at this late date gives the impression that the State Department is willing for this nation to be pushed onto the brink of a second war if not plunged into it.

It was American loans to Allies that were responsible for dragging us into the last world war. The famous Ambassador Paige letter to President Wilson, in March, 1917, which told the President that we were in the war before Wilson, despite his re-election on his promise to "keep America out of war," informed the nation we were in is proof of that historical fact.

From the way the cards are falling now, what with the admission of the State Department that the so-called cash and carry Neutrality Act is full of loop-holes whereby the Allies can still get war credits which the act was specifically drawn to stop, we are up against the same setup which confronted us unknowingly in 1917. But we are better prepared to combat it this time and resolve that we won't be a cat's paw to pull chestnuts, in the form of war credits, out of the fire for Wall Street.

The important analysis by the State Department also brings to mind some questions.

If these loop-holes were known to be dangerous to American neutrality, why were they not corrected?

Did administration leaders know of the existence of these loop-holes all the while they were giving oft-repeated assurances that the cash and carry act was the best known path for the nation to follow in maintaining its neutrality?

Why did the State Department maintain its silence about these dangerous loop-holes until Congress had adjourned?

Apparently the administration's armament program, which calls for the greatest expenditures in peace time history, is very necessary.

TOOL MAKERS SPURN WAR-TIME PROFITS

Some of the biggest profit makers in wartime are machine manufacturers. Neverthless they don't want war. At least, so the National Machine Tool Builders Association declared in a resolution adopted at its recent convention in Cleveland.

Real wealth, the resolution declares, comes from making goods for the people's welfare, not from instruments of destruction.

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Official Information

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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

STAYAWAY NOTICES

Local Union 696 of Tampa, Florida, sends word that there is no work in that area at present that will require outside help.

* * * * *

All traveling Brothers are asked to note that work is slack in the Bloomington, Illinois, area. Local 63 writes that it has more than enough men to take care of present building.

* * * * *

Trenton, New Jersey, Local 31 reports that it has more than enough men to take care of the meager amount of work in its area at the present time.

* * * * *

Local 2313, of Meridian, Miss., sends word that it has many more men idle than are working at the present time and warns traveling Brothers to stay away.

◆

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2530	Overgaard, Ariz.	2533	St. John, N. B., Can.
471	Safford, Ariz.	1374	Winston-Salem, N. C.
473	Huntington, W. Va.	475	Baton Rouge, La.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DIVISION OF THE EASTERN JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

September Term, A.D. 1939

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
v.
WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON,
GEORGE CASPER OTTENS,
JOHN A. CALLAHAN, and
JOSEPH AUGUST KLEIN

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Eastern Division of the
Eastern Judicial District
of Missouri, ss:

INDICTMENT

The Grand Jurors of the United States of America, duly empaneled, sworn, and charged in and for the Eastern Judicial District of Missouri at the September Term thereof, A. D. 1939, and inquiring in and for said District, upon their oaths present and charge as follows:

1. WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON, GEORGE CASPER OTTENS, JOHN A. CALLAHAN, and JOSEPH AUGUST KLEIN are hereby indicted and made defendants herein.

2. The defendant WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON is a resident of Indiana and is general president of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

3. The defendant GEORGE CASPER OTTENS is a resident of Illinois and is a general representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

4. The defendant JOHN A. CALLAHAN is a resident of Missouri and was secretary of Carpenters' District Council of St. Louis until suspended from office on or about August 15, 1939.

5. The defendant JOSEPH AUGUST KLEIN is a resident of Missouri and is a business representative of Carpenters' District Council of St. Louis.

6. Except as otherwise specified herein the defendants held their respective offices aforesaid at all times during the formation and execution of the combination and conspiracy hereinafter set forth and until the finding of this indictment.

7. At all times during the formation and execution of said combination and conspiracy and until the finding of this indictment, one M. A. Hutcheson and one S. P. Meadows were general vice-presidents, and one Frank Duffy was general secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; one James G. Seymour was secretary of Missouri State Council of Carpenters; and one Walter B. Gebelein was business representative of Carpenters' District Council of St. Louis.

8. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is a trade union of carpenters and other craftsmen including so-called millwrights, and has its headquarters and general office at Indianapolis, Indiana. Missouri State Council of Carpenters is a state council of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and has its headquarters and office at Jefferson City, Missouri. Carpenters' District Council of St. Louis is a district council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, comprising and representing nine local unions thereof in and about the City of St. Louis, Missouri, and has its headquarters and office at number 3606 Cozens Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri.

9. International Association of Machinists is a trade union of machinists, having its principal office and headquarters at Washington, District of Columbia.

District No. 9 is a district organization of International Association of Machinists, comprising and representing the several local unions thereof in and about the City of St. Louis, Missouri.

10. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and International Association of Machinists are and have been for many years affiliated with American Federation of Labor, a federation of trade and labor unions, having its principal office at Washington, District of Columbia.

11. Anheuser-Bush, Inc. is a corporation having its principal place of business in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, and branches in seventeen of the other principal cities of the United States. Anheuser-Bush, Inc. is engaged in the business of brewing beer, manufacturing ice cream cabinets, and producing other articles and commodities of commerce. Anheuser-Busch, Inc. operates and has for many years operated a large brewery and manufacturing plant in the City of St. Louis, Missouri.

12. Anheuser-Bush, Inc. annually purchases and has for many years purchased large quantities of barley and barley malt in the States of California, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, and Wisconsin, and in other places to the Grand Jurors unknown; and large quantities of rice in the States of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and California, and in other places to the Grand Jurors unknown; and large quantities of hops in the States of California, Washington, and Oregon, in British Columbia, Czechoslovakia, Germany, and Jugoslavia, and in other places to the Grand Jurors unknown. In the regular course of the business of Anheuser-Busch, Inc. such barley, barley malt, rice, and hops have been and are being continually shipped in interstate or foreign commerce, as the case may be, from the respective places of purchase to the brewery of Anheuser-Busch, Inc. at St. Louis, Missouri, where they are used in the brewing of beer, which is shipped for sale and sold and shipped by Anheuser-Busch, Inc. largely in interstate commerce, to sales agencies of Anheuser-Busch, Inc. and to independent wholesale and retail dealers in each of the States in the United States.

13. Anheuser-Busch, Inc. annually purchases and has for many years purchased large quantities of compressor units in the State of Ohio; large quantities of copper tubing in the States of Michigan and Ohio; large quantities of sheet copper and of cork in the State of Pennsylvania; large quantities of Cop-R-Loy tanks in the State of Illinois; and large quantities of valves, of grills, and of wire screens in the State of Michigan. In the regular course of the business of Anheuser-Busch, Inc. such compressor units, copper tubing, sheet copper, cork, Cop-R-Loy tanks, valves, grills, and wire screens have been and are being continually shipped in interstate commerce from the respective places of purchase to the manufacturing plant of Anheuser-Busch, Inc. in the City of St. Louis, Missouri where they are assembled with other articles and materials to the Grand Jurors unknown and manufactured into ice cream cabinets which are shipped for sale and sold and shipped by Anheuser-Busch, Inc. largely in interstate commerce to sales agencies and dealers in all of the States of the United States.

14. Borsari Tank Corporation of America is a corporation having its principal place of business in the City and State of New York and is engaged in the business of constructing tank buildings in the States of New York, California, and Missouri, and other states to the Grand Jurors unknown.

15. In the years 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938 Anheuser-Busch, Inc. anticipated for ensuing years such increases in the demand for its beer as to require expansion of the productive capacity of its St. Louis Brewery by construction of additional building containing fermentation tanks. In each of those years Borsari Tank Corporation of America constructed such buildings for Anheuser-Busch, Inc. at its St. Louis brewery. In the construction of these buildings Borsari Tank Corporation of America used large quantities of materials shipped directly from places in other states to the brewery of Anheuser-Busch, Inc. in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, including among others the following;—Lumber from Oregon, Washington and Georgia; cement from Indiana; brass fittings from New York

and Wisconsin; structural steel from Illinois; refrigerating equipment from Pennsylvania; tile from Indiana and Illinois; and Ebon, a tank lining material made in Switzerland, from New York. In February 1939 Anheuser-Busch, Inc. anticipated for ensuing years such further increases in the demand for its beer as to require expansion of the productive capacity of its St. Louis brewery by construction of an additional tank building, and accordingly directed Borsari Tank Corporation to submit a proposal therefor. Borsari Tank Corporation of America proceeded to prepare and submit plans, specifications, and a proposal therefor, which Anheuser-Busch, Inc. approved in July, 1939. The proposed construction was to cost approximately $500,000 and was to be commenced not later than September 15, 1939. For the proposed construction the specifications required, and Borsari Tank Corporation of America contracted to purchase and intended to have shipped directly to the brewery of Anheuser-Busch Inc., in the City of St. Louis, Missouri large quantities of the same materials from the same states as in case of the aforementioned tank buildings.

16. Gaylord Container Corporation is a corporation maintaining its principal place of business in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, and branch offices and plants in the States of Texas, Louisiana, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, New Jersey, and Wisconsin. Gaylord Container Corporation manufactures paper boxes, cardboard containers, and other articles and commodities of commerce, and makes substantial sales and shipments thereof in interstate commerce. Gaylord Container Corporation leases of Anheuser-Busch, Inc. and occupies, land and buildings adjacent to the brewery and manufacturing plant of Anheuser-Busch. Inc. in the City of St. Louis, Missouri.

17. L. O. Stocker Company is a corporation engaged in the business of general building contractor; has its principal place of business in the City of St. Louis, Missouri; and also does business in the States of Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, and Illinois.

18. Gaylord Container Corporation made a contract on August 1, 1939 with L. O. Stocker Company to construct for Gaylord Container Corporation at a cost of approximately $70,000 an additional office building on the premises leased by Gaylord Container Corporation from Anheuser-Busch, Inc. For this construction L. O. Stocker Company intended to use and contracted to purchase large quantities of structural steel and other building materials to be shipped directly to the building site in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, from places in the State of Illinois and other states to the Grand Jurors unknown.

19. Beginning so many years ago that the Grand Jurors are unable to fix the date, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has been engaged, and it is still engaged, in a so-called jurisdictional dispute with International Association of Machinists. The matter in dispute has been and is a claim asserted by United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America that millwrights in its membership are entitled to perform the work of erecting and dismantling machinery, to the exclusion of machinists in the membership of International Association of Machinists. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and its officers have called strikes at divers times and places for the sole purpose of enforcing its said jurisdictional claim as against International Association of Machinists and the members thereof. On October 24, 1932 the defendant WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON, as general president of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, concluded and signed with A. O. Wharton, as international president of International Association of Machinists, a tentative written understanding between the two unions, to the effect that if any future dispute should arise over work claimed by both unions, which could not be settled locally, there should be no stoppage of work but the dispute should be submitted to the presidents of the two unions for adjustment. To this tentative understanding the two presidents signed and appended addenda wherein they mutually acknowledged the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to extend over "line shafting, pulleys and hangers, spouting and chutes, all conveyors, lifts and hoists, except that type of conveyor that is an integral part of the machine . . ;" and the jurisdiction of the International

Association of Machinists to extend over "the building assembling, erecting, dismantling, and repair—of machinery in machine shops, buildings, factories or elsewhere where machinery may be used." By letter dated April 14, 1933 and addressed to William Green, president of American Federation of Labor, the defendant WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON, as general president, and Frank Duffy, as general secretary, of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, purported in its name and behalf to cancel and annul the tentative understanding of October 24, 1932. Thenceforth until the finding of this indictment United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has continued its jurisdictional dispute with International Association of Machinists, with the result that further jurisdictional strikes have ensued. Such strikes and disputes have imposed and are imposing a direct, unreasonable burden and restraint upon trade and commerce among the several states.

20. On June 28, 1939 Anheuser-Busch, Inc. had in its employ in its brewery and manufacturing plant in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, approximately two so-called millwrights, approximately sixteen maintenance carpenters, and approximately sixty cabinetmakers, all of whom were members of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and of local Unions comprised in and represented by Carpenters' District Council of St. Louis; and also approximately eighty machinists, all of whom were members of International Association of Machinists and of local unions comprised in and represented by District No. 9. On June 28, 1939 Anheuser-Busch, Inc. had a separate written agreement in force with each of the two unions, prescribing wage rates, hours of labor, and other terms and conditions of employment applicable to such members of the union as might be in the employ of Anheuser-Busch, Inc. The two agreements prescribed identical wage rates and substantially the same hours of labor for the members of both unions.

21. The agreement in force on June 28, 1939 between Anheuser-Busch, Inc. and International Association of Machinists and District No. 9 thereof bore no date but was made for the period from April 15, 1938 to April 15, 1939 and had been duly renewed and extended from April 15, 1939 to April 15, 1940. The agreement was the last of a continuous series of like agreements of which the first was made for the period from April 15, 1932 to April 15, 1933. The agreement in force on June 28, 1939 provided that machinists should do "the erecting, assembling, installing and repairing of all metal machinery or parts thereof." The prior agreements in the series contained provisions to the same effect.

22. The agreement in force on June 28, 1939 between Anheuser-Busch, Inc. and United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and Carpenters' District Council of St. Louis was made and dated March 10, 1938 and was the last of a continuous series of like agreements, of which the first was made and dated October 24, 1933. Each agreement in the series provided that "the work to be done by the members of the Union under this contract shall be as, when, and where determined and designated by the employer." The agreement of March 10, 1938 also provided that any grievances thereunder failing of adjustment by conference between a shop steward of the union and the foreman or the employer, should be submitted to arbitration, and no employee should strike because of any grievance while the same remained undisposed of in the manner thus provided.

23. On divers occasions between October 24, 1933 and the finding of this indictment the defendants, JOSEPH AUGUST KLEIN, JOHN A. CALLAHAN and GEORGE C. OTTENS, purporting to represent Carpenters' District Council of St. Louis and United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, made demands upon Anheuser-Busch, Inc. to employ millwrights who were members of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, instead of machinists, to perform various parts and all of the work of erecting, assembling, installing and setting machinery in the St. Louis brewery and manufacturing plant of Anheuser-Busch, Inc. These demands did not in any way relate to the wage rates, hours of labor, or working conditions applicable to members of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in the employ of Anheuser-

Busch, Inc., but involved only the claim that millwrights who were members of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America had exclusive jurisdiction over and the exclusive right to perform the work of erecting, assembling, installing, and setting machinery.

24. Within three years next before the finding of the indictment, and within this Eastern Division of the Eastern District of Missouri, the defendants WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON, GEORGE CASPER OTTENS, JOHN A. CALLAHAN, and JOSEPH AUGUST KLEIN, together with Walter E. Gebelein, James C. Seymour, S. P. Meadows, M. A. Hutcheson, and other co-conspirators whose names are to the Grand Jurors unknown, have knowingly, wilfully and unlawfully engaged in a combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce among the several states in violation of Section 1 of the Act of Congress of July 2, 1890, entitled, "An Act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," (26 Stst. 209), commonly known as the Sherman Antitrust Act; and especially in restraint of the flow into the State of Missouri from other states of materials used and intended to be used by Anheuser-Busch, Inc. for the brewing of beer and for the manufacture of ice cream cabinets, and by Borsari Tank Corporation of America for the construction of tank buildings for Anheuser-Busch, Inc., and by L. O. Stocker Company for the construction of an additional office building for Gaylord Container Corporation; and also in restraint of the flow from the State of Missouri to other states of beer brewed by Anheuser-Busch, Inc., and of ice cream cabinets manufactured by Anheuser-Busch, Inc.; and generally in restraint of the interstate trade and commerce of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., of Borsari Tank Corporation of America, of Gaylord Container Corporation, and of L. O. Stocker Company; and it was part of said combination and conspiracy that said restraints should be and were effected for an unlawful and wrongful purpose by strikes, picketing, boycotts, and other means and methods, all of which are hereinafter more fully set forth.

25. On divers occasions beginning as early as the year 1937, the exact dates being to the Grand Jurors unknown, the defendants herein and their co-conspirators aforesaid did communicate with one another and did meet and confer together in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, and in other places to the Grand Jurors unknown, and through said communications and conferences did form and continue until the finding of this indictment their said unlawful combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce among the several states, which took effect in great part in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, as hereinafter more fully appears.

26. At all times during the formation and execution of their said combination and conspiracy the said defendants and their co-conspirators well knew that Anheuser-Busch, Inc., had had agreements continuously since the year 1932 with International Association of Machinists and District No. 9 thereof to employ members thereof to do the erecting, assembling, installing, and repairing of all metal machinery; and they well knew that Anheuser-Busch, Inc., had had agreements continuously since October 24, 1933, with United Brotherhood of Carpenter and Joiners of America and Carpenters' District Council of St. Louis that the work to be done by members thereof in the employ of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., should and would be as, when, and where determined and designated by the Anheuser-Busch, Inc.; and after March 10, 1938, they well knew that the agreement of March 10, 1938, between Anheuser-Busch, Inc., and United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and Carpenters' District Council of St. Louis provided for arbitration of all grievances arising thereunder and prohibited all strikes on account of such grievances pending arbitration thereof.

27. Throughout the formation and execution of their said combination and conspiracy neither the defendants herein nor their co-conspirators aforesaid were employees of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., and no dispute existed between Anheuser-Busch, Inc., and the millwrights, carpenters, and cabinetmakers in its employ concerning the terms and conditions of their employment or concerning any other legitimate objects for which such employees might organize and strike against their employer.

28. The defendants herein and their co-conspirators aforesaid entered into said combination and conspiracy for the unlawful object and purpose of inducing and coercing Anheuser-Busch, Inc., to violate its said agreements with International Association of Machinists and District No. 9 thereof, and to employ millwrights of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, instead of machinists, to perform the work of erecting, assembling, installing and setting all machinery. As part of their combination and conspiracy, and in order to accomplish their said unlawful objection and purpose, the defendants and their co-conspirators determined and agreed among themselves by concerted use of their power and influence as officers respectively of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Missouri State Council of Carpenters, and Carpenters' District Council of St. Louis, to threaten, order, instigate, and promote strikes, picketing, boycotts, and other restraints of commerce among the several states, as hereinafter more fully set forth, without warrant or justification in law.

29. On and shortly before June 28, 1939, pursuant to said combination and conspiracy and in furtherance thereof, the defendants GEORGE CASPER OTTENS, JOHN A. CALLAHAN, and JOSEPH AUGUST KLEIN, by direction and with approval of the defendant WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON, communicated an ultimatum to Anheuser-Busch, Inc., in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, that unless Anheuser-Busch, Inc., would agree by five o'clock P.M. on June 28, 1939, to employ millwrights of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America exclusively for the work of erecting, assembling, installing, and setting machinery in the St. Louis brewery and manufacturing plant of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., then the said defendants would call a strike of said millwrights, carpenters, and cabinetmakers and would instigate a sympathy strike of all members of other unions affiliated with American Federation of Labor in the employ of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., and would prevent all members of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and of other building trades unions affiliated with American Federation of Labor from working upon any construction being performed and about to be performed for Anheuser-Busch, Inc., by independent contractors, including the construction of the proposed tank building about to be performed by Borsari Tank Corporation of America.

30. Pursuant to said combination and conspiracy and in furtherance thereof, the defendants, well knowing that the said agreement of March 10, 1938, between Anheuser-Busch, Inc., and United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and Carpenters' District Council of St. Louis provided that all grievances thereunder must be submitted to arbitration, did unlawfully neglect and refuse to submit to arbitration the demand asserted in their said ultimatum, although often requested to arbitrate the same by Anheuser-Busch, Inc. and representatives of International Association of Machinists and District No. 9 thereof.

31. Pursuant to said combination and Conspiracy, and in furtherance thereof, the defendants GEORGE CASPER OTTENS, JOHN A. CALLAHAN, and JOSEPH AUGUST KLEIN, by direction and with approval of the defendant WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON, on June 28, 1939, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, called a strike of the millwrights, carpenters, and cabinetmakers and attempted to instigate sympathy strikes of members of other unions, in the employ of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., and caused the premises of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, and also the adjoining premises of Gaylord Container Corporation, to be picketed by persons bearing umbrellas and charging Anheuser-Busch, Inc. to be unfair to organized labor, and with intent to shut down the brewery and manufacturing plant of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., to hinder and prevent the passage of persons and property to and from said premises, and thus to restrain and stop commerce of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., described in paragraphs 12 and 13 hereof, and to restrain the commerce of Gaylord Container Corporation, described in paragraph 16 hereof.

32. Pursuant to said combination and conspiracy, and in furtherance thereof, the said defendants and their co-conspirators aforesaid also instigated, promoted, and brought about a boycott of beer brewed by Anheuser-Busch, Inc. and of deal-

ers in said beer throughout the United States, by distributing printed circulars and sending letters to local unions, councils, and individual members of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and of other trade and labor unions affiliated with American Federation of Labor and to members of the public at large in many of the states, and by publishing notices in "The Carpenter," an official periodical publication of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, circulated in all of the states of the United States, denouncing Anheuser-Busch, Inc. as unfair to organized labor and calling upon all union members and friends of organized labor to refrain from purchasing and drinking said beer, all with the intent and effect of restraining and stopping the commerce therein, described in paragraph 12 hereof.

33. Pursuant to said combination and conspiracy, and in furtherance thereof, the said defendants and their co-conspirators aforesaid also refused to permit members of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to be employed, and prevented such members from being employed, by Borsari Tank Corporation of America, with the intent and effect of preventing construction of the tank building about to be built by Borsari Tank Corporation of America for Anheuser-Busch, Inc., as described in paragraph 15 hereof, and thus restraining the commerce of Anheuser-Busch, Inc. in beer, described in paragraph 12 hereof; and also with knowledge and willful disregard of the consequent restraint and stoppage of commerce in the materials intended to be used by Borsari Tank Corporation of America for the construction of said tank building, as described in paragraph 15 hereof, and of the commerce of Borsari Tank Corporation of America in general.

34. Pursuant to said combination and conspiracy, and in furtherance thereof, the said defendants and their co-conspirators aforesaid also refused to permit members of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to be employed, and prevented such members from being employed, by L. O. Stocker Company, with the intent and effect thereby of preventing the performance of its contract with Gaylord Container Corporation for the construction of and additional office building for Gaylord Container Corporation, as described in paragraph 18 hereof; and also with knowledge and willful disregard of consequent restraint of the commerce of Gaylord Container Corporation, described in paragraph 16 hereof, and the consequent restraint and stoppage of commerce in the materials intended to be used by L. O. Stocker Company for the construction of said additional office building, as described in paragraph 18 hereof, and of the commerce of L. O. Stocker Company in general.

AND SO THE GRAND JURORS AFORESAID, upon their oaths aforesaid, do find and present that the defendants herein and their co-conspirators aforementioned, throughout the period aforesaid, at the places and in the manner and form aforesaid, knowingly, wilfully, and unlawfully have engaged in a continuing combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce among the several states of the United States of America, with the intent and effect of restraining such commerce in the commodities and materials aforementioned and of imposing a direct and unreasonable burden thereon; that the said combination and conspiracy was formed, and each of the acts of the said defendants and their co-conspirators in furtherance thereof was committed, not to obtain higher wages, shorter hours of labor, or any other legitimate objection of a labor union, but only with the unlawful and wrongful object and purpose of inducing and coercing an employer to violate a contract with one group of employees and to replace them with another group; and that the said combination and conspiracy, and each of the acts of the said defendants and their co-conspirators aforementioned in furtherance thereof, has been in and of itself unwarranted, unreasonable, and oppressive, and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America, and contrary to the form of the statutes of the United States in such case made and provided.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, 1939

Since the previous meeting of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon.

June 29, 1939.

San Francisco, Cal., L. U. 2565 (Venetian Blind Workers).—Movement for an increase in wages of 5c per hour, effective July 3, 1939. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

June 30, 1939.

Jacksonville, Fla., L. U. 627. (Pile Drivers of the Local.)—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.00 per hour, effective September 1, 1939. Official sanction granted.

Houston, Texas, L. U. 724.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective July 19, 1939. Official sanction granted.

Hartford City, Ind., L. U. 1738.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.00 per hour, effective July 29, 1939. Official sanction granted.

July 3, 1939.

Riverside, Cal., L. U. 235.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.10 per hour, effective July 15, 1939. Official sanction granted.

July 24, 1939.

Oneonta, N. Y., L. U. 1656.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.00 per hour, effective September 1, 1939. Official sanction granted.

August 24, 1939.

Owosso, Mich., L. U. 1077.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.00 per hour, effective September 22, 1939. Official sanction granted.

Fresno ,Cal., L. U. 1496 (Millmen).—Movement for the 40 hour week, effective September 2, 1939. Official sanction granted.

August 30, 1939.

Ilion, N. Y., L. U. 1261.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, the 5 day week and 40 hour week, effective October 15, 1939. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

September 15, 1939.

Marion, Ill., L. U. 508.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1.00 per hour, effective November 1, 1939. Official sanction granted.

September 22, 1939.

Mobile, Ala., L. U. 438.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective November 15, 1939. Official sanction granted.

October 24, 1939.

Natchez, Miss., L. U. 1994.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1.00 per hour, effective November 1, 1939. Official sanction granted.

* * * * *

Indianapolis, Ind., October 30, 1939.

The General Executive Board met in regular session on the above date. All members present.

Augusta, Ga., L. U. 283.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1.00 per hour and the 40 hour week, effective December 31, 1939. Official sanction granted.

Saginaw, Mich., L. U. 334.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective January 1, 1940. Official sanction granted.

Marion, Ohio, L. U. 976.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.15 per hour, effective January 1, 1940. Official sanction granted.

Kingsport, Tenn., L. U. 2082.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective January 1, 1940. Official sanction granted.

Continuation certificate covering bond of the General Secretary expiring August 15, 1940 was received and referred to the Legal Department.

Los Angeles, Cal., L. U. 2788.—Report of conditions and litigation in which the Local is involved was received and referred to the General President.

The General Secretary submitted his annual report for the year ending June 30, 1939 and after careful consideration of same it was ordered filed for future reference.

Resolution received from the California State Council of Carpenters convention held in February 1939 requesting the G. E. B. to draft such amendments to our General Constitution as may be necessary to show definitely how "Apprentice training" shall be carried on etc. for presentation to our next general convention. The Board will give this matter further consideration.

The General President reported the following:

AGREEMENT

Between the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters and the United Brotherhoood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

BATH AND TOILET ROOM ACCESSORIES and MEDICINE CABINETS

> It is agreed that the installation of all bath and toilet room accessories, such as paper holders, towel rails or bars, glass holders, glass shelves, etc. however installed, shall be the work of the members of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters.
>
> Further that the installation of bath and toilet room medicine cabinets shall be the work of the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters:

George Masterton
John Coefield

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America;

M. A. Hutcheson
Wm. L. Hutcheson

Dated at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 29, 1939.

The G. E. B. approved the agreement.

October 31, 1939.

The regular quarterly audit of the books and accounts was taken up at this time.

November 1, 1939.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

November 2, 1939.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

November 3, 1939.

Chicago, Ill., L. U. 1002, (Boxmakers) was ordered to consolidate with some other Local Union in that city. The General President to supervise the consolidation.

The request of the St. Louis, Mo. District for Financial assistance was referred to the General President.

Several Local Unions in Canada requested to know the status of their members who join the forces in the present war in which Canada is involved. The G. E. B. calls attention to the provisions of Paragraph C, Section 48 of our General Laws which specifies that:

> "Any member whose disability or death is caused by exposing himself to risks which men in the carpentry industry are not usually liable, neither he nor any person for him shall have any claim on the funds of the United Brotherhood."

But in order to give consideration to the members who join the forces the G. E. B. recommends the General President grant dispensations to the Local Unions in Canada to retain these members in their Local Union until such time as they are mustered out of service, when they commence paying full dues again.

Appeal of L. U. 412, Sayville, N. Y. from the action of the G. T. in disapproving wife claim of Carl L. Bahr on account of not being filed within six months from date of death. The action of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 1157, Passaic, N. J. from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving claim for disability donation of Abraham Etzen. The G. E. B. sustained the decision of the G. T. on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa. from the action of the G. T. in disapproving wife claim of Patrick F. Wilson on account of not being filed within six months from date of death. The action of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of R. L. Cook, L. U. 144, Macon, Ga. from the action of the G. T. in disapproving claim for disability donation for the reason claim was not filed within two years from date of accident. The action of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

November 6, 1939.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

November 7, 1939.

Ogden, Utah, L. U. 450.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour, effective February 1, 1940. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Peru, Ind., L. U. 932.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.00 per hour, effective January 1, 1940. Official sanction granted.

November 8, 1939.

Appeal of Sigborn Eilertsen et. al. from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Sigborn Eilertsen, et. al., vs., the New York District Council. The appeal could not be considered by the G. E. B. until the appellants comply with the provisions of Paragraph C, Section 57 of our General Laws which specifies that:

> "No appeal can be entertained by the General President where any sum of money in excess of Fifty Dollars ($50.00) is involved unless the appellant has first paid to the Local Union or District Council Fifty Dollars ($50.00) on account, to be held until the appeal is decided by the General President, and if said appeal is decided against the appellant, he shall pay the full amount imposed before taking a further appeal. In all cases where the fine is Fifty Dollars ($50.00) or less the member fined shall pay the full amount to the Local Union or District Council imposing same."

Appeal of Local Union 742 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Ray Stech vs., L. U. 742, Decatur, Illinois. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Charles O. Ihley, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Charles O. Ihley vs. the Boston, Mass., District Council. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of the Westchester County District Council from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Anthony Cintella vs. the Westchester County District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Robert H. Roth, L. U. 1420, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Robert H. Roth vs. the Westchester County D. C. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Edmonton, Alta., Canada, L. U. 1325.—Request for an appropriation for the maintenance of conditions was referred to the General President.

Morristown, N. J., L. U. 638 requesting the G. E. B. to reconsider its former action of June 13, 1939 in refusing to extend its territory. After a review of all the papers the Board could not see any reason why they should change their former action. The Board directed the General President to consolidate L. U. 638 with some other Local Union of the Brotherhood as in his judgment he thinks proper.

Request of the President of the League for Human Rights, Freedom and Democracy for financial assistance was received and request denied.

November 9, 1939.

Columbus, Ohio, L. U. 2077 (Millmen).—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 80c per hour, effective January 1, 1939. Official sanction granted.

Appeal of L. U. 1069, Muscatine, Ia., from the action of the G. T. in disapproving claim on account of the death of P. W. Maher for being three months in arrears at time of death. The decision of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 380, Herkimer, N. Y. from the action of the G. T. in disapproving claim on account of the death of Arthur Wood, the Local Union being in arrears in the payment of per capita tax. The decision of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 2343, Jamesburg, N. J. from the action of the G. T. in disapproving claim on account of the death of Charles Gaertner, Sr., the Local Union being three months in arrears in payment of per capita tax, the decision of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Report of the Delegates to the 33rd Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the A. F. of L. held in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 27th to 30th, 1939 was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

Report of Delegate to the 55th Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada held in London, Ont., during the week beginning September 25, 1939 was received and referred to the G. S. for publication in "The Carpenter."

As some delegates from our Canadian Local Unions to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress held in London, Ont., in September 1939 did not follow out the advice and wishes of the G. E. B. issued to all Local Unions in Canada under date of June 29, 1939, the Board refers this matter to the General President for investigation and such action as he deems necessary.

Report of the Delegates to the 59th Annual convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Cincinnati, Ohio in October 1939 was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

The indictment of the General President, General Representative George C. Ottens, J. A. Callahan, Joseph A. Klein representing our St. Louis District Council, was called to the attention of the General Executive Board.

The Board authorizes the publication of same in the journal for the information of the members of the Brotherhood.

It is apparent to the Board that the indictment was the result of the efforts of the General President, and others mentioned in the indictment, to retain and maintain for the members of our Brotherhood work that comes under the jurisdiction claims of our organization, and the Board authorizes the General President to take all steps necessary to protect the interests and welfare of our members, and to maintain the jurisdiction of our Brotherhood.

* * * * *

The General Executive Board had under consideration the report of the General President relative to the consolidation of Local 998, Royal Oak, Mich. and Local 1199, Pontiac, Mich., and after explanation by the General President of the necessity of consolidation of these two unions owing to a superflous number, dual taxes to the members and additional costs of halls, officers and other expenses, confirmed his action ordering consolidation as indicated by a vote given by the General Executive Board by wire to the General President following his telegram of July 12, 1939 recommending such action.

The appeal of L. U. 1199, Pontiac, Mich., was not considered by the G. E. B. as that Local Union had taken the case to the civil court.

* * * * *

Audit of the books and accounts completed.

The following report was received from the Special Sub-Committee of the G. E. B.

November 3, 1939.

We, the undersigned Sub-Committee of the General Executive Board, have made an audit of securities held by General Treasurer, Thomas Neale, in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank and find the following:

6	Treasurers' Certificates	$10,000.00 each	$ 60,000.00
4	Treasurers' Certificates	10,000.00 each	40,000.00
100	Canadian Bonds	1,000.00 each	100,000.00

Signed,

T. M. GUERIN,
ARTHUR MARTEL,
WM. J. KELLY.

There being no further business, the minutes were read and approved and meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATE TO THE 55th ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE CANADIAN TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson,
General President, U. B. of C. & J. of A.

Dear Sir and Brother:

As your delegate attending the 55th Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, held in London, Ont., during the week beginning September 25th, I beg to submit the following report:

The Chairman during his opening remarks read a letter from President Draper tending his resignation as President of the Congress, and also expressing the hope that he would still be of service to the Congress.

The Credential Committee reported 432 delegates in attendance.

A total of 347 Resolutions were introduced dealing with trade union unity, organizing activities, right to organize, civil liberties, subversive movements, injunction, railway unification, foreign policy, war time measures, re-employment, public works program, youth movement, social security, hours of work, holidays with pay, fair wages and conditions, health and safety, workmen's compensation, minimum wages, housing, political actions, taxation and tariffs, union labels and constitution and law.

One very important resolution was in regard to CIO and Unity. The Resolution Committee paid great attention to this resolution, and reported on it as follows:

CIO and UNITY

Covering Resolutions 27 to 70 inclusive

Your Resolution Committee having been instructed by the convention to consider and report on that section of the Officers' Report appearing on Pages 29, 30 and 31 and dealing with the suspension of the CIO Unions and at the same time giving consideration to Resolutions Nos. 27 to 70, dealing with trade union unity begs to report as follows:

We have carefully read and considered the Officers' Report dealing with this matter, the circumstances which faced your Executive at the latter part of 1938 demanding the suspension of the CIO Unions in order to retain in membership during 1939 those organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, which have in the past, and do now, represent the vast majority of the organized workers of this Dominion and whose affiliation has over a long number of years assisted to build and give influence and prestige to this Congress.

We find that in suspending the CIO Unions the Executive Council was within its rights and in full accord with the resolutions of the convention of last year which stated: "That action taken shall be on terms acceptable to international trade unions and thus avoiding any disregard for or defiance of their laws and policies." This is corroborated by the fact that closely following our last convention the **Committee for Industrial Organization** held a meeting at Pittsburgh, Pa., which they themselves have designated as the first convention of the **Congress of of Industrial Organizations**, and which action resulted in them becoming definitely dual to the American Federation of Labor, also changing the relationship with this Congress as it existed at our last convention.

To maintain the strength and authority of our Congress it is essential and necessary that the action of the Executive be confirmed and that a roll call vote to reach a decision on this issue be now taken in accordance with provisions in Section 7, Article III of the Constitution.

The resolutions submitted show a desire that every effort should be continued to assist in whatever development shall take place that would lead to reuniting the forces of organized labor in this Dominion and in concurrence with this view we recommend that the incoming Executive assist wherever possible and hold themselves in readiness to do their utmost to heal the breach so that Labor can continue to grow in solidarity and strength within the American Federation of Labor and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

The result of the vote showed that 230 voted against further association with the CIO and 97 in favor of no interference.

The Convention instructed the Executive Council, in conjunction with representatives of international unions, to lay down a definite policy for organization work.

A Resolution, calling upon the Prime Minister to take steps to prevent employers holding armament contracts, from interfering with the rights of employees to form trade unions, and stating that if the Government is unable to provide this protection, that it cancel all contracts and take over the plants and operate them themselves was carried.

Resolutions opposing all propaganda intending to discriminate against persons by reason of race, color or religious belief, were carried, and others dealing with the education of the public, as to the real value of public utilities were adopted.

Labor representation on Provincial Liquor Boards, and cancellations of licenses, where violations of Labor has occurred were passed, as were resolutions calling for the Nationalization of the production of war materials.

Several resolutions calling upon the Federal Government to commence a nation-wide public works program, were carried.

The incoming Executive, were instructed to use all possible means to have a system of general social insurance accepted as a National undertaking.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Substitute resolution for Nos. 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161.

Whereas, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, a year ago, at its Niagara convention, declared; "We are meeting with the black clouds of war over-hanging Europe, threatening to engulf the world, devastating cities and towns, raining bombs and slaughtering women and children," and whereas, this Congress further declared for the need and necessity to render help to all democratic countries whose independence and integrity were being challenged, and at that time urged upon our Government to cooperate with other peace-loving countries of the world in whatever steps were deemed essential to destroy the reign of terror imposed by Nazi and Fascist dictators and thus remove the menace of international lawlessness; and whereas, we have, in the past, commended our Brothers in Britain and France for their stand in defense of those nations who have been singled out for attack and destruction by dictatorship powers, assuring them that should the time ever come when, through their action in defense of democracy and the rights of the workers in any land, they might be in need of our assistance and help, that we would rise to their defense; and whereas, in all Fascist and Nazi nations the free trade union movement has been outlawed, its property and funds confiscated, its leaders persecuted, in many cases ruthlessly murdered, thousands of its most active members are now in prison or languishing in Nazi concentration camps where dreadful terrorism is being used to break down their health and spirit, similar treatment being meted to democratic political organizations and institutions, thus destroyng not only the trade union movement, but also the medium through which the common people in any of these countries could utilize constitutional and orderly methods to bring about improvement or changes in their social and economic structure, which action constitutes a complete destruction of democracy; and whereas, the Trade Union movement has supported all conciliatory efforts that have been made to preserve peace, which unfortunately have failed, and it has become necessary to resort to arms in order to prevent the aggressive action of Germany and her allies from destroying the independence of Poland and other nations where democratic Government still exists.

Therefore, be it resolved that this 55th Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada reiterates its stand of former years and pledges its unwavering support of our membership to the Canadian and British Governments in the prosecution of war against the aggressor nations to the end that the threat of aggression may be removed for all time and that democratic privileges, institutions and rights may be restored to the people now suffering under the heel of dictatorship; and be it further resolved; in order that the full resources of the country may be utilized for the achievement of victory, it is essential that profiteering and greed must be eliminated in the production of the sinews of war, and the supply and distribution of home requirements; to this end we urge that the machinery of production and the wealth of the nation be mobilized to serve the country's interest instead of those of individuals and corporations, so that there will be an equitable contribution on the part of capital comparable to that of the sacrifice of human life.

Resolutions in favor of a 6 hour day, and five day week, were passed, as were others calling upon the Dominion Government to adopt legislation providing holidays with pay to all classes of workers in Canada.

Resolutions demanding the removal of the present personnel of the Ontario Labor and Industry Board, the Ontario Government to appoint inspectors to enforce the Industrial Standards Act were adopted.

The report of the Committee on Officers was accepted, and also the report of the Committee of Finance, which while showing a decrease in membership, showed a balance on hand of $2,505.30 as against $2,045.65 of last year.

The hour for election of officers having arrived, Brother Wheatley, Fraternal Delegate, was invited to preside over the election.

Two candidates were nominated for the office of President, Brother Tom Moore and Brother Buckley.

Brother Moore was elected with a majority of 105 over Brother Buckley.

For Vice-President, 3 to be elected, 6 were nominated as follows: J. Buckley, A. D'Aoust, R. Trepannier, P. Bengough, Whitebone and Sullivan.

Brothers Bengough, Whitebone and D'Aoust were elected after three ballots had been taken.

Brother R. Tallon was re-elected to the position of Secretary-Treasurer.

Vancouver was chosen as the Convention City for the year 1940.

Respectfully submitted,

TOM CURLEY, Delegate.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

To the General Executive Board:

Brothers—The thirty-third annual convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the A. F. of L. was held in the Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, beginning Wednesday September 27 and lasting the balance of the week.

Seventy-eight delegates were present representing nineteen international unions.

Membership of Affiliated International Unions

TITLES OF ORGANIZATIONS	Average members in good standing 1938	Average members in good standing 1939
Asbestos Workers, Int. Ass'n of Heat and Frost Insulators and	3,222	4,000
Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers Int. Brotherhood of	8,000	8,667
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Int. Union	65,000	65,000
Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers	40,029	40,006
Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of	150,000	150,000
Elevator Constructors, Int. Union of	10,164	10,164
Engineers, Int. Union of Operating	16,100	22,266
Granite Cutters, Int. Ass'n	5,000	5,000
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union, Int.	142,916	153,958
Lathers Int. Union, Wood, Wire and Metal	8,100	8,100
Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters' Helpers and Terrazzo Workers' Helpers	5,500	5,500
Metal Workers' Int. Ass'n, Sheet	18,750	18,750
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Brotherhood of	97,658	100,200
Operative Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' Int. Ass'n	19,000	19,549
Plumbers and Steam Fitters, United Ass'n of Journeymen	36,500	40,000
Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers Ass'n United Slate, Tile and Composition	4,000	4,000
Stone Cutters' Ass'n Journeymen	4,358	4,100
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Int. Brotherhood of	25,555	33,333
Total	789,852	822,593

Gain—32,741.

Funds

Balance on hand July 1, 1938	$ 19,394.79
Receipts from International Unions	75,808.62
Receipts from Local Councils	9,135.28
Receipts Miscellaneous	166.39
TOTAL	$104,505.08
Total Expenditures	74,817.30
BALANCE ON HAND June 30, 1939	$ 29,687.78

The report of the Executive Council dealt with many matters particularly the investigation and settlement of disputes and misunderstandings as they arose from time to time during the past year. Also the filling of vacancies on the Council caused by the deaths of President Joseph McInerney and First Vice-President John J. Hynes.

The Executive Council also reported on Housing, the United States Housing Act, cooperation with the U. S. H. A., amendments to the U. S. Housing Act, Construction Standards, State Legislatures, etc.

The great question under discussion was the plan for settlement of jurisdictional disputes nationally and locally.

The Associated General Contractors took an active interest in this matter. That body sent the following letter to the Secretary of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the A. F. of L. under date of July 19, 1939:

Dear Mr. Rivers:

Heretofore this Association has informed the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor of the actions of the governing bodies of the Associated General Contractors of America, Incorporated, pertaining to its labor policies and objectives.

On May 22, at the invitation of the Department, a representative of this office appeared before your Executive Committee and explained more fully the desires of this Association for a closer means of cooperation with your Department. Our representative was advised that the appropriate means to accomplish this objective would be for this Association to appoint a Committee to meet with a Committee to be designated by your Department.

By action of the Governing Board of this Association, a Labor Relations Committee was authorized. This Committee has now been appointed, composed of ten representatives of the three branches of construction, namely, building construction, highway construction, and heavy construction and railroad contracting, all of which types of construction are represented by this Association.

This is to notify you of the appointment of this Committee and to request a meeting with a Committee from your Department at an early date. As the members of the Association's Committee come from nine different states, so as to give representation to all parts of the nation, it will be necessary to have at least two weeks' advance notice of such meeting date, so that our Committee members may arrange their affairs to be present.

It is hoped that it may be possible to arrange for such a meeting to be held in Atlantic City in conjunction with the meetings of your Executive Committee, scheduled to take place during the week of August 7. In order that the Committees have ample time to consider the matters of mutual interest, it is essential that your representatives be enabled to spend at least one day at this work.

I shall be pleased to confer with you with respect to arrangements at such time as you may designate.

There is attached herewith the resolution of the last Convention of this Association pertaining to the authority vested in this Committee, and also a list of the personnel of the Committee appointed.

Yours very truly,
THE ASSOCIATED GENERAL CONTRACTORS
By s/ Edw. J. Harding, Managing Director.

* * * * *

Upon receipt of this letter, Secretary Rivers conferred with Vice-President Possehl concerning this subject, in the absence of a President of the Department, and it was decided that it would be satisfactory to the Executive Council to hear the Committee from the Associated General Contractors at the meeting of the Council in Atlantic City, Tuesday, August 8th.

Thereupon, the following committee from the Associated General Contractors appeared before the Council: E. P. Palmer, New York; H. A. Dick, Portland, Oregon; J. S. Miller, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; B. P. Larkin, Ridgefield, N. J.;

E. J. Dunnigan, Sr., St. Paul, Minn.; B. F. Modglin, San Francisco, California; W. A. Klinger, Sioux City, Iowa; A. C. Tozzer, New York, N. Y.; W. S. Bellows, Houston, Texas and George B. Waldridge, Detroit, Michigan.

Mr. E. P. Palmer, Chairman of this Committee, outlined the purpose and intent of the committee's appearance before the Council, during which discussions Mr. Palmer presented the following resolution which had been passed at the 20th Annual Convention of the Associated General Contractors, Inc., held in San Francisco, March 6-10, 1939:

> "To Improve Labor Relations"
>
> "WHEREAS, In order to construct projects with greater efficiency and at the lowest possible cost, it is essential that wage rates to be paid, working conditions to be observed, and jurisdiction of crafts over all parts of the work be predetermined and remain constant throughout the construction until completion;
>
> "THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the 20th Annual Convention of The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., San Francisco, California, March 6-10, 1939, that the Managing Director be authorized and directed to take action toward obtaining for general contractors working under agreement with organized labor conditions under which:
>
> > "(1) Uniform conditions covering daily and weekly hours of employment will prevail for all crafts engaged on the work; and
> >
> > "(2) Wage rates to be paid and working conditions to be observed shall be maintained at the level prevailing when the contract is signed until the completion of the project;
> >
> > "(3) Adequate provision is made for the training of apprentices in the skilled crafts in such proportion that the ranks of skilled workers be constantly repleted;
> >
> > "(4) Disputes or misunderstandings arising as to union craft or territorial jurisdiction be promptly settled giving due consideration to the interest of the employer through the most effective means without stoppage of work. Work shall proceed with the craft controlling the work previous to the dispute."

After having discussed the subject matter of this resolution, the Council adopted the resolution in principle.

A committee of the Executive Council was appointed to study the plan for settling jurisdictional disputes nationally and locally and report to the next meeting of the Executive Council..

It was then unanimously decided that the Executive Council request all presidents of organizations affiliated with the Department to immediately return all men to work on jobs which had been stopped because of jurisdictional disputes between trades affiliated with the Department to the trades in possession of the work at the time the job was stopped to proceed with the work, and the question causing the dispute to be submitted to the President of the Department.

* * * * *

The report of the Committee to make further study of the Plan for Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes Nationally and Locally and the report of the committee appointed to meet with the Associated General Contractors to further discuss questions of mutual benefit to the building and construction industry were deferred to the next session of the Council to be held at 10:00 a.m. Tuesday, September 26, in order to receive a report from the Committee appointed to review the Plan for Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes Nationally and Locally.

The Committe made its Report which is incorporated in the:

Supplementary Report of the Executive Council Relative to Reviewing Our Experience Under the Plan for Settlement of Jurisdiction Disputes and Recommending Changes for the Consideration of the Executive Council

I.

Your Committee, after careful review of our experience operating under the plan for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes, feel that our greatest need is that appeals be handled in a more expeditious manner and some of the cumbersome details of the plan should be eliminated. Therefore we recommend that the following changes be made:

Eliminate that portion of Section 38 of the Constitution of the Department relative to the 5-day notice and the sending of representatives of contending unions to the site of the dispute and insert therefor the following:

When an appeal for a decision is submitted in proper order to the President of the Department he shall have authority to render a decision within 36 hours after notifying the contending unions by telegraph.

After the President of the Department has rendered a decision which affects only the particular job on which the dispute arose, for the purpose of preventing any stoppage of work, he shall then refer the matter to the Referee for the purpose of obtaining a decision that would be effective on all future work on the particular item on which the decision was rendered.

The Referee will follow procedure as defined in Section 38 of the Constitution of the Department. Any of the Sections of the Constitution that would be in conflict with this proposed amendment will be stricken from the Constitution.

II.

There have been numerous jurisdictional disputes on various items that enter into the building and construction industry on which the President of the Department has rendered decisions affecting only the particular job on which the dispute arose, and which have never been appealed to the Referee.

In order to bring about a permanent adjustment of such cases we, your committee, recommend that:

> A special committee be selected by the President of the Department for the purpose of considering and making decisions on all such cases; this committee to be composed of one representative of Labor and one representative of Employers to act with the Referee. The Labor member of this committee shall not act on any case in which his own organization is in contention. In such cases the President of the Department will appoint a substitute Labor member.
>
> Hearings shall be held and all interested parties shall be given ample opportunity for presentation of evidence, and this committee, sitting with the Referee, shall render decisions which shall be recognized by all affiliated unions.

In addition to the above the President of the Department shall submit to the above committee a list of the various jurisdictional disputes on which he and his predecessors have rendered decisions and which have not been appealed to the Referee. This refers to all cases appealed to the President of the Department prior to this date.

All cases arising from this date on will be acted upon by the Referee in accordance with Section 37 and Section 38 of the Constitution of the Department.

Nothing in the above recommendations are to be construed to give any organization the right to re-open any case listed by the Building and Construction Trades Department and published in the records of the Department.

JOHN P. COYNE,
L. P. LINDELOF,
RICHARD J. GRAY,
D. W. TRACY,
WILLIAM McSORLEY,

DANIEL J. TOBIN,
WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON,
ROBERT BYRON,
GEORGE MASTERSON,
HERBERT RIVERS.

The convention unanimously adopted the Supplementary Report of the Executive Council on the Plan for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes.

Appointment of National Referee

This subject had been deferred from the meeting of May 22-24, 1939, and after some discussion, it was moved and seconded that a Referee be selected temporarily until the next convention of the Department. Thereafter, the name of W. P. Carroll, Executive Manager of the Building Trades Employers Association in Cleveland, was suggested and Mr. Carroll was chosen as National Referee of the Building and Construction Trades Department, to settle jurisdictional disputes.

The members of the present Executive Council were re-elected unanimously for the coming term and after being installed by the President, the Convention adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON,
MAURICE A. HUTCHESON,
FRANK DUFFY,
HARRY P. EILERT,
DENNIS FREEMAN,
CHAS. HENDERSON,
CHAS. HANSON,
Delegates.

Cotton-Rubber Trade Called Yankee Trick

Uncle Sam, apparently, is getting the better of a bargain with John Bull to exchange 680,000 bales of surplus cotton for 82,000 tons of rubber. Some people say it looks like a Yankee trick.

At current prices, it was revealed, the man with the chin whiskers already has a $20,000,000 advantage, because the price of cotton has declined while the price of rubber is affected with war fever.

Department of Agriculture officials predicted that rubber would continue to gain, but could see no immediate improvement in cotton prices.

1,400,000 Mexicans To Return To Mexico

Ramon Bateta, Under Secretary of State of Mexico, in a statement outlined the plans of the Mexican Government to repatriate 1,400,000 native and first-generation Mexicans now living in the United States. Mr. Bateta, who was educated in Texas, said only agriculturists would be readmitted. Under the plan each man gets 25 acres of land, a loan from the Mexican Agricultural Bank to tide him over until his first cotton crop matures, seed and tools.

Building At Peak For The Depression

Construction of new homes—long the weakest link in the recovery chain—is progressing this year at the best rate reached since 1929.

There will be 300,000 new dwellings constructed in 1939, with a value of a billion dollars, it is predicted by the National Association of Real Estate Boards. That is a gain of 22 per cent over 1938 and of 42 per cent over 1927, the previous high during the depression.

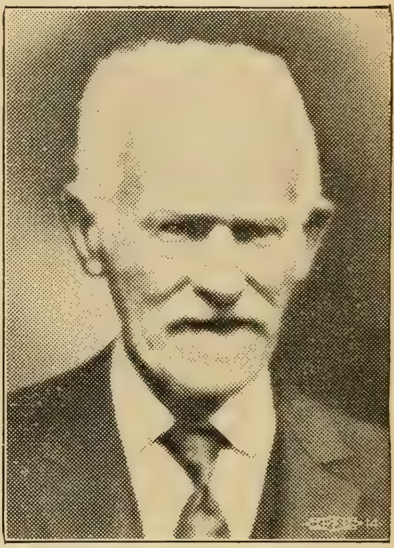
National Income Running Ahead of 1938

The nation's income is running $1,750,000,000 ahead of last year, Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins reports.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Brother John Schmitz, Local 698, Newport, Ky.



Newport, Ky., Local 698 is sad to report the passing of Brother John Schmitz, age 85. Brother Schmitz had been a member of the Local for the past forty-eight years. He was the twelfth member to join the Local.

Brother Schmitz was a regular attendant at all meetings and until his recent illness had missed only two meetings in the last twenty years and on both occasions presented doctors' certificates to show the cause for his absence. The records show that at no time during his long membership in Local 698 was Brother Schmitz ever in arrears.

Brother Schmitz was a Local officer for twenty-seven years until his voluntary retirement recently. He was born in Germany and came to the United States while still a child. He spent most of his life in Newport, Ky.

The Brotherhood extends its sincere sympathy to the four sons and daughters who survive.

◆

Three Members of Local 246, New York, Drowning Victims

Three members of Local Union 246, New York City, were drowned November 11 when their sixteen foot skiff powered by an outboard motor swamped or overturned during a stiff blow.

The Brothers were Frank Wagner, 38 years old; Paul Krueger, 33 and Phillip Ittensohn, 40.

The men, on a holiday, had intended to cast for striped bass in the surf near Fire Island inlet. They had rented the boat and set out despite the warning of the owner of the boat that the water was very treacherous and his advice not to risk the treacherous white caps in the Great Salt Bay at that time.

The bodies were washed ashore on the western tip of Fire Island beach, where they were found by workmen on a jetty.

◆

Brother William Mackenzie, Local 94, Providence, R. I.

Members of Providence, R. I., Local Union 94 were saddened recently by the death of Brother William M. Mackenzie, who for twenty-six years was treasurer of former Local 632, and was for approximately twenty years treasurer of the Carpenters District Council.

In a resolution to the memoory of Brother Mackenzie, the Local paid tribute to "his devotion and interest to the betterment of his fellow men. His efforts materialy helped to lessen our burden, increase the comforts, improve the working and living conditions of the worker."

The resolution also extended condolences to the family of Brother Mackenzie.

Brother Mackenzie was known at the general conventions of the Brotherhood where he took part as a delegate representing old Local 632.

Brother Edwin Kunkle, Local 333, New Kensington, Pa.

Brother Edwin Kunkle, age 74, life-long member of Local 333, of New Kensington, Pa., died September 17.

Brother Kunkle was known to his fellow members of the Local as a "grand old man." Sturdy and rugged up to the day preceding his death, he met with an accident September 16 and died the following day.

Brother Kunkle was initiated into the Brotherhood in 1897 and was a faithful member. He was never reported in arrears.

Also members of Local 333 are a brother, Darwin, who holds a long continuous membership record, and a son, Arthur, active in affairs of the Local.

Brother Kunkle was often referred to as the "Carpenter Poet." Poetry was his hoppy and he expressed his philosophy of life in the following poem:

Let's speak some kindly word each day,
Though few may be the words we say.
But say the word and clasp the hand
And one perhaps will understand.
And bless you for the help you give
And strive a better life to live.

And when the impulse comes to you
That deeds of kindness you should do,
Then do the deed without delay
And wait not for another day,
For suns may set to rise once more
But chances wasted come no more.

Oh, comrade, toiling on life's way
How soon will come life's close of day,
And then the deeds of kindness done
By helping some the wrong to shun
Will live when we have passed away,
To wait the final judgment day.

And on that day when all appear
To answer for the deeds done here,
May we with joy behold His face
Who saved us by redeeming grace
And hear this plaudit, "Child, well done—
Through helping others, thou hast won."

Death Takes Three Brothers of Local 288, Homestead, Pa.

Local Union 288 of Homestead, Pa., lost three of its brothers by death in September, Brother John Vernon, September 17, Brother Elias Shaffer, September 19 and Brother John Ebner, September 20.

MICHAEL DOUGHERTY, member of Local Union 432, Atlantic City, N. J. Born September 8, 1871. Died October 8, 1939.

JOSIAH P. BUNNELL, member of Local 432, Atlantic City, N. J. Born January 11, 1862. Died October 30, 1939.

HENRY TOBIAS, member of Local 1551, Three Rivers, Mich.

September Building Permits Gain Over 1938

Building permits issued in September in 215 cities involved a total dollar valuation of $103,209,946, according to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. This was a gain of 1.4 per cent over the $101,801,460 for the like month of 1938.

For the first nine months, the estimated value of permits for the 215 cities aggregated $945,182,469. This came within 3 per cent of equaling the record for the first nine months of 1931, while it exceeded the comparative 1938 total of $871,189,945 by 8 per cent. Gains were shown by all geographical groups except the middle Atlantic states.

Firms advertising in "The Carpenter" help support the cost of your publication. Patronize them. They are your friends.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up!

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

48th Anniversary Celebrated By Streator, Ill., Local 495

Editor, The Carpenter:

On Sunday, September 24, Streator, Ill., Local 495, celebrated its forty-eighth anniversary. Our entertainment committee, including Albert Bakalar, chairman, Stanley Reynolds, treasurer, Hans Schmidt, Sylvester Hash, John Obenhein, and Ross Schroeder had complete charge.

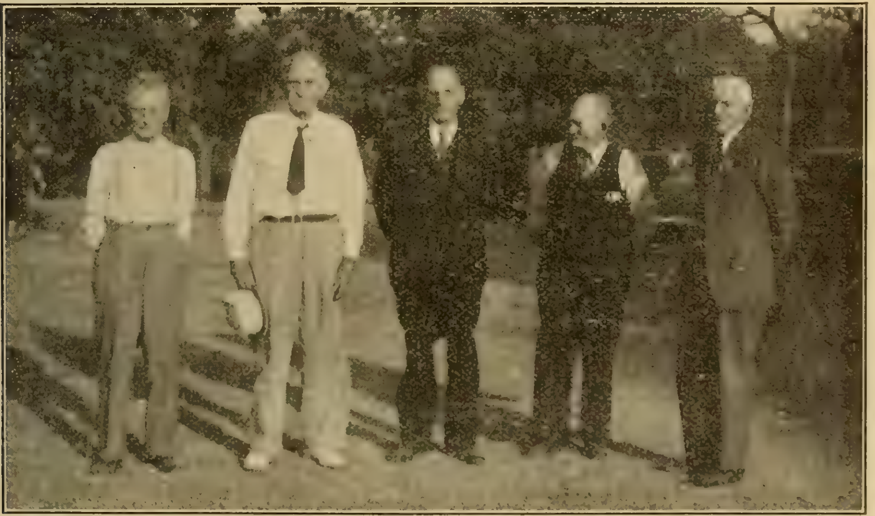
Picnic grounds were rented five miles up the Vermillion river.

Each family was asked to bring one covered dish with enough tableware to take care of their needs. Baked ham, buns, butter, drinks and ice cream were furnished by the committee.

After dinner there were athletic events with prizes for the winners. The youngsters took part mainly in these although Brothers Andy Harnack and Hans Schmidt had a private race until their feet became tangled and it took most of the Brothers present to untangle them.

A soft ball game also was on the program. Everyone except President William McCool who was umpire, forgot the score and he refused to tell.

A picture of the charter members of Local 495 was taken, but all regretted the fact that one of our respected pioneers had left earlier.



From left to right are: Edward Kraske, William McCool, John B. Pickworth, Harry Nelson and Victor Jacobwitz. Our other charter member, August Hash, left before the picture was taken.

We had about sixty carpenters and their families present and the committee was praised highly for its efforts in making the picnic the enjoyable success it was.

Bert W. Lagsdon, Recording Secretary.

Huge Dinner-Dance Celebrates Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Local's 50th Year

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local Union 493, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., celebrated its fiftieth anniversary with a dinner-dance, September 30, at the Turn Verein Hall in Mt. Vernon.

President Louis Dorsch, of Local 493, extended greetings to the members and guests and then introduced M. J. Warren as toastmaster, secretary of 493, whose honor it was to introduce the Honorable Denton M. Pearsall, Mayor of Mt. Vernon, and formerly a member of Local 493, who took out a withdrawal card upon entering the contracting business.

In his address, Mayor Pearsall said that it was an honor to have been part of an organization that had done business for fifty years in the city of Mt. Vernon and that there were few other concerns in the city still going strong after fifty years.

The mayor also expressed his appreciation for the loyal support given him by organized labor and thanked the members of Local 493 for their endeavors in his behalf and expressed the hope that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America would continue until the end of time. He added that the Local had never sought any special favors and stood for justice at all times.

Sydney A. Pearce, secretary-treasurer of the New York City District Council of Carpenters, in his address, expressed the hope that the same cordial relationship that has been carried in the past between the Local and District Council would continue.

John O'Donnell, business representative of Local 608, New York City, was the next speaker and reminded his audience of the comparative peace and contentment to be found in the United States, because of the fact that we are citizens of a nation that respects individual rights as well as protects them.

James Miller extended the fraternal greetings of Local 196, of Greenwich, Conn., and also expressed the desire that the friendly relations with the Westchester County New York District Council would continue.

John S. Sinclair, president of the Westchester County D. C., gave a brief outline of the aims and objectives of the trade union movement. He also thanked the membership of Local 493 for their loyal support in the past and pledged himself to carry on in a manner that would merit their respect.

Joseph E. Impara, president of Local 83, Bricklayers, of Mt. Vernon, commented upon the fine spirit between the two organizations.

Others who made brief talks were David Scanlon, executive board member of the New York State Council of Carpenters, First District and Nils Larsen, treasurer, of Local 493 for the last eighteen years.

A rousing greeting was given Robert Hammer, who holds the continuous membership record of Local 493. A native of Mt. Vernon, Brother Hammer, born March 26, 1868, joined the Local May 13, 1890. He served as Local president for many years and still is active on the membership committee.

Charles Camp, formerly a member of the Knights of Labor, United Order No. 3 of Carpenters of New York City, later chartered as Local 51 of the Brotherhood, was introduced as the member having the longest affiliation with organized labor of any of our members. Brother Camp came from Washington D. C., to attend the affair.

Members of Local 493 who are pension members are Brother Camp, Brother Hammer, G. Gedney, F. Jones, M. Martinson, William Milton, William Ninnerly, G. Kuhn, F. J. Mahony, B. Swift, D. Pizzerelli, and Nils P. Nielsen, oldest living member of Local 493, age 81, born September 27, 1858. We have a total of twenty-one members of the pension roll. Several were unable to attend the celebration due to illness. A special table was reserved for these pioneers of the labor movement.

At a special quarterly meeting of the Local, it was reported that 437 dinners were served and a rising vote of thanks was given to the committee in charge of

Part of the more than 400 members and guests who helped Local 493 of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., celebrate its fiftieth anniversary.

the event which included L. Dorsch, chairman; Nils Larson, treasurer; M. J. Warren, secretary; W. Weir, P. Piazzi, C. Biddle, H. Kolpin, C. Letson, O. Krampitz, A. Kullman, A. Holm, J. Clark, A. Hamilton, J. S. Sinclair, A. Sticca, J. Alexander, J. Emerson, A. Ahlstedt, E. Mikalson, E. Ellison, D. Rose and S. Zipintski.

The membership of Local 493 wish to express our sincere thanks, particularly to Local 1657, of New York City, for attending in such large numbers, and the other Locals who contributed by their presence to the success of our anniversary celebration.

Fraternally yours,

M. J. Warren, Secretary.

Pioneers Honored As Elgin, Ill., Local Observes 40th Birthday

Editor, The Carpenter:

Local 363, Elgin, Ill., celebrated its fortieth anniversary at the Elgin Labor Temple, September 26. The attendance was near the hundred mark, and several officers from the Fox River Council were present.

The chairman of the anniversary committee, Brother Frank Berndt, a past President took the gavel from presiding President R. H. Switzer as he stepped from the rostrum after conducting the meeting during the opening preliminaries. Other line officers also vacated their positions.

Brother Berndt told of the problems confronting the organization today, went into the past dwelling on the forces fighting against us ten, twenty and thirty years ago. He compared the organization to a ship on a stormy sea, and brought out that with all of our struggles and trials, and even through depression years, we are still upright and still forging ahead. He spoke of our organization as being "bombed from without, and bombed from within"; of forces not in accord with our principles fighting against us on the outside; and some of our own members attempting to cause dissension within our ranks. All stormy seas have been survived; yes, even thieves did not forestall our progress! But,—our organization as we know it today would not have been, had it not been for the efforts of those who first organized the carpenters in the city of Elgin," he continued.

Brother Berndt then introduced John Krabbe, "A credit to his craft and to his organization." Brother Krabbe who is 68 years old is the only living charter member of Local No. 363. He was one of the four who started the Local and was initiated September 14, 1899. He was also a member of the Kane County Building Trades Council. An emblem bearing the insignia of the craft was presented to him and then he was seated in the treasurer's chair, an office held by him at one time.

Henry Krumnfusz, the next oldest member though not a charter member, came close to being one. He was initiated September 23, 1899. In presenting his emblem, the speaker mentioned that the square was of particular significance to Brother Krumnfusz as he had known him for many years, and always as a square shooter. He recalled Brother Krumnfusz as "having solved many perplexing problems on the square." Having been a former President he was seated in the President's chair after presentation.

Albert Norene, third oldest member, initiated August 15, 1900 was also presented with an emblem, while the speaker brought forth that the compass stood out as being the tool that signified Brother Norene. "If we all live as well within the circle inscribed by the compass as did this Brother we would be much better for it." Brother Norene was then seated in the chair vacated by the Financial Secretary, an office at one time held by him.

John Nelson, newly elected Business Agent, was initiated August 15, 1900. In presenting him an emblem, the plane was mentioned as significant because of his new job of keeping things running smoothly.

Each gave short talks, after which refreshments were enjoyed by all.

Glenn Ehlert, Recording Secretary.

52nd Anniversary Marked by Local 343, Winnipeg, Man.

Editor, The Carpenter:

We celebrated the fifty-second anniversary of the organization of Local 343, Winnepeg, Man., October 6 with a supper and entertainment for members, and their families and guests. More than 150 attended, including representatives from the Builders' Exchange, Labor Department of the Provincial government, Workmen's Compensation Board, Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, Winnipeg Building Trades Council and our own General Office.

Mr. Findlay Frazier and Mr. W. H. Carter, of the Builders' Exchange brought greetings and congratulations from their organization and said that they had always found the carpenters reasonable in their demands and were of the opinion that having wages and hours fixed by agreements tended to stabilize the industry.

In acknowledging the cooperation between members of the Builders' Exchange and the Local, Business Agent James B. Graham said in part:

"The relationship between the Exchange and Local 343 has been amicable. We have had our differences at times, never very serious, and always have we managed to come to an understanding satisfactory to both parties, convinced that the best place to argue differences is around the conference table."

Continuing, Brother Graham traced the history of the Local since it was organized fifty-two years ago recalling the successes along with the hardships. He praised the charter members for their faith in the organization and efforts of the present day membership in successfully carrying on those ideals.

Brother W. J. Nelson, past president of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council said that he had found the carpenters' delegate very active on the Council and brought the very best greetings and hopes for the continued success of Local 343.

Recording Secretary Thomas Barker gave a toast to the General Office, saying that relations between General Headquarters had always been of a cordial nature and reminded the Brothers that "General Headquarters does not make the success of a Local Union, but depends on every member to work and do his part—not to expect too much but be willing to stand up and fight for the principles that bind us all together so that we may be able to receive a just reward for our labors."

A toast to the Province of Manitoba was given by Brother C. J. Harding and it was replied to by Mr. A. MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labor who congratulated the Local on its long service to the community and expressed the hope and belief that the long standing good relations between his department and the Local would continue. On behalf of the Building Trades Council and Local 343, Mr. MacNamara presented to our old friend and valued member, Brother Harding, a box of cigars and a holder in appreciation of services rendered.

General Representative Andy Leaf replied to the toast to the General Office and said that General President William L. Hutcheson had instructed him to convey his very best wishes for the continued success of Local 343.

Brother J. G. Hutcheson gave a toast to the ladies for their cooperation in the Local's affairs and their invaluable assistance in the home. This was replied to by Mrs. Tom Barker.

Brothers Anderson and Scott brought greetings from the Building Trades Council.

Brother John Manson, one of our charter members, gave a very interesting talk on the early history of the Local and recalled the difficulties in the early days before the Building Exchange. Fraternally,

Thomas Barker, Recording Secretary.

Local 388, Richmond, Va., Celebrates its 40th Anniversary

Brothers of Local 388, Richmond, Va., and their guests celebrated their fortieth anniversary October 24 in the Labor Temple. The Honorable J. Fulmer Bright, Mayor of Richmond was the honored guest of the evening and the principal speaker. Mayor Bright paid a glowing tribute to the Local and the Brotherhood and traced the history of the Labor movement in Richmond.

Following the Mayor's interesting address, W. F. Robinson, of Machinists' Local 10 and President of the Central Trades and Labor Council for the last fourteen years expressed his pleasure for having the privilege of working with the Carpenters' Local. Mr. Robinson recalled that he had been associated with the carpenters in the labor movement for twenty-five years.

Thomas B. Morton, Commissioner of Labor and member of the Unemployment Compensation Commission and also a member of the Molders' Union, cited the benefits for members in organized labor. Mr. Morton also recalled the cordial relations that have existed between his offices and the carpenters' Local.

Refreshments were served by a committee of Local 388 assisted by the Ladies Auxiliary of the Local, following the speaking program.

A large delegation from Local 1078 Fredericksburg, was present.

"A Worthy Labor Body," Mamaroneck, N. Y., Local 543

On September 9, 1939, the Carpenters' Local Union 543 of Mamaroneck, New York, held their annual barbecue at Hall's Grove. There were present about 225 members and guests of the Local. During the course of the day the guests enjoyed games and races of various kinds. Business Agent Louis R. Tolve, was the general chairman, and was aided by a very efficient committee. The committeemen were: Norbert Bouchard, Victor Carpinella, John Cipolla, James Cruichshank, Joseph Decea, John Finicelli, William Greto, Jesse Griffin, Anthony Macri, Harold Mellor, Philip Quadrini, Thomas Russell, Victor Salvo, Philip Sisca, Louis R. J. Tolve, Ernest Tolve, Joseph Trifiletti, John C. Zeh, John Casciaro, John Barberi.

On October 23, the Carpenters' Local Union held their 1,000 meeting celebration, at their hall on 631 Mamaroneck Avenue. There were approximately 175 members present to enjoy the buffet supper put up by Ernest Tolve, brother of Business Agent Tolve.

The late Thomas Payne organized Local Union 543, in Mamaroneck, on April 9, 1900. He also got a charter for this Local. His memory is greatly respected by all members as they realize the obstacles he had to overcome in the very hard days of 1900. Brother Thomas J. Russell is the oldest living member.

On the event of the 1,000 meeting celebration, the Mamaroneck Daily Times carried a four column picture including Louis R. Tolve, class of 1912; John C. Zeh, class of 1916, president of the Local; Thomas J. Russell, class of 1900, recording secretary; James H. Cummings, class of 1898, treasurer, Jess F. Griffin, class of 1904 and Philip Quadrini, class of 1926, Financial Secretary.

The following editorial, praising the Local and its achievements also appeared in The Daily Times:

> **A WORTHY LABOR BODY**
>
> Monday night's meeting of Mamaroneck Local No. 543, United Brotherhoood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, will be an event out of the ordinary, for it will be the one-thousandth meeting held by the Local and the occasion will be observed in a manner befitting its importance.
>
> Here is a record of endurance which attests the interest of local carpenters in the advantages of organization and their desire to keep close touch with each other to the end that common problems may be discussed and personal experiences exchanged. For forty years the Local has been in existence, which would show that an average of 25 meetings a year have been held.
>
> We do not know just where this record rates but we should imagine that the Local would be able to claim some sort of a record on that showing. But, perhaps, the members are less concerned with the making of records than with seeing to it that their mutual interests are protected and that their various problems become a matter for the consideration of all rather than of a few.
>
> The men who comprise this Local are a dependable lot, who pride themselves on their skill and who believe in giving an honest day's work for an honest day's pay. We hear little complaint on that score in Mamaroneck and we do not find our carpenters involved in frequent labor disputes

or in any attempt to chisel where chiselling is unorthodox. They have a good clean record as honest workers and good citizens and The Daily Times congratulates them on their record and on the place they fill in the community.

Scores Dies For Wrong Impression Regarding A. F. of L.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Senator Dies, in a recent radio address, discussed the existence of radicals in the American Federation of Labor. In so doing he put the entire membership of the A. F. of L., in an unfavorable light with John Q. Citizen.

The Senator either forgets or refuses to recognize the existence of these same radicals in many governmental bureaus and if the government, with all its agencies, can not cope with these mockers of our government why penalize the labor movement? The American Federation of Labor and its affiliates are always on the alert for those who would disrupt its program with their radical theories and has even aided government investigations into their activities.

The fact that this country stands for freedom of speech, religious and political beliefs does not mean that the crackpot "isms" of all the hairbrained dictators should be allowed to breed here.

We stand behind the Senator in his committee's efforts to erase all radicals from the American Federation of Labor or any other American institution, but believe that the Senator would find more to justify his efforts elsewhere than in the A. F. of L., since, as I said before, the Federation is constantly on the alert to eliminate subversive forces within its own ranks. But I am sorry that the same can't be said in other directions.

Local Union 64. Joseph Oberhauser, Louisville, Ky.

Float Marks 50th Year of Clarksburg, W. Va., Local

The float shown here marks the fiftieth anniversary of Local 236, Clarksburg, W. Va. The float led the Labor Day parade held in Clarksburg, followed by members of the Local in cars and on foot.

LOCAL UNION No 236
CARPENTERS 50th ANNIVERSARY
PALACE FURNITURE CO.
CLARKSBURG
W. VA.

According to the first minutes book of the Local, which was presented to the organization by Brother Hugh S. Wines, son of G. S. Wines, a charter member, Local 236 was organized by H. U. Crumpit with the following charter members: H. U. Crumpit, C. L. Hickman, D. G. Watkins, J. A. McConnell, G. S. Wines, J. W. Stealey, C. M. Haymaker, W. R. Coleman, J. Ridenhour, G. H. Lee, and J. N. Scaggs. None of the charter members are left in the organization.

Brothers of New Orleans Local 1846 Mark Quarter Century

Editor, The Carpenter:

On Saturday evening, September 9, 1939, Carpenters Local Union 1846 of New Orleans, Louisiana, celebrated its twenty-fifth Anniversary with a Dance and Social, held in the Jerusalem Temple.

The celebration was a little late, for it should have been given on May 6 of this year, but, due to pressing business activity at that time, was held off until September, when more attention could be centered on making this event most successful.

There were present, on this evening of September 9, a large majority of the members of our Local Union, their families and many friends associated with us, numbering about three thousand. Refreshments and food were in abundance; one of the best swing orchestras in the city furnished music, and everyone had a very enjoyable evening. There were several very prominent speakers, including several of the charter members of 1846, the Presidents of the Central and Building Trades Councils of this City, and others of equal importance in the field of Organized Labor.

We consider the entire affair as a wonderful success. Since it attracted wide attention throughout the city and was given much publicity in the press, it is my opinion that much moral good was accomplished through this medium.

We would like our members throughout the Brotherhood to know that 1846 is continuing the fight for the movement and is rapidly growing,—expanding to such an extent that we feel that we have one of the best Local Unions in the country today.

Wishing all of Local Unions throughout the Brotherhood much success and growth in the future, we are

Fraternally yours,
C. H. Gravois, Jr., Recording Secretary.

Zanesville, O., Local 716 Marks Its 49th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

Zanesville, O., Local 716 celebrated its forty-ninth anniversary September 22. More than 100 attended and listened to the various speakers recall the early history of the Local down to the present time.

The Local was organized with forty-two charter members of which only five are living at present and only three were able to attend the anniversary event. Thomas Miller, one of the charter members addressed the Local.

Assistant Prosecutor J. Donald Kincaid was the principal speaker and he praised the past record of the Local and urged the members to live up to the principles of Americanism.

A march was led by the older members. Entertainment and refreshments were included on the program.

We were delayed in holding our celebration. Despite this, however, it was a success but we hope to make our fiftieth anniversary a greater event.

J. O. Demster, Secretary.

Golden, Colo., Local 1396 Observes its 36th Anniversary

Editor, The Carpenter:

A well attended supper given on October 19 marked the thirty-sixth anniversary celebration of Local 1396, Golden, Colo.

Our guest of honor was Brother J. J. Hemberger, our lone surviving charter member. He is sixty-seven years old and has been a member of the Brotherhood for thirty-six continuous years.

Several of our veteran members recalled experiences of past years while others entertained with songs and recitations. All present expressed their gratitude for an enjoyable evening.

Fraternally,
Ted Montee, Recording Secretary.

The Yarnin' BASKET

Tacoma, Wash., Auxiliary Finds Letters Helpful

Editor, The Carpenter:

We are finding the letters of "The Yarnin' Basket" very helpful. The interchange of ideas and hearing from so many parts of the country is a real inspiration.

Since the beginning new year's work, Auxiliary 267 has decided upon certain things for the good of the organization. Our committees have made out a year's program including social, educational, and financial aids, which will make up our activities at least part of each month of the year. As one means of adding to our treasury we voted to have a Birthday box—each member to contribute according to the number of her years—when her birthday comes along. This has contributed somewhat to our entertainment as well as to the treasury.

The cooperation of Auxiliary 267 has been asked in the patronage of the Labor College to be established in Tacoma this fall.

Delegates to the Card and Label League and to the Central Labor Council keep us informed about merchants and firms fair to organized labor, and remind us of the importance of promoting the sale of goods bearing the Union label.

We have initiated several new members recently and have a membership of 54 in good standing.

The work and other activities of our drill team add greatly to the interest and enthusiasm of our group.

Fraternally yours,

Bessie F. Olson, Recording Secretary.

Battle Creek Asks Aid In Compiling Auxiliary History

Editor, The Carpenter:

Ladies Auxiliary 42 of Battle Creek, Michigan, extends greetings to all its sister Auxiliaries and wishes to have the **attention** of all **early Ladies Auxiliaries!** We want your histories! Please tell us how, why, when you were organized and what you have accomplished.

This fall our education committee began plans for a program of study. We wanted to study the beginning of the Auxiliary movement in the United States. After some correspondence we found that headquarters has no history of the Ladies Auxiliaries! (Editor's Note—And is our face red!)

Please help us make one! Send us your histories.

Ladies Auxiliary 42 was organized March 17, 1917, at Battle Creek, Michigan, the second in the state of Michigan and the only Auxiliary which has been able to carry on since it was organized. Mrs. James Doying was instrumental in getting the Jackson Auxiliary No. 7 (Michigan's first) to help us organize.

The By-Laws were adopted and the charter closed with eighteen Charter members on May 22, 1917. We now number forty-nine.

The slogan adopted at the beginning, "Do your bit," has been loyally lived up to by the organization as is attested by its accomplishments. Those early members built a firm foundation which made it possible to weather the storms of war and depression.

Social activities were started immediately after organization such as pot-lunch suppers once a month before meetings and yearly rabbit suppers for the entire family. Birthday dinners for the ladies each month and other social evenings, have continued through the years.

A vote was taken soon after organizing that we would not allow our bank account to get below one hundred dollars and it never has!

Auxiliary 42 has ever been ready to give support to any labor legislation, state or national, when needed.

We have done considerable work among our sick, sending flowers, fruit and at other times otherwise materially assisting needy members.

At present we are planning a Christmas bazaar. This is to raise funds so we can entertain delegates who will come here in February to the State Convention of the Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor to the A. F. of L.

Don't forget to send us your histories!

Fraternally yours,
Mrs. Charles H. Aurand, Recording Secretary,
22 Wiltshire Ave. Battle Creek, Mich.

Greetings from the Sunshine City to All

Editor, The Carpenter:

Ladies' Auxiliary 325 of St. Petersburg, Florida, celebrated its first anniversary on October 18 with a birthday party to which Local No. 531 was invited.

The refreshment table was centered with a beautifully decorated birthday cake carrying one candle. This cake was made by our latest member, Mrs. Gene Taylor.

Mrs. Mathew Bishop, our President, acted as mistress of ceremonies and President Norman Huckins and Business Agent Frank P. Hays spoke on behalf of Carpenters' Local 531. Mrs. Bishop expressed the gratitude of the Auxiliary to Brothers Wilson, Larabee, Bishop and Hays who had acted as a Committee in organization of the Auxiliary.

The end of the first year of the Auxiliary shows a membership of twenty-two active members. Under the leadership of President Bishop, who is in her second term, the Auxiliary has played a definite part in civic projects; among other activities having contributed toward a drinking fountain at the American Legion Crippled Children's hospital; toward the purchase of an iron lung for the city; toward milk for the Florence Crittenden Home (a home for mothers and children).

Insofar as the Local is concerned, the Auxiliary in the past year has demonstrated its dependability in time of need. During the first month of the Auxiliary's organization it rendered great assistance to the Local in connection with a strike in this city, preparing and serving food to more than 100 men on one day.

In September when the Local observed its thirty-ninth Anniversary with a party at the million-dollar Municipal Pier, the Auxiliary again showed its value as an important factor in labor circles.

Every month the Auxiliary has entertainted the Local and plans are now under way for a large party. This summer the members have been piecing a quilt which is nearly completed and will be disposed of soon.

Ladies Auxiliary Union 325 extend friendliest greetings to our sister Auxiliaries.

Fraternally,
Vera L. Hays, Publicity Chairman.

Oklahoma State Council of Auxiliaries Convention

Editor, The Carpenter:

The Eighth Annual Convention of the Oklahoma State Council of Ladies' Auxiliaries of Carpenters, was held in Oklahoma City, Okla., September 11, and 12 in the Auxiliary room of Carpenters' Hall.

The first session, a joint meeting with the State Council of Carpenters, was called to order by Brother William Kelly, Local 329, Oklahoma City. After an address of welcome by Brother Kelly, and response by officers of both Councils, the Ladies retired to their club room, to take up the regular order of business.

Mrs. E. G. Norman, Bartlesville, Okla., State Council President, called the meeting to order, and after the Flag salute, Mrs. Ida Trippet, Bartlesville, led the assembly in prayer.

The regular sessions were well attended, and both delegates and visitors took part in the many interesting discussions pertaining to Union made goods, ways and means of raising funds, social affairs, progressive unionism, and also the best method of approach to apply in asking prospective members to join the Auxiliary.

Monday evening, September 11, the Ladies Auxiliary 211, Oklahoma City, entertained delegates and visitors and on Tuesday evening, September 12 Carpenters' Local 329, Oklahoma City, entertained the delegates and visitors of both State Councils with a banquet. Brother G. Ed Warren, Tulsa, presided as master of ceremonies. Accordion music was furnished by Mrs. Knight, Oklahoma City, and Miss Marion Warren, Tulsa, favored the assembly with a vocal selection.

Everyone present rendered a vote of thanks to Auxiliary 211, and Local 329, for a pleasant evening.

At the close of the Convention, the following State Council officers were elected for the coming year: President, Mrs. Bruce Azbell, Okmulgee; Vice-President, Mrs. Grace Hanks, Tulsa; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Nadine Bates, Oklahoma City; Three year Executive Committee Member, Mrs. F. A. Sherman, Muskogee, Okla.

Yours fraternally,

Mrs. Nadine Bates, Secretary-Treasurer.

◆

WPA Workers Must Show Need For Jobs

Every one of the hundreds of thousands of workers refused employment by private industry and temporarily employed on relief jobs under the Works Projects Administration will hereafter be required to show their need for WPA employment every six months. A decree setting forth this new policy was issued by the Works Projects Administration in accordance with the provision of the revised act stipulating that periodic inquiries regarding the need of WPA workers be made.

Although information would be obtained from the WPA workers themselves, Col. Harrington said he did not propose to rely exclusively on their statements, but, in addition, would seek information from former employers, social agencies and other agencies to determine whether there had been changes in the WPA employes eligibility for work relief. He added that those found not in need would be dismissed.

◆

40 pct. of U. S. Workers in D. of C. Are Women

Forty per cent of the employes of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia are women, but men far outnumber them elsewhere in the United States.

This information is contained in the semi-annual personnel report of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, which showed that on June 30 there were 49,312 women employed there and 74,052 men, the respective percentages being 40 and 60. In the field the respective figures were 123,421 and 673,525; the percentages 15.5 and 84.5. In the service as a whole, with a total of 920,310 positions, 81.2 were occupied by men and 18.8 by women.

◆

Maternity Death Rate At Low Level

The maternity mortality rate dropped to a new low level during the first half of 1939, the Public Health Service reports. During that period, it said, only four mothers died for every 1,000 children born. That was a decrease of 23 per cent from 1937.

IMPORTANT

The Federal Postoffice Department now requires extra postal charges when they notify International Headquarters of any change in address of members on The Carpenter mailing list.

These changes are literally coming in by the hundreds and the expense is a considerable item. This expense can be avoided if all members use the form below, to notify us of change of address. Just fill out the form and drop it in the mail addressed to Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

This is an important matter and it is requested that all members notify International Headquarters of change of address IMMEDIATELY.

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It is suggested that you cut out blank if you have changed your address and paste it on a one cent postcard to save postage.

Members are not entitled to the Journal if they or their Local are in arrears. Honorary members required to pay one dollar yearly subscription rate.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 138

Recently we spoke about door jacks, fitting and beveling doors. A little more can be added to beveling doors. There is a rule that runs something like this: "The bevel for the edges of a door should be equivalent to ⅛ of an inch to 2¼ inches." That is to say, a door 2¼ inches thick should be beveled ⅛ of an inch. Other doors should be beveled on the same ratio. This rule applies to both the lock-edge and the butt-edge of a door. The top and the bottom of a door, as a rule, should have very little bevel, if any.

Some door hangers insist that the butt-edge of a door should not be beveled at all. Our rule, as given in a recent lesson, gives the butt-edge of a door a slight bevel, which should be just enough to prevent binding and still keep the butts flush with the edge of the door. A slight bevel on the butt-edge of a door will merely make the play a trifle less. This is not a fault, for all the play that is needed between the jamb and the butt-edge of a door is enough to keep the door from binding. The swelling and shrinking of a door does not affect the butt-edge play materially, but it does the lock-edge play; for if the butt-stile shrinks it will increase the lock-edge play just as the shrinkage of the lock-stile will. Should the stiles swell, the results will be in reverse.

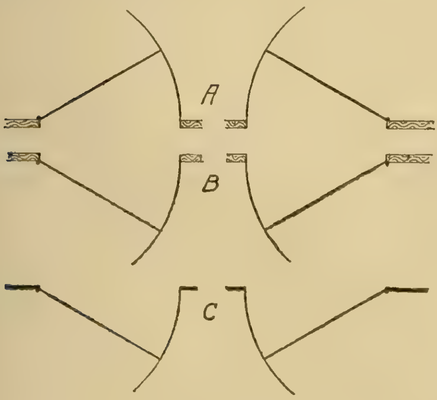


Fig. 1

There is an old rule that runs something like this: "Give the door enough play so that when it is hung you can slip a dime around it without binding and without surplus play." This rule is all right for a basis to work from, but it has been our experience that it does not always work. For instance, if a door is bone-dry and it is hung in a room where there is more or less moisture, the swelling will soon make it too big for the opening. On the other hand, if this same door is refitted in its swelled condition, so that a dime can be slipped around it, when a dry spell comes along, this door will shrink so you will be able to slip, not only a silver dollar but perhaps two or three of them into the lock-edge play, while the butt-edge play will remain unchanged. In extreme cases you might have enough play on the lock-edge of the door to throw proverbial "cats" through.

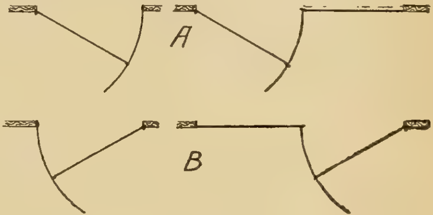


Fig. 2

Our conclusion of the whole matter is that in door hanging good judgment rather than set rules should be the governing factor.

The hand of a door is determined from the outside. For an entrance door the outside is the street-side . . . for rooms adjoining a corridor, the outside is the side toward the corridor, and for closet doors the outside is the room-side. For doors between two rooms, the outside is the stop-side, or the side from which the butts can not be seen.

To determine the hand of a door, therefore, stand outside, facing the door, and if the butts are to your left, it is a left-hand door—if they are to your right the door is a right-hand door. If the door swings from you, it is either a left-hand regular or a right-hand regular. This is illustrated at A, Fig. 1, where we show to the left a left-hand regular door, and to the right a right-hand regular door. At B we are showing to the left a left-hand reverse door, and to the right a right-hand reverse. At C we are showing to the left a left-hand cupboard door, and to the right a right-hand cupboard door. This rule applies to all cabinet doors.

The hand of casement sash is determined from the inside, otherwise the rule is the same as that for doors. At A, Fig. 2, we are showing to the left a left-hand single-sash casement window, and to the right a left-hand double-sash casement window. At B we are showing a right-hand single casement window, and a right-hand double casement window. (This rule is the same when the sash swings out.)

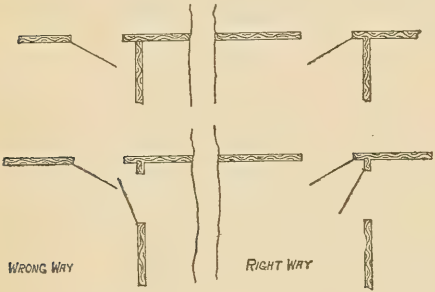


Fig. 3

Figure 3, at the top, shows to the left the wrong way to swing a door near an angle, and to the right the right way. At the bottom is a similar problem but a little more complicated. Here we are showing to the left the wrong way of swinging two doors near an angle, and to the right the right way.

Figure 4 gives the solution to another door-swinging problem. The upper drawing shows the wrong way, for the main traffic is forced to pass around both of the doors, as the arrows indicate. The bottom drawing shows how the doors should be swung in order to give the main traffic a full right-of-way.

Whenever a door swings so it will give the main traffic a clear right-of-way, it is in most instances swung right. But when the traffic must, as it were, wind around the doors in passing through the openings, as we are showing to the left in Fig. 5, you can be sure there is something wrong with the swing of the doors. In this instance the offending door is a screen door . . . . if the steps to the porch were on the opposite side from where they are shown, or directly in front of the door, the screen door would be swinging right as it is shown, but with the steps where they are shown, it is wrong. To the right we are showing how the screen door should be swung in order to give the traffic free passage. The arrows represent the main traffic.

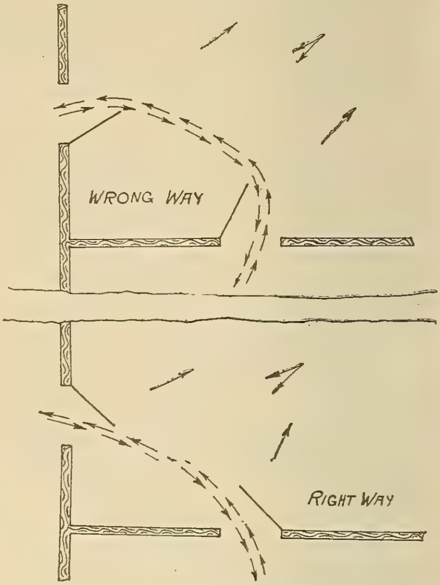


Fig. 4

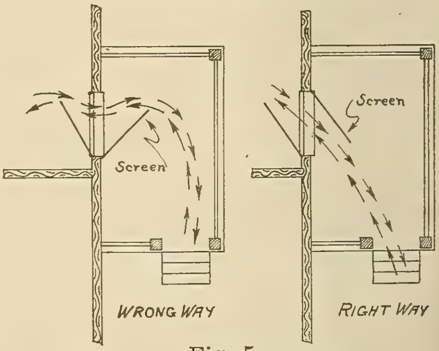


Fig. 5

Figure 6 shows the wrong and right ways of swinging bath room doors. Such doors should be swung so they will hide the stool as much as possible on entering the room, rather than bring it into full view. A good thing to remember when one is determining the swinging of doors, is that the right way is in most instances the reasonable way.

Closet doors are often swung in such a manner that when they are opened the light from the nearest window will shine into the closet. In most instances this carries with it a second advantage—it obstructs the view from the room-door to the inside of the closet. Occupants of a room do not always have the closet in the order they like to have it, and therefore when the closet door is swung so as to obstruct the view to the interior it covers a multitude of things that might cause embarrassment.

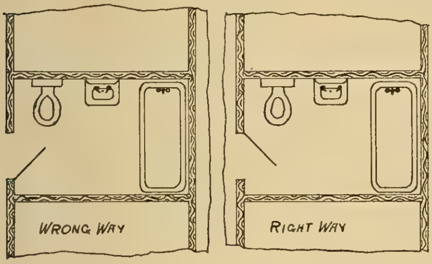


Fig. 6

Dining Cabinet

By Charles A. King

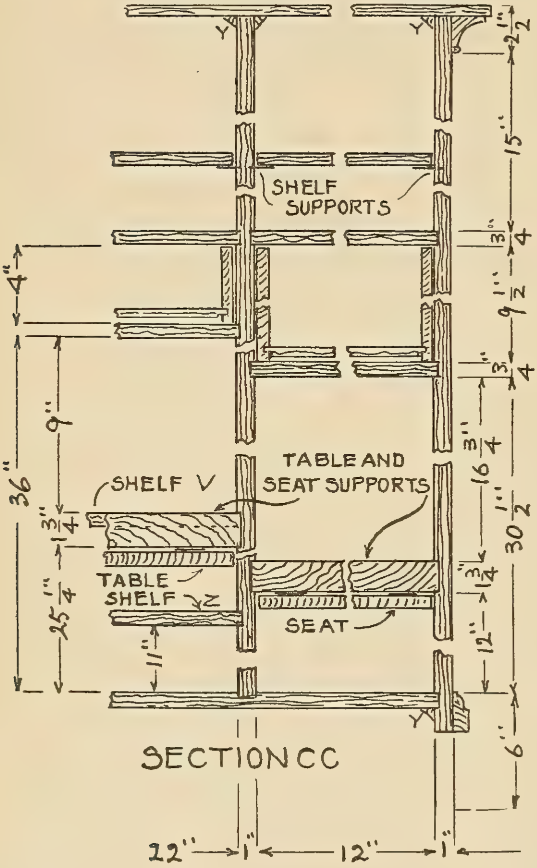
Small rooms and few of them seem the modern ideal of either a detached home or of an apartment, and the smaller and more compact the rooms and the fewer pieces of furniture needed to make them livable, the better. This cabinet is designed to meet the dining needs of a man and his wife, a guest or two, or perhaps, a baby or twins.

There is shelf and drawer space for a modest stock of China, table cutlery and of table linen. The over-all dimensions of the cabinet are 54″ wide, 14″ deep and 66″ high, just the right height to be a graceful resting place for well designed dining table accessories. The cabinet may be made of any moderately hard wood if economy is an important consideration, or if something better is desired, mahogany or oak may be used.

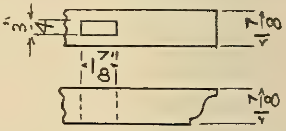
We shall need two ends 1″ x 12″ x 65½″; make a ⅜″ x ⅜″ rabbet in the inner back corner to receive the ⅜″ plywood back. Make ¼″ deep housings or grooves to receive the ¾″ bottom, the two ¾″ shelves and the 1⅞″ square seat support 12½″ long. Be sure to check every dimension with the work already done rather than follow given dimensions blindly. Cut the bottom of each end to conform to the foot design. The bottom may be of common wood ¾″ x 11⅝″ x 48½″. Two shelves ¾″ x 11⅝″ x 12½″ support the drawers; these shelves may be of common stock with a ¾″ strip of face wood on the face edge. One shelf ¾″ x 11⅝″ x 48½″ forms the bottom of the china closet and may be of common stock for the face edge is covered with a band molding. Groove ¼″ deep in the top and bottom sides of this shelf to receive the 1″ partitions.

Get out two partitions 1″ x 11⅝″ with a face strip on the face of each; these are to fit into the ¼″ housings of the bottom and of the upper shelf. In each, make housings for the shelves and 1⅞″ seat supports to coincide with those made in the ends. The other sides of the partitions should be housed to receive the 1⅞″ table supports 22½″ long, the ¾″ x 4½″ x 22½″ filler shelf V as shown. Make a ¾″ x 11⅝″ x 22½″ strip faced drawer shelf and bottom shelf Z ¾″ x 8¼″ x 22½″. Make the top of face wood ½″ x 14″ x 54″ to project 2″ on front and ends. Also make the two face stropped partitions for the china closet 1″ x 11⅝″ x 18¼″. In these drill eight ⅛″ holes 1″ to centers and about ⅜″ deep, and in the ends to coincide with them; these are for adjustable screw eye shelf supports, four to each shelf, to be placed in the partitions and end about 1½″ from the back and front edges of each shelf, the shelves will simply rest upon them. Start each line of holes about 5″ from the top of each partition and end to insure accuracy.

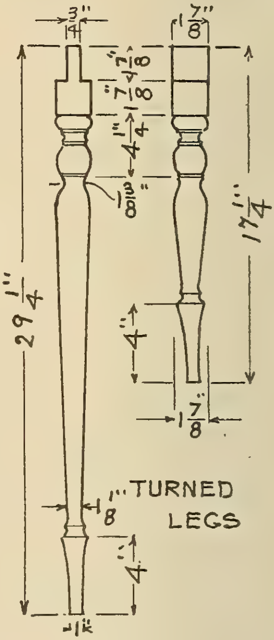
Smooth and sandpaper all visible surfaces and assemble the case. Glue the joints sparingly, draw them together and drive 1½″ No. 15 brads slantingly through the shelves into the ends and partitions so they will not show on the face of either. Brad the top in place enough to hold it and place glue blocks as at Y; be sure the case is square before rub gluing the blocks. Glue and brad in place ½" x 1" cleat X to receive the top of the plywood back. Get the back out of plywood, ⅜" x 50¾" x 61½"; in two pieces if one piece cannot be secured, or the joints may be made on the partitions if preferred. In any case be sure the back is square for upon this depends the stability of the finished cabinet.



SECTION CC



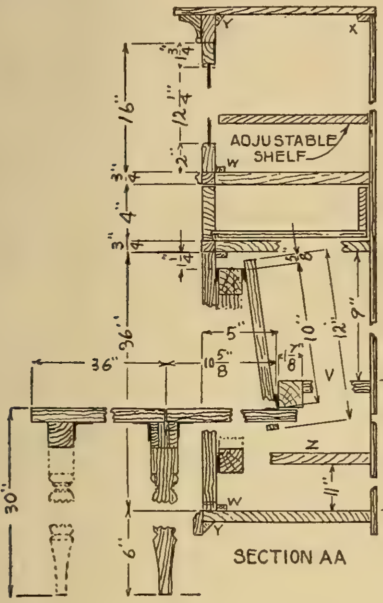
MORTISE JOINT



TURNED LEGS

Make two shelves ½" x 10¼" x 11 15/16" and one the same width 21 15/16" long. Get out drawer fronts ¾" thick, ½" sides and backs and ⅜" plywood bottoms. Fit the drawer fronts carefully to the openings before making the corner joints. For the best results and to be worthy of the cabinet, the drawers should be dovetailed together; if preferred, the fronts may be rabbeted and the back corners fitted square and glued and nailed but this is not advised. Make the base of face stock, ¾" x 6"; miter the corners and saw the designs of the feet. Glue in place using no brads unless necessary, depending upon glue blocks Y to hold it. Fit a 1¾" x 1¾" coving and ¼" bead for the cornice as suggested.

Get out two seat tops ¾" x 12" x 30½", two flaps ¾" x 12" x 20"; one table top ¾" x 22" x 36" and one flap ¾" x 22" x 12". Three turned legs 1⅞" x 1⅞" x 29¼" and four seat legs the same size but 17¼" long. Two table top bearings 1⅞" x 1⅞" x 20" and four seat top bearings the same size but 10" long. Mortise the top of each leg into its top bearing, placing the back leg of each seat off center as suggested so they will not interfere when being folded. Carefully fit the seats and table tops to their respective openings and cut small hand holes in the middle of the bottom end of each; a knob may be used for this if preferred.


ADJUSTABLE SHELF
SECTION AA
X
Y
W
V
Z
16"
12 1/4"
3 1/4
2"
3"
4"
1/4
36"
5"
10 5/8
1 7/8
10"
12"
9"
27"
11"
30"
6"
5/8

Place legs on the table and seat tops and the flaps as shown and hold them with 2½" or 3" hinges; fasten the flaps to the 1⅞" supports as suggested. Trial and error methods should be used in placing these hinges for the

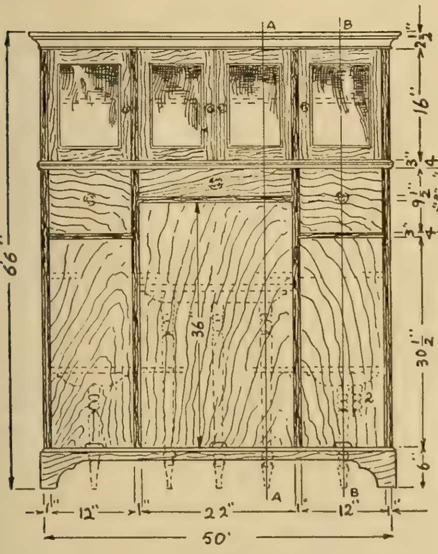
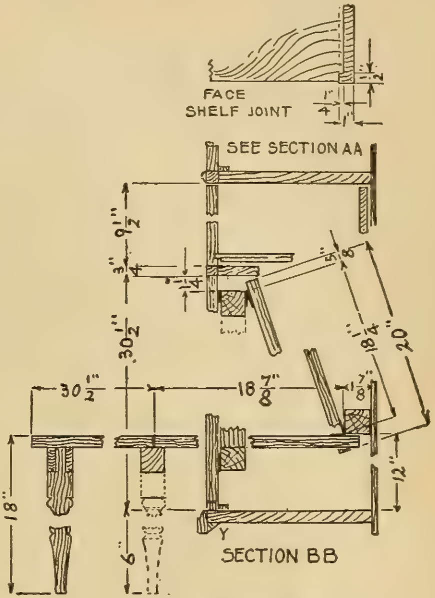
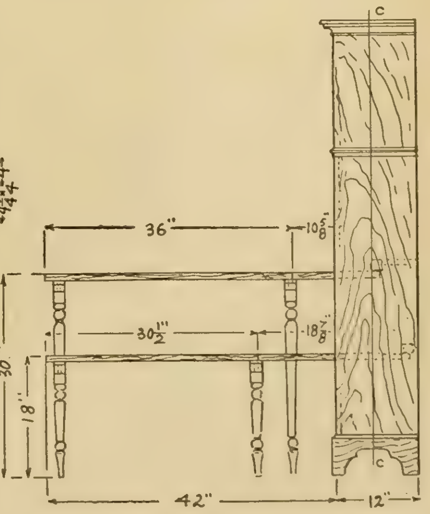

A
B
1"
2 1/2"
16"
3"
9 1/2"
4"
3"
6"
30 1/2"
36
66"
12"
22"
12"
50"

table and seats must be lifted and dropped without rubbing.

Make the china closet doors of ⅞" stock; the side stiles and the top rails should be 1½" wide and the bottom rails 1¾" wide. Miter a 3/16" or a ¼" bead around the glass openings and fit a glass strip of the same thickness or less back of them; do this after the


FACE SHELF JOINT
SEE SECTION AA
SECTION BB
Y
9 1/2"
3"
1/4
30 1/2"
30 1/2"
18 7/8"
1 7/8"
18 3/4"
20"
12"
18"
6"
5/8

PLACE 2" OFF CENTER AS AT 2 OF FRONT VIEW


C
36"
10 5/8
30 1/2"
18 7/8
30"
18"
42"
12"

door is assembled. Dowel joint the doors, fit and hang them and fit spring plug bolts to hold them closed. Fit stops ¾" x ¾" in strip or in 3" pieces as preferred as at W.

Inspect and remedy defects. Take the case doors down for finishing. If mahogany or other close grain wood has been used, stain it to suit. Use filler if the case was made of oak or other open grain wood. Give three or four coats of rather thin shellac, rub each coat with 6/0 sandpaper, the last coat with pumice and oil. Remove surplus oil with rotten stone and a soft cloth which will give a rather dull finish. If a polish that will softly reflect lights is preferred, wax finish may be used. Rehang the doors, table and seats, fit glass and put knobs in place. If the bottom ends of the table and seats need to be held in place, spring plug bolts will do it nicely.

◆

Queries on the Square

By L. Perth

1—On several jobs I was delegated by the foreman to frame an hexagon bay window. While being a carpenter of large experience, I, however, am not strong with the Steel Square and I would appreciate it if you will kindly tell me how to find angles on the Square, and also please explain what the figures on both sides of the Square mean and how and when used.

2—Is it permissible to rest the posts that support the first floor girders on the basement floor slab?

3—What is the difference between a septic tank and a cesspool?

These are some of the numerous inquiries that came to our desk lately, and we will endeavor to explain them as comprehensively as possible.

(1) We are sorry we can not answer this question in full as propounded to us. To explain what the figures on both sides of the Steel Square are and how and when used means to take up the study of the instrument which plays such an important part in the work of the carpenter.

The principal use of the Square is in roof framing and the tables on the faces of this instrument are used in the calculation of the length and cuts of the various roof members which go into the construction of the roof. This instrument may be truly called "Carpenter's Trigonometry" since it is instrumental in the solution of roof triangles which roof framing essentially is.

We will go into this matter later on in a systematic way and now we will explain how angles are established by means of the Steel Square.

We assume that our correspondents are familiar with the principles upon which the construction of the Steel Square is based and the principal graduations of the outside edges of the instrument, which are represented by inches and fractions of an inch.

Laying Out Angles of 45 Degrees

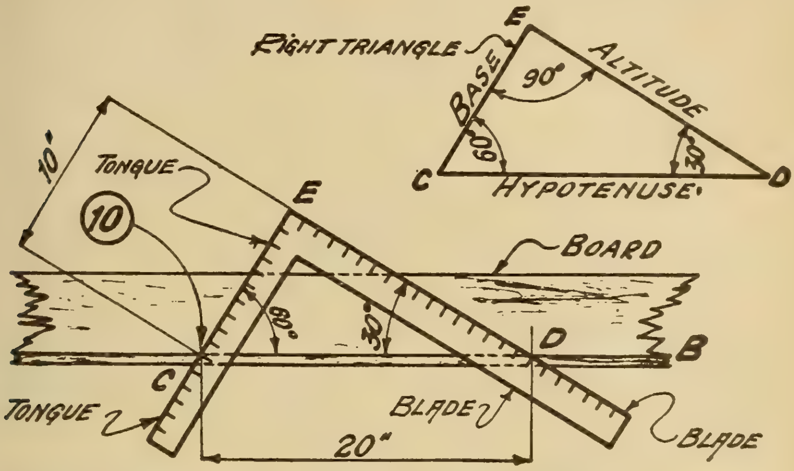
The square is laid on the edge of the stock so that the 12 inch mark on the blade and the tongue coincide with same. Since the blade and tongue form a right angle, the angles which are equally distant from the heel of the square are angles of 45 degrees. Any equal distances may be used on the arms of the Steel Square but care should be taken that these distances are laid off on the same edge of the instrument and applied to the same line. It is quite possible to commit an error by applying the distance on the body to one edge of the board and the distance on the tongue to the opposite edge. In that case the obtained angles will not be equal to 45 degrees.

Angles of 45 degrees are called true miters and bisect a right angle in two equal parts. It may be easily remembered that a line connecting any two equal distances from the heel of the square will form angles of 45 degrees with the arms of the instrument.

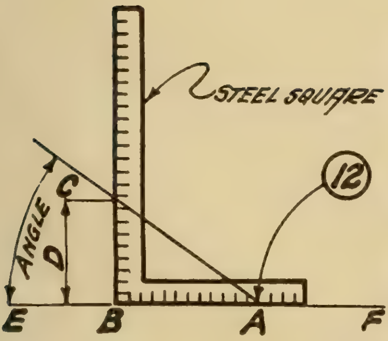
Angles of 30 and 60 Degrees

The method of obtaining angles of 30 and 60 degrees is clearly illustrated in the diagram bearing the same caption.

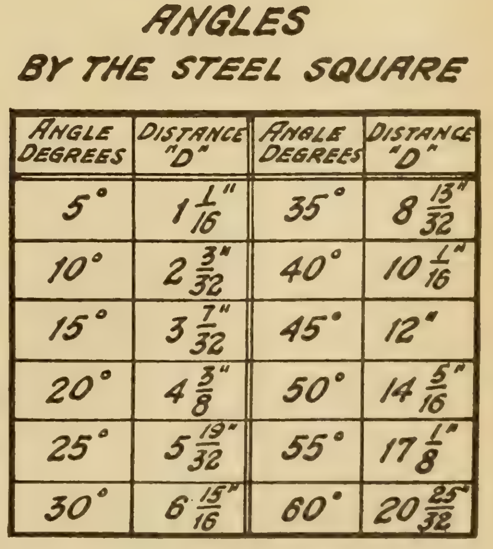
On the edge of the board lay off any convenient distance, CD in this case, to be equal to 20 inches. Place square so that 10 inches on the tongue will coincide with point C on the edge of the stock and the outside edge of the blade should intersect line CB at point D. Then the angle formed by the tongue and line CB will be equal to 60 degrees at point C and the angles bound-ed by the outside edge of the blade and line CB will be that of 30 degrees.


E
RIGHT TRIANGLE
BASE
90°
ALTITUDE
60°
30°
C
HYPOTENUSE
D
10"
TONGUE
⑩
E
BOARD
60°
30°
D
B
C
TONGUE
BLADE
BLADE
20"

ANGLES OF 30 AND 60 DEGREES.


STEEL SQUARE
⑫
C
ANGLE
D
E
B
A
F

ANGLES BY THE STEEL SQUARE



ANGLE DEGREES	DISTANCE "D"	ANGLE DEGREES	DISTANCE "D"
5°	1 1/16"	35°	8 13/32"
10°	2 3/32"	40°	10 1/16"
15°	3 7/32"	45°	12"
20°	4 3/8"	50°	14 5/16"
25°	5 19/32"	55°	17 1/8"
30°	6 15/16"	60°	20 25/32"

It will be noted that line CD forms a triangle with the arms of the square and a triangle having two angles of 30 and 60 degrees is a right angle triangle, that is, the third angle equals 90 degrees.

One of the properties of such a triangle is that the "hypotenuse" or the side opposite the right angle is twice as long as the base, i. e. if the length of the hypotenuse CD equals 20 inches the side CE will be equal to one half of that distance which is 10 inches. If the hypotenuse should be 17 inches long the base or side CE should be 8½ inches.

The application of the steel square to the problem of finding angles of 30 and 60 is based on the above property, and the following general rule may be formulated:

RULE:—To obtain angles of 30 and 60 degrees on a given line, lay off on this line any convenient distance. Half of this distance taken on the tongue of the square should coincide with one extremity of this line and the outside edge of the square should intersect the other end of the distance. The tongue then will form an angle of 60 degrees and the blade 30 degrees with the given line.

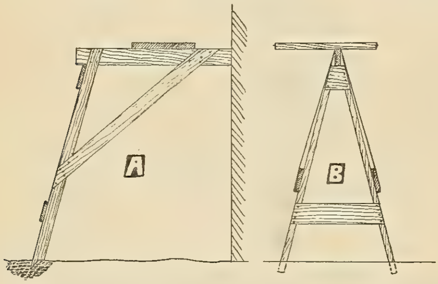
The "Table of Angles" shown in the diagram has been prepared for the purpose of obtaining angles between 5 and 60 degrees by means of the Steel Square. It is well to note that the distance AB on the tongue should always be 12 inches and distance D varies with the value of the angle.

We would suggest that this table be studied very diligently. However, we do not advise memorizing the figures with the actual application of the instrument to the problem in hand. Figures, unless they are associated with a definite problem, are meaningless and instead of adding to the store of your information, clog your mind with useless material. Apply this information to your daily task and you will be amazed with the results.

This concludes the explanation pertaining to Angles. The other two questions will be discussed in the succeeding papers.

The Lean-To Horse

The lean-to or half horse, as it is sometimes called, for siding, stuccoing or shingling the outside of a building is perhaps the most economical method of scaffolding. Of course, this scaffolding can only be used where conditions are right. The legs, as shown to the left in Fig. A, must either be firmly stuck into the ground as they are shown, or else there must be some other means employed for keeping them from slipping. When this horse is used on a wood floor, the bottom of the legs should be provided with spikes to keep them from slipping. A toe-holt nailed onto the floor to set the legs of the horse against will also answer the purpose.



The horse can be made to suit the condition under which the workman finds himself. It can be made high or low, however, care should be taken to make and set the horse so there will be no danger of it breaking or giving away under the load. Good material, substantial nailing and setting the horse firmly are the principal things to watch.

At A we are showing a side view of a lean-to horse, and at B an end view. —H. H. Siegele.

The Three Veterans

What is a Balloon frame and what is the difference between the Balloon and Braced frame?

What are the outstanding features of a Platform frame and is a Platform frame the same as Western frame?

What type of frame construction provides for balanced shrinkage and if it does, why is this type of construction not standardized?

These are only a few of the inquiries that have come to our desk for the last few months. The majority of them deal with framing construction problems which is very natural since the building construction and especially home building are one of our foremost activities throughout the country today.

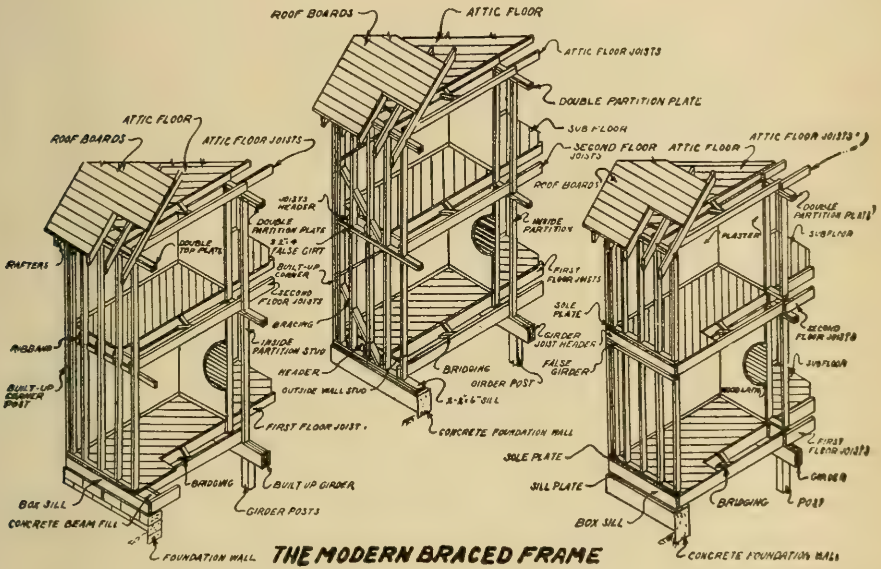
There are three principal types of Frame construction which are adapted as standard in various sections of the country. They are: (1.) The Balloon Frame; (2.) The Braced Frame; (3.) The Platform Frame.

We will describe each type pointing out their outstanding features.

1—The Balloon Frame has undergone a development through many decades by gradual experiences motivated by various economical factors.

The peculiarity of this type of construction is the lightness of its structural members; no material over two inches in thickness is used. Due to the lack of bracing the Balloon frame depends for its stiffness entirely upon sheathing and floors.

The Balloon frame is the outgrowth of the pioneer methods during the last century when speed and economy were the most important results to be achieved.


ATTIC FLOOR
ROOF BOARDS
ATTIC FLOOR JOISTS
RAFTERS
DOUBLE TOP PLATE
JOISTS HEADER
DOUBLE PARTITION PLATE
2 2"×4 FALSE GIRT
BUILT-UP CORNER
SECOND FLOOR JOISTS
BRACING
INSIDE PARTITION STUD
RIBBAND
BUILT-UP CORNER POST
HEADER
OUTSIDE WALL STUD
FIRST FLOOR JOIST.
BRIDGING
BUILT UP GIRDER
BOX SILL
GIRDER POSTS
CONCRETE BEAM FILL
FOUNDATION WALL
ROOF BOARDS
ATTIC FLOOR
ATTIC FLOOR JOISTS
DOUBLE PARTITION PLATE
SUB FLOOR
SECOND FLOOR JOISTS
ROOF BOARDS
INSIDE PARTITION
FIRST FLOOR JOISTS
SOLE PLATE
GIRDER JOIST HEADER
FALSE GIRDER
BRIDGING
GIRDER POST
2-2"×6" SILL
CONCRETE FOUNDATION WALL
SOLE PLATE
SILL PLATE
BOX SILL
ATTIC FLOOR
ATTIC FLOOR JOISTS
DOUBLE PARTITION PLATE
SUBFLOOR
PLASTER
SECOND FLOOR JOISTS
SUBFLOOR
WOOD LATH
FIRST FLOOR JOISTS
GIRDER
BRIDGING
POST
CONCRETE FOUNDATION WALL

THE MODERN BRACED FRAME

THE BALLOON FRAME

THIS TYPE OF FRAME HAS MANY THINGS TO RECOMMEND IT. THE ONE PIECE STUDS, EXTENDING THE FULL HEIGHT OF THE WALL AND TIED TOGETHER BY THE RIBBAND AT THE SECOND FLOOR LINE REDUCE TO A MINIMUM THE SHRINKAGE FACTOR. IT IS STRONG AND RIGID BUT REQUIRES CAREFUL FIRE STOPPING

THIS FRAME IS MORE EFFICIENT WHEN THE INTERIOR STUDDING IS SET DIRECTLY ON TOP OF GIRDERS OR BEARING PARTITIONS.

THIS TYPE OF FRAME IS AN OUTGROWTH OF NEW ENGLAND SOLID TIMBER POST AND GIRTH CONSTRUCTION. BUILT-UP MEMBERS ARE USED TODAY VERY LARGELY AND WITH EQUAL SATISFACTION. INSTEAD OF HEAVY POSTS SET EIGHT OR TEN FEET APART. WALLS ARE BUILT WITH 2×4 IN. STUDS SET 16 IN ON CENTERS.

THE SECOND FLOOR IS CARRIED ON A DOUBLE 2×4 IN GIRT. DIAGONAL BRACING IS INSERTED AT THE CORNERS THIS TYPE HAS SEVERAL COMMENDABLE FEATURES. IT IS SIMPLE TO BUILD AND HAS GOOD PROVISION FOR FIRE STOPPING BOTH AT SILL AND SECOND FLOOR LINE

2×4 IN. CUT-IN BRACING, AS ILLUSTRATED, MAY ALSO BE USED WITH OTHER TYPES.

THE PLATFORM FRAME

THE PLATFORM FRAME IS EXTENSIVELY USED IT IS SIMILAR IN PRINCIPLE TO BRACED FRAME BUT HAS BOXED SILL CONSTRUCTION AT EACH FLOOR LINE. THIS MAKES FOR GREATER SHRINKAGE BUT IT IS EQUALIZED ON EACH FLOOR WHEN A SIMILAR TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION IS USED UNDER BEARING PARTITIONS.

THIS FRAME IS MORE EFFICIENT WHEN THE INTERIOR STUDDING IS SET DIRECTLY ON TOP OF GIRDERS OR BEARING PARTITIONS.

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It will be noted that this is the only distinctive type of light construction in which the studs extend from the basement wall plate to the plate at the eaves and, of course, the long studs can be erected much more speedily and economically than can the shorter studs used in the other two types of framing.

The one piece studs extending the full height of the wall and tied together by the ribband at the second floor line reduce to a minimum the shrinkage factor. The frame is strong and rigid but requires careful fire-stopping. This frame is more efficient when the interior studding is set directly on top of girders or bearing partitions.

The Balloon frame is extensively used throughout the Central States; sometimes it is referred to as "Chicago construction."

2—The Braced Frame is an outgrowth of New England solid timber post and girder construction. Built-up members are used today very largely and with equal satisfaction.

Instead of heavy posts set eight or ten feet apart walls are built with 2" x 4" studs set 16 inches center to center.

The second floor is carried on a double 2" x 4" girt. Diagonal bracing is inserted at the corners. This type has several commendable features. It is simple to build and has good provisions for fire stopping both at sill and second floor line. 2" x 4" cut-in bracing as shown on diagram may also be used with other types.

3—The Platform Frame is similar in principle to the Braced Frame but has boxed sill construction at each floor line. This makes for greater shrinkage but it is equalized on each floor when a similar type of construction is used under bearing partitions.

This frame is more efficient when the interior studding is set directly on top of girders or bearing partitions.

The accompanying drawing illustrates in detail all three types of construction. All structural members are noted, which facilitates the study of the various methods of construction.

It is suggested that the three diagrams be studied in connection with each other and the peculiarities of the one be noted as present or absent in the others. This process will be of great assistance to assimilate the material which is strictly technical in nature.—By L. Perth.

◆

Buying A Saw

Buying a Saw is, to most young craftsmen an important process but it may be simplified if he will heed a few suggestions. Probably he has learned that because a combination of a wood handle and a blade resembles a saw, it is not necessarily worth buying. He should buy one made by a long established maker; it should not have been made "especially" for some dealer for such a saw is nearly always of inferior quality. The saw he should buy will be perceptibly thinner on the back than on the cutting edge; also it should stand the test of having the point or tee bent back to the handle and released. If it will spring back straight with no curve visible in its cutting edge it is a good saw. This test should not be applied without permission from the hardware man. A soft saw must be sharpened more frequently than a hard saw but if the latter touches a nail it must be filed and it takes more out of a file than does the filing of its softer brother. The teeth of a hard saw may easily be broken in setting while a softer saw will behave itself much better. Yes, let us favor a rather soft saw for excepting upon very dry, hard and fine woods it will prove a more useful servant than its more expensive relative.

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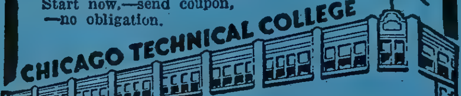

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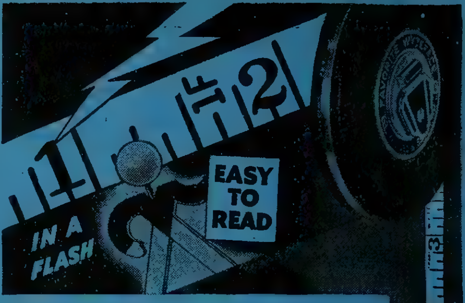

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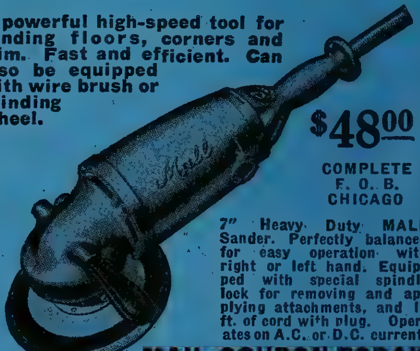

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